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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 of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation
other names/site number University of Maine at Orono Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Mall, College Ave, lower Munson and Long Rds. n/a not for publication
city or town Orono n/a vicinity
state Maine code ME county Penobscot code 019 zip code 04669

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

Earl S. Frederick
Signature of certifying official

3/12/10
Date

SHPO - Me.
Title

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

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) _____

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.27.10
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	6	buildings
4		district
		site
		structure
		object
21	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

10

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / College

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REV./Classical Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REV./Tudor Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance

MODERN MOVEMENT / Art Deco

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

: STONE / GRANITE

walls: BRICK

roof: STONE / Slate

ASPHALT

Other: STONE / Limestone

STONE / Granite

Architectural Classification, continuedLATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REV./Colonial RevivalLATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH C. AMERICANMOVEMENT/ Craftsman**Materials, continued**Walls: WOOD / WeatherboardSYNTHETICS / Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

In 1978, the University of Maine at Orono Historic District was listed in the National Register. That district focused on the oldest of the university buildings and is located in the western section of the 600 acre campus. The goal of the current effort is to provide additional descriptive information on the already listed properties, add information about their site, location, and landscape, and to then expand the boundaries of the district to encompass the adjacent resources and landscapes built between 1891 and 1942. The expanded district includes twenty-three buildings and four sites. Reference is made to the map entitled "University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation," which shows the boundaries of the original and the expanded historic district.

The University of Maine is located on Marsh Island in Orono and Old Town, Maine, in Penobscot County. The 600 acre campus is bounded by the Stillwater River to its west and a residential district in Orono to its south. The University's Demeritt Forest is located at the northern and eastern edges of the campus; the forest extends into Old Town at its northern boundary. Except for its earliest buildings, the campus is oriented around the Campus Mall, which is located at the center of the campus.

The original historic district sits on 13.12 acres. It is comprised of ten of the earliest campus buildings, which are oriented toward the Stillwater River. The expanded historic district is located on 56.77 acres of campus land and contains twenty-three buildings and four sites. The expanded historic district surrounds the original district. It includes the Front Lawn of the campus, a green space that is sited between the original campus buildings and the Stillwater River, as well as buildings to the north and south of the Front Lawn. It also contains the Campus Mall and South Mall to the east of the original historic district and their surrounding buildings, plus historic buildings to the north and south of the original district. Campus buildings that are outside the cumulative period of significance (1866-1942) were not included in the expanded historic district. Also, buildings that lack integrity were not included in the district. The expanded district focuses on academic and dormitory buildings at the campus' core and does not include the University's agricultural buildings, such as former barns and small animal facilities, in the southwest quadrant of campus, or domestic buildings, primarily fraternity houses, along College Avenue. These buildings, along with post-World War Two structures in the immediate periphery of the current district expansion, merit further research for a possible further expansion of the historic district.

Narrative Description**I. Original Historic District**

The original historic district is bounded to the west by Sebec Road and an imaginary line in front of the President's House and the Library; to the south by Balentine and Sebago Roads; to the east by an imaginary line dividing the Farmhouse, the Stock Judging Pavilion, the Experiment Station, Alumni Hall and Lord Hall from the South and Campus Malls; and to the north by an imaginary line dividing Lord and Chemical Halls from their adjacent buildings to the north (see map entitled "University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation"). The ten buildings in the original historic district face College Avenue and the Stillwater River to the east. All of them line Munson Road, with the exception of the Stock Judging Pavilion, which sits directly behind Winslow Hall. (Five of them face Munson Road, while the rear elevations of four of them—Chemical Hall, Coburn Hall, the President's House, and the Library—are sited to the front of Munson Road.)

All of the buildings are surrounded by lawn and mature trees that were planted according to picturesque planning principles. The buildings are connected by roadways—Munson, Sebec, Schoodic, and Sebago Roads—and by paved footpaths that line the roadways and cut across lawns. There are three small parking lots in the district: one abutting Lord Hall to the north, one between Lord and Alumni Halls, and one bordering the east side of the Experiment Station, plus a few parking spaces on Munson Road on the north side of Chemical Hall.

Seven of the ten buildings in the original historic district are large, rectilinear, academic buildings. All of these are two or two-and-a-half stories tall and all but one (the Library) has red brick exterior walls. The Library is constructed of granite. Two of the buildings in the original historic district—the President's House and the Farmhouse—are two-and-a-half story domestic frame buildings, and the Stock Judging Pavilion is a one-story octagonal building of brick.

Property Inventory

The following ten buildings were all previously listed as the University of Maine – Orono Historic District in 1978. National Register Identification Number 78000194. All ten properties continue to contribute to the original district and also contribute to the expanded district.

1. Lord Hall, 1903-04. 101 Munson Road.

Thomas and Crowell, Bangor, architects; Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1934); Alonzo J. Harriman Associates, Auburn, architects for alterations (1964); Ann Beha Architects, Boston, architects for alterations (2006); L. E. Bradstreet, Hallowell, Hallowell, Maine, contractor.

Lord Hall is located on the east side of Munson Avenue, between Aubert Hall (# 35) to the north and Alumni Hall (#2) to the south. The west facing two-and-one-half story brick Richardsonian Romanesque building is surrounded by narrow stretch of lawn on the west, south and east and a paved drive links Munson Ave to parking spaces on the north side of the ell. A pair of deciduous trees are situated on the front lawn and a small cluster of coniferous trees are located off the southwest corner of the building. Other than these specimens, a linden tree on the east lawn and a few random shrubs near the foundation there are no other formal landscape features. The building has a T-shaped footprint with the front mass running parallel to Munson Ave, and the longer, narrow, rear section stretching easterly towards the Campus Mall (# 27). A two-story, projecting entry bay topped with a pedimented gable roof is centered on the west facade.

Constructed of brick, the building is elevated on a raised, granite block foundation and is topped with an asphalt covered hipped roof. Marking the transition from the roof to the building's walls and lining the rake of the pediment is a prominent wood cornice decorated with modillions and dentils. A light-grey granite watertable separates the foundation from the brick walls. Throughout the building the windows have granite sills and granite keystones or lintels. The stone used in the foundation, (and which also surrounds the principal entry portal) are rough-cut, multi-colored rectangular granite blocks of various sizes. In contrast, the corners of the foundation are marked with light-grey granite quoins.

The facade of the building is divided into three wide bays, with the main entrance located in the projecting center bay. On the first level of this bay is a wide, multi-hue arch which springs from paneled granite piers. Behind the arch are paired wooden doors topped with a semi-spherical glass window, and in front of the arch is a sweeping granite staircase down to the lawn. The arch voussoirs alternate white and dark gray granite; the scrolled keystone is also of the darker material. The arch is surrounded by a rectangular field of rough-cut granite block. The side edges of this field do not extend to the corners of the projecting bay, but they are marked with granite quoins. Above this field is a granite entablature inscribed "Lord Hall". On the second floor, above the entry portal, are a pair of round-topped six light windows set under brick arches. Between these arches and the wooden cornice the wall is marked by a fenestrated band containing three, small, granite rimmed, oculus windows separated by a pair of small, square, wooden, fixed window sash. Two arch-top single-hung wood sash windows are centered on the wall of the pedimented gable. To either side of the center bay the facade contains a trio of double-hung windows. Each of the window openings is marked by a granite sill and keystone at the first floor, and a granite sill and massive granite lintel at the second floor.

The north and south elevations of the front section of the building contain three bays, filled on each floor with a trio of windows similar to those on the front facade. Hipped-roof dormers are positioned above the center bays and contain three six-over-six sash windows.

The two-story rear ell has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and a rough cut granite block foundation. Both the north and south roofs contain two hipped-roof dormers, each with a pair of six-over-six sash windows. The windows on the long side elevations of the ell also match those on the front portion of the building in terms of detailing (granite sills and keystone on the first floor, granite sills and lintels on the second floor), but the windows themselves are four-over-four double hung replacement sash. The north side of the ell has ten bays, each with a pair of sash. On the first floor a metal door occupies western half of the first bay and a pair of metal doors have been inserted into the eighth bay. The south side of the ell has eleven bays, with glass and wood double doors in the fifth and eighth bays. The east elevation of the ell (facing the campus mall) is three bays wide, with six-over-six sash in the outer bays, a glass and wood door at the center and a trio of six-over-six sash above the doors.

On the first floor of the front section of the building is a small vestibule behind which is a central open area flanked by administrative offices behind glass partition walls to the south and classrooms to the north. The first floor of the ell has been remodeled into gallery/exhibition space, (serviced by one of the entries on the south elevation). The second floor features classrooms opening off either side of a linear hall.

As originally constructed, the eastern half of the rear ell was only one story high. In 1934 the entire ell was raised to two stories. The dormers were added to the ell at this time. In 1964, when the ell was remodeled into a recital hall 41 windows were bricked in and the original entry in the east elevation was modernized. In 2006 the slate roofs were replaced with architectural shingles, the windows re-established and the recital hall converted into a gallery.

Currently housing the Art Department, Lord Hall has also served as home to the Journalism and Music Departments. It was built as the academic building for mechanical and electrical engineering and originally had a forge and foundry located in the easternmost section of the ell.

2. Alumni Hall, 1901. 89 Munson Road.

Newman, Woodman and Harris, Philadelphia, architects; Davis and Grady, Bangor, contractors; Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1934); Crowell, Lancaster, Higgins & Webster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1963/64).

Alumni Hall is located on Munson Road to the west of the Campus Mall, facing west to the Stillwater River. A small grassy depression in the ground, called "the Oval" on early-twentieth century maps is directly across Munson Road from the building. A parking lot is located immediately to its north, between it and Lord Hall. The Experiment Station is on a slight knoll to its south. The landscaping surrounding the building is dotted with trees.

Alumni Hall is a two-and-one-half story, seven bay, brick Renaissance Revival building with a T-shaped footprint on a granite foundation. The building features a hipped slate roof. A bell tower is centered over the front façade (west elevation). The bell tower is capped with a dome roof supported by wood columns. Three dormers are located on the façade. The two outer dormers have gable roofs, while the center dormer has an arched roof. A bracketed wood cornice defines the eaves. Access to the main mass of the building, which parallels Munson Road, is provided by a projecting arched entranceway on the west elevation. The entryway is topped by a pointed pediment topped by granite pieces and a granite oval disk is in its center. The pediment over the entry is flanked by two granite conical-shaped decorative objects. The entry bay features bands of recessed brick, giving it the appearance of quoins on the corners of the entryway. The entrance features a pair of nine-light over two panel wood doors set within a wood surround topped by a four-light fanlight. The six first floor windows are nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash located to each side of the entranceway. The windows are set under wooden pediments supported by scroll brackets. Each window bay on the second floor contains a central nine-over-nine double-hung sash flanked by narrow multi-pane fixed sash; the window bays are slightly recessed into the wall and further defined by wide brick arches that connect to brick pilasters that continue to the foundation and separate the first floor bays. All of the windows have granite sills.

The north and south elevations of the main block of the building are three bays wide and each contains a dormer with a gable roof. The central windows of these elevations, like the windows on the east façade, are set under wooden pediments supported by scroll brackets and feature nine-over-nine sash. These central windows are flanked to either side by nine-over-nine windows. There is one window on the second story of the north and south elevations. Like their counterparts on the east elevation, they are defined by wide brick arches and are slightly recessed into the wall. They contain nine-over-nine double-hung sash flanked by a narrow multi-pane fixed sash. As in the east façade, they are slightly

recessed and surrounded by wide brick arches that connect to brick pilasters that continue to the foundation and separate the first floor bays.

The two-story rear ell is capped with a gabled roof sheathed with slate. A wood frame hipped roof monitor runs along most of the length of the ridge. The ell is five bays wide, each with a group of three double-hung wood sash windows set within brick surrounds are located at the first floor; the central window has twelve-over-twelve sash and the two flanking windows have nine-over-nine sash. On the north side of the building, a door replaces the eastern flanking window in the bay closest to the main block and an aluminum entrance replaces the windows in the second bay to the east. The second floor features a row of brick arches, each containing a window group consisting of a large center double-hung wood sash flanked by smaller fixed multi-light wood sash, repeating the design motif of the second story windows of the west elevation. A two-story flat-roofed wing projects from the east elevation of the main building. The wing is constructed of brick and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Double-hung wood eight-over-eight sash windows are located on each of the three sides of this structure; each has a granite lintel and sill.

Alumni Hall was originally designed with a chapel in the main block on the west end of the building and a gymnasium in the ell on the east end. The interior of the building, which has been extensively renovated several times (most recently in the late 1980s and early 1990s), is divided into administrative office spaces by gypsum wall board walls. Many of the floors are covered with vinyl composition tiles or carpet. The second floor, like the first, contains offices spaces featuring plasterboard and suspended acoustical tile ceilings and walls and carpeted floors. Additionally, a portion of the original two-story gymnasium on the south side of the building has been converted into a studio/sound stage. Old finishes such as the poured rubber floor and exposed wood ceiling with wood purlins and metal trusses remain. The third floor of the building, which features a mechanical space, was added just below the trusses of the original chapel space in the main mass of the building and office spaces along the north wall. Although disfigured by the mechanical installation and not visible to the public, the decorative woodwork and wood trusses of the chapel remain in place. The wooden paneling of the chapel on the second floor is no longer extant.

3. Holmes Hall, (Experiment Station), 1888. 79 Munson Road.

Frank Kidder, Boston, architect

(Additions, 1899, 1904, 1955)

Known as Holmes Hall after 1904.

Holmes Hall is a two-story Richardsonian Romanesque building located at the center of the original historic The principal block is constructed of brick and rests on a granite foundation. The building is configured in a U-shaped plan. The building terminates in an intersecting gable roof sheathed with slate on the west plane and asphalt shingle on the east. A stepped brick cornice defines the eave. A one-bay center projection, capped by an arched roof, marks the principal entrance to the building. Access to the principal block is provided by a pair of three-light wood doors. Double-hung wood sash windows are located to each side of the entrance bay. All first floor openings in the principal block are marked by granite lintels. Openings of the second floor are headed by brick arches. Decorative brickwork is located between the first and second floor windows. A one-and-one-half story wing with a flat roof projects from the north elevation. The wing is constructed of brick and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Double-hung wood sash windows are located on each side of the wing. Decorative brickwork is located between the stacked window openings. The basement contains offices and chemistry lab spaces. The foundation of the building is granite and brick. The floor is poured concrete and the ceiling is exposed wood frame. Several of the rooms contain laboratory equipment. Wood frame hopper windows provide natural light to the basement. A modern wood bulkhead on the east elevation provides access to the basement. The interior of the building is divided by plaster walls into offices and classrooms. The hallway features an 8-inch by 8-inch vinyl asbestos tile floor and tin ceiling, while the offices feature plaster ceilings. A stairway along the south wall of the hall provides access to the second floor. A laboratory space at the north end of the building features a poured concrete ceiling with exposed steel girders. The second floor rooms were also used as offices and classrooms. Second floor finishes include vinyl asbestos floor tiles and plaster ceilings and walls. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows provide light for these rooms. The attic of the building is used for storage. The floor is of wood plank. The ceiling is exposed roof deck and roof rafters.

4. Stock Judging Pavilion, 1908. 6 Sebago Road.

William Hart Taylor, Boston, architect.

William E. Nemmers, Belfast, architect for alterations, 1979/80.

Known as Cyrus Pavilion Theatre after 1992/3

The Cyrus Pavilion is a one-story, octagonal brick building constructed in the Jacobean Revival style. The building is located on the west edge of the South Mall (#25), and is directly behind Winslow Hall (#5). The pavilion's distinctive

polygonal roof is covered in slate. A cupola, also sheathed with slate, is located at the peak of the roof. Each side of the cupola features a twenty-light fixed wood sash. The building sits on a low, concrete foundation, located almost at grade. Access to the pavilion is through a pair of modern solid metal doors on the west elevation. The doors are set within a simple wood surround capped by a cast stone drip mould which stylistically matches those on Winslow Hall. Two small square windows are located above the door opening. Each of the remaining seven sides of the pavilion has a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows set below the eave. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and drip mould. The entrance doors open to a small lobby, which in turn leads to the main performance space. Two single-fixture bathrooms flank the lobby. The theater space is divided into a stage area to the south and tiered seating to the north and east. The floor of the performance area is painted plywood, as are the seating risers. Dressing rooms are located underneath the risers. The roof of the structure is supported by 6 x 6 posts. A catwalk hung from 2 x 4's bolted to the posts is located above the stage area.

The Stock Judging Pavilion was originally used for judging cattle as part of the University's cooperative extension program, and as an outbuilding associated with Winslow Hall. It was remodeled into a theater in 1979-80 and later renamed in honor of Edgar Allan Cyrus, a theater professor.

5. Winslow Hall, 1908-09. 67 Munson Road
William Hart Taylor, Boston, Architect
E. H. Wilbur and Sons, Bangor, ME, contractors.

Constructed in 1908-1909, Winslow Hall is located immediately west of The Maples (#6) on the east side of Munson Drive. The imposing brick building faces west, and looks past Schoodic Road and Carnegie Hall (#10) towards the Stillwater River. It is surrounded by a broad lawn, terraced on the west side, and numerous specimens of mature hardwoods and conifers. A paved parking area on the east side of the building is accessed by the narrow drive that separates this building from the Maples to the south.

Winslow Hall is a two-and-one-half story, thirteen-bay wide by seven-bay deep Jacobean Revival building. The rectangular brick structure stands on a raised, poured concrete foundation faced with a fieldstone veneer and topped with a limestone watertable. The building features a side gable roof sheathed with slate. Brick parapets capped by cast stone and ball finials define the gable ends and an octagonal cupola with domed roof is centered on the ridge. The sides of the cupola are louvered. A smaller cupola is located near each end of the ridge. A projecting Flemish gable is centered on the west elevation directly over the principal entrance. A narrow, slit-shaped single-pane window is positioned near the top of the gable and directly below it is a pair of two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows set in a single frame and flanked by two-over-two double-hung wood sash window on either side. Each of these windows, as well as those on the remainder of the building, feature a cast stone sill and drip mould. A ogee-arch roof dormer is located to each side of the center gable. The dormers feature paired double-hung wood sash windows. The corners of the building are marked by brick quoins.

The main entrance is situated at the center of the building, under the major gable. This portal consists of a recessed vestibule behind a cast stone surround. The surround feature pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting an entablature with a modillioned cornice. Above the cornice is a name plate inscribed "WINSLOW" while below, on the face of the frieze is "AGRICULTURE". At the back of the vestibule are paired, three-light doors set within a glass surround with side-lights and a multi-light fanlight above. To each side of the entryway are six sets of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The rear elevation features a parapetted cross gable with three windows centered between two ogee arch dormers. Previously this elevation contained an arched topped door (evident by the extant drip mould) which has since been bricked in. The north and south elevations are seven bays wide, with the center bays marked by paired six-over-six double hung window sash, and the remaining bays filled by single examples of the window. Modern glass and aluminum doors, sheltered by projecting brick piers and topped with poured concrete roofs, are situated at grade at the center of each side elevation.

The basement of Winslow Hall is finished with offices, storage spaces, and mechanical room. The floor is poured concrete and is covered with carpet or vinyl composition tiles in several of the rooms. Original tin ceilings remain in several of the rooms. The first floor of the building is divided into offices and storage spaces. The interior retains many of its original finishes, including plaster walls and door casings. The primary entrance on the west elevation leads directly into a center hall. A full-length corridor is perpendicular to the entrance hall. Interior end stairways are located at the north and south end of the corridor. The floor of the hall and corridor is vinyl composition tile while many of the offices are carpeted. The second and third floor rooms are used as offices, conference rooms, and storage spaces. Second and third floor finishes include vinyl composition tile flooring in the hallways and carpeted floors in many of the offices. The offices and hallways also feature painted plaster walls and ceilings. Tin ceilings remain in several of the offices.

6. The Maples (The Farmhouse), 1877. 2 Sebago Road.

Victor Hodgins, Bangor, architect for alterations (1931); Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1940).
Known as The Maples after c. 1905.

The Maples is a two-and-one-half story, wood-frame vernacular building constructed at a domestic scale. It is comprised of a three-bay, double pile rectangular plan principal block, a two-story side ell to the south and a shorter two-story rear ell to the east. The building faces west towards Munson Road and is situated between Winslow Hall (#5) to the north and Sebago Road to the south. There is a rectangular front lawn and a small rear lawn but the north and south sides of the building are bounded by a driveway and the road respectively. There is a small copse of pine trees behind the building and a mixture of hedges and shrubs around the building's foundation.

The main portion of the building sits on a granite foundation and has a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A three-bay shed dormer is centered on the west plane of the roof, and two gable-roof dormers are positioned on the east. The building is clad with vinyl siding which obscures or covers the watertable, corner boards, cornice returns, soffits and narrow window hoods. A one story, flat roof entry porch is positioned in front of the two-leaf wooden door at the center of the primary facade. Wood posts resting on a wood deck support the porch, which is accessed from grade by a set of wooden stairs. A single six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is located in each of the window bays on the facade. The north elevation is also three bays wide, (the first floor fenestration is asymmetrical) and two additional windows are located at attic level. Due to the presence of the ell, the south elevation of the main block has only a single window on the first floor, two on the second floor and one at attic level.

The two-story, four-bay wide by three-bay deep side ell is capped with a side gable, slate-covered roof. As with the main section of the house, the ell is wood framed, has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The west elevation features a poured concrete foundation but the south and east foundation is brick. The windows are also six-over-six sash and on the west and on the west and south elevations are evenly distributed on the second floor but irregularly positioned below. Access to the ell is gained through a two-light over two-panel wood door in the northern corner of the west elevation. A two-bay entry porch is located in front of this door. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The wooden supports for the porch are somewhat more decorative than those surrounding the front door: the posts have heavy bases which link to a wooden balustrade and the tops connect to wooden arches spanning each bay. A set of wooden stairs provide access to the porch. Stretching east from approximately the junction between the main house and the side ell is a shorter, two-story, two-bay wide by two-bay deep rear addition. This ell, clad with vinyl siding, is constructed of wood-frame and rests on a granite fieldstone foundation. On the interior of this section of the building the floor is poured concrete with trenches along the east and west walls to direct water.

On the interior, the main section of the house has a center hall plan with offices to the north and south. Finishes include plaster ceilings, plaster walls, wood and carpeted floors, and many original fixtures. The ell is partitioned into office spaces with suspended acoustical tile ceilings, carpeted floors, and a mix of plaster and gypsum board walls. There are separate stair cases for the side ell and the main house, with the access to the attic gained from the staircase in the main house. The second and third floor rooms are used as offices, and finishes include wood or carpeted floors, painted plaster and plasterboard walls, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings.

As originally constructed the building featured twin chimneys at the ridge of the main house, and a third chimney centered near the ridge of the ell. An 1882 drawing of the property indicates that the entry porch on the main block is a later addition, but that the porch on the ell spanned the entire western elevation of that portion of the building. Immediately to the south of the ell was a large, disconnected 2 ½ story New England style barn topped with a pair of hipped-roof cupolas. A somewhat smaller 1 ½ story barn was positioned a bit further away to the southwest. The function of the rear ell is unclear at this time, however it likely served as some type of animal facility. This property was built to serve the as part of the college farm and to house faculty from the agricultural department. In 1913 it was remodeled for use by the Home Economics Department, and later a portion was used as the University Hospital. In 1931 interior remodeling converted the building to a female dormitory, but only 9 years later the rooms were again remodeled into offices and laboratories for the Agricultural Extension Service. The dormers were added after 1930.

7. Fernald Hall (Chemical Hall), 1868-70. 98 Munson Road.

Alpheus C. Morse, Providence, architect

Alterations 1896, 1934, 198, 1984, architect unknown.

Known as Fernald Hall after 1896.

Known as Chemical Hall when built in 1868-1870, Fernald Hall is one of the campus's earliest buildings. It is located on the west edge of Munson Road, and was originally designed to face downslope (west) across the Front Lawn

(#11) towards the river. In 1968 the primary face of the building was relocated to the building's east elevation so that today the building faces east towards Lord Hall (#1). Fernald is visually separated from its neighbors to the north (Wingate, #11) and south (Coburn #8) by small groupings of mature pine and hardwood trees. Footpaths meander along the south, north, and west elevations of the building separating it from small side patches of lawn. The foot path along the south side of the building connects Munson Road with College Avenue at the base of the Lawn. There are a few parking spaces accessible from Munson Road on the north side of the building and juniper and ivy grow alongside, and on, the south elevation of the ell. A narrow, hard surface patio separates the east wall of the building from Munson Road.

Fernald Hall is a two-story brick Italianate structure with a raised, rough granite foundation. The footprint of the building is comprised of a large, west facing block and a narrower ell that extends to the east. The larger block is five bays wide by three bays deep and the two-story ell is one bay wide. Both blocks terminate in a flat-hipped roof sheathed with slate on the slopes and an EPDM system on the flat. The overhanging eaves are decorated with wooden brackets. A single brick chimney rises along the exterior wall and pieces the eaves at the northeast intersection of the ell and the main block. A smooth granite watertable separates the foundation from the brick walls

The original entrance was centered on the five bay west elevation, but it has been filled in with a sixteen-light sash window. On either side of this window are two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with pointed arch granite crowns and granite sills. Two of the windows on the first floor retain their original arched upper sash. Both the north and south elevations of the western block have three bays of six-over-six windows. All of the windows on the south wall appear to contain their original, arched upper sash, as do two on the north wall. The south wall of the ell contains four regularly spaced window bays with arch top windows; those on the second floor have arched brick hoods rather than granite hoods. A contemporary, slightly projecting, brick entrance bay is located at the intersection of the ell and the western portion of the building and contains a large glass door topped with a semi-spherical window. On the north side of the building the same historic, arch-topped windows are present, but the fenestration is divided into seven irregularly spaced window bays on the second floor and two window bays and two entryways on the first floor. Both entries are fronted by concrete platforms, and the larger entry (located in the corner, next to the chimney) is fronted by a poured-concrete porch roof with brick supports, and a handicapped accessible ramp. The east elevation has a segmental arch opening surrounding a transom and two-leaf glass door on the first floor. Above this entry are two narrow four-over-four windows positioned closely aside an arch-top six-over-six sash.

The interior of the main block is organized in a central hall plan with offices to the north and south. The main block features suspended acoustical tile ceilings, carpeted floors and gypsum wallboard partition walls. The rear block, once used as a coffee shop, is abandoned. The space features a vinyl composition tile floor, painted plasterboard walls and suspended acoustical tile ceiling. Stairs between the principal block and the rear block provide access to the basement and upper floors. The basement is divided into office, meeting, and storage spaces. Brick, concrete masonry units and gypsum wallboard are used to divide the spaces. The second floor rooms are used as office space and meeting rooms. Second floor finishes include carpeted floor with 4" vinyl base, painted plasterboard walls and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The third floor features two spaces, one partially unfinished space with exposed steel trusses and plywood floor over the principal block and a studio space with wood floor and exposed trusses over the rear block.

In 1896 the original one-story ell suffered a fire after which the two story ell was constructed as a replacement. (The color of the brick used on the second floor differs from that below, suggesting that the ell was not totally destroyed.) Prior to this fire photographs indicate that each of the ell class rooms was served by a separate chimney, and at least five additional chimneys were positioned on the end and east planes of the main roof. In 1934 second story windows were added to the east elevation and new granite steps were positioned at the east door. (These steps had been removed from the south side of Lord Hall.) In 1968 when building's orientation changed from the west to the east elevation new stairwells and entrances were added to the south and north elevations, and the original west entryway filled in with the large window. In 1984 slate was removed from the flatter portions of the roof and replaced with a synthetic EPDM system.

8. Coburn Hall, 1887-1888. 84 Munson Road.

Frank E. Kidder, Boston, architect; J. & J. Philbrook, Portland, contractor; Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architect for alterations (1935); Webster, Ebbeson, Baldwin, Day, Bangor, architects for alterations (1978); Webster, Baldwin, Day, Rohman, Bangor, architects for alterations (1980)

Coburn Hall faces east on a hill rising from the Stillwater River. It is located on Sebec Road (even though its address is Munson Road). The walkway leading to its entrance from the road is surrounded by mature Norway Spruce. A paved pathway runs from its front entrance, joining a path across Sebec Road that traverses the Front Lawn to College Avenue. A circular depression in the ground to its immediate north was called "the Oval" in the early twentieth century and was used for campus events. The President's House is located to its immediate south.

Coburn Hall is a two-and-one-half story, three-bay Richardsonian Romanesque building with a two-and-one-half story ell to the rear. The rectangular principal block is constructed of red brick and topped by a mansard roof sheathed with slate. The lower, steep section of the roof is punctuated with a pair of hip dormers on all four elevations. Each dormer features a paired nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash. A stepped brick cornice defines the eave. The center bay of the west façade is defined by an additional, broad, wall dormer capped with a gable roof. A band of three arched-topped windows are featured in the gable dormer and a series of three brownstone arches cap these windows and join decorative brick elements at the cornice returns of the gable roof line. Brick work in the shape of a triangle is in the gable dormer above the arched windows.

The second story of the west elevation is comprised of three sets of windows. The central set of windows consists of three rectangular six-over-six double hung windows that are topped by two sets of square wooden windows with fixed six-over-six pane windows. These are capped by a brownstone lintel. Above the lintel is a brownstone plate inscribed with "Coburn Hall 1887"; the half of the brownstone containing the word "Coburn" is rusticated, while the other half is smooth. The two windows flanking the central set of windows feature paired double-hung wooden windows; each sash contains a central pane of glass that is flanked by a two panes of glass in a vertical configuration. These windows are topped by smaller twelve-pane fixed-sash windows which are surmounted by brownstone lintels. The north and south elevations of the building contain two sets of windows with an identical configuration. The windows on the second floor sit upon a denticulated brick belt course that divides the first story from the second. Access to the principal block is provided by an inset entranceway on the west elevation, which is marked by a wide-arched opening. The entranceway is comprised of two single-light over two-panel wood doors set within a wood surround featuring multi-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. Poured concrete steps provide access to the entry. A pair of double-hung wood sash windows set within an arched opening is located to each side of the entranceway. A brick arch similar to that at the main entry highlights each opening. Two sets of identical arched windows in the north and south elevations of the first floor.

The two-and-one-half story rear ell features a mansard roof sheathed with slate. The fenestration pattern of the ell mimics the fenestration pattern of the main block, with two sets of windows on the first story of the north and south elevations. The exception is that the windows on the second story extend into the roof line, creating two-story wall dormers featuring double-hung wood sash windows and wood paneling. The windows on the first floor west (rear) elevation contain six arched windows with four-over-four double-hung windows topped by a sixteen-pane fixed sash. A continuous arched brick string course follows the arches above these windows. The cornice and belt course of the main block are continued on the ell.

The foundation is constructed of brick resting on fieldstone. A brownstone belt course tops the foundation and has a limestone plaque decorated with an ivy leaf on the south elevation of the main block to commemorate "Ivy Day," a class ritual from the early twentieth century; the mark of missing similar element is on the west elevation. Two sets of paired three-over-three double-hung wooden sash windows are in each elevation of the foundation of the principal block and the ell with the exception of the north elevation of the ell. A one-story gable-roofed wooden shed projects from the ell, obscuring the basement window and the bottom half of the first-story window above it.

The interior of the main block is organized in a central hall plan, with a mahogany staircase leading to the upper floors. The stairway contains carved balusters and the newel posts on the second and third floors feature carved acanthus leaves. On the second floor, the staircase divides at a landing and continues to the third floor. The main block retains many of its original finishes, including plaster walls and tin ceilings. Two of the second floor rooms retain the original painted wood cabinets. The formality of the main block contrasts with the less formal spatial arrangements and lack of decorative features of the rear ell, which features gypsum wallboard partitions, carpeted floors, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The basement floor is poured concrete and is covered with carpet in several of the rooms. The spaces of the main block have most recently been used as offices and support space. The building is currently empty as it is undergoing renovations.

9. President's House, 1873. 16 Schoodic Road.

Unknown architect. Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1931); L.H. Appleby, contractors for alterations (1931); Gertrude Ebbeson of Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architect for alterations (1949). (Renovations 1893, Additions, 1931)

The President's House sits on a sloping lawn, facing west overlooking College Avenue and the Stillwater River. It is located on Sebec Road at the intersection of Schoodic Road, which is directly to its south. Munson Road runs behind it at the crest of the hill to the east. It is separated from Coburn Hall (#8), to its immediate north, by a line of spruce trees. A circular driveway is in front of the house. The lawns to the front and rear of the house are well manicured. A modern

pergola marks access the patio and garden to the south side of the residence and tall bushes provide screening. Flowers and ornamental plants are in a garden on the west (front) elevation.

The President's House is a two-and-one-half story, three-bay Queen Anne-style residence and is two bays deep. An ell joins a former carriage house and an attached garage to the rear of the house. It is constructed of wood-frame on a masonry foundation with a side-gable slate roof. The exterior walls of the house are clad with wood clapboards. A wrap-around hipped roof porch is located along the west and south elevations. A three-story, four-sided tower is attached to the southwest corner of the building and a one-story, flat-roofed addition is located on its north side. An interior brick chimney pierces the east plane of the roof and paired brackets highlight the eaves. A pedimented gable is located near the northwest corner of the roof, capping a bay window on the second floor. The gable features a multi-light casement window and the sides of the bay window contain two-over-two double-hung windows on the first and second stories. The tower has a bell-shaped slate roof. Double-hung wood sash windows are featured on the sides of the tower: the upper sash of the third-story window of the tower features sixteen-over-one sash and the second story has two-over-two lights. Two double-hung windows with six-over-six wood sash are in the north, west, and south elevations of the second story of the building and two similar windows are in the north and south gable ends. The front entry has a four-paneled door. A gabled portico that extends from the west elevation marks entry to the porch. Between each column is a simple balustrade with wood spindles. Decorative spindlework is featured between each post at the eave. The south elevation of the porch is enclosed behind multi-pane glass panels.

The two-story, wood frame, gable-roof rear ell has architectural characteristics similar to the principal block, including paired brackets at the eaves. A secondary entrance is located on the south elevation of the ell. East of the ell is a carriage house which has been converted into residential space. The two-story wood frame carriage house has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A one-story, two-car garage is attached to the east elevation of the carriage house. Two six-over-six windows are on the east elevation of the garage.

The interior of the main block of the house is organized in a central hall plan, as the residence began its life as an Italianate style house that was remodeled as a Queen Anne after a fire. The main block retains many of its original finishes, including plaster walls, tongue and groove wood flooring, woodwork and hardware. The primary entrance leads directly into the hall. The stairs and banister rise along the south wall to the second floor. Each room of the principal block is simply detailed with door and window surrounds. The second floor rooms are used as bedchambers. Second floor finishes include plaster walls, simple moldings, and wood floors. The third floor features a game room with beadboard ceiling and walls. The symmetry and formality of the main block contrast with the less formal spatial arrangements and lack of decorative features of the rear ell and carriage barn. Both the rear ell and the carriage barn exhibit simple finishes, detailing, and hardware.

Constructed in 1873 to serve as a residence for the College president, this house suffered a fire in 1893, after which it was stylistically altered to reflect the prevailing Queen Anne architectural style. During this remodeling the building received its wrap around porch, corner tower, and pedimented cross gable, and an earlier bay window on the south elevation was removed. The southern portion of the wraparound porch was enclosed between 1926 and 1931, and in that latter year a reception room was added to the north side of the first floor. In 1949 a library/study was installed in the house, and remodeling in 1958 included updating the kitchen and laundry and adding four bathrooms.

10. Carnegie Library (Carnegie Hall), 1905-06. 16 Balentine Road.

Brainerd and Leeds, Boston, architects; Horace Purinton Co., Waterville, Maine, contractor

Known as Carnegie Hall after 1911.

Carnegie Hall was originally built as the library for the campus. It is sited on the side of a hill facing east over the Stillwater River and an oval-shaped green space formed by dormitories to its southwest. Schoodic Road runs by it to the north and Balentine Hall, a dormitory, is directly to its south. The Balentine parking lot abuts its small lawn. It is a two-story, three-bay granite on steel frame Neo-Classical building with a T-shaped footprint on a poured concrete foundation. The building has a flat roof with a parapet and a heavy belt-course like cornice. Originally a copper-sheathed dome with lights provided a ceremonial cap and interior light for the building, but was removed at the time of a major renovation in 1967. A projecting mass is centered on the west elevation (façade) and marks the principal entrance. The actual entrance is located within a recessed bay fronted by a pair of robust two-story columns supporting a pedimented entablature. The entrance consists of a modern storefront-type glass and metal door set within a metal frame. The entrance is reached by a flight of monumental granite stairs flanked by granite cheek walls. To each side of the central mass is a three-part window on each floor featuring a one-over-one double-hung wood sash window flanked by narrow one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The north and south elevations contain a central three-part window on each story configured like the windows on the west elevation. The central windows on the north and south elevations are set between two one-over-one double-hung wood windows. A two-story rear ell projects from the east elevation of the principal block. The ell has a flat

roof. The ell is constructed of granite and rests on a concrete foundation. Six double-hung wood sash windows are located on each side of the ell. One-story wings project from the northeast and southeast corners of the ell where it meets the main mass of the building. Each wing is capped by a flat roof.

The first and second floors of the main block at the west end of the building contain a large central gallery space which is flanked by classrooms and office space. The ell on the east side of the building contains faculty offices on the first and second floors and on a mezzanine level between the first and second floors. The basement is used for studio and classroom space. Originally the entire interior of the building was finished in Flemish Oak and its rotunda was flooded with natural light from the dome above. Unfortunately, some the building's most significant features were removed when the library was retrofitted for the Music and Art Departments after the construction of Fogler Library was complete in 1947. The iron and glass stacks used by the library have been obscured by modern materials. In 1967, the interior was gutted to remodel the space for studio and exhibit space for the Art Department. In the process, the rotunda was filled in, much of the Flemish Oak was demolished, and the dome was removed. The interior is now finished with wood paneled walls in the gallery space and the classrooms and offices contain vinyl asbestos tile floors and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The floors in the basement studios are made poured concrete or plywood.

Expanded Historic District

The expanded district is located around the periphery of the original historic district, which is oriented toward the Stillwater River and College Avenue in the western section of campus. The expanded district encompasses the Front Lawn, which is between the buildings originally constructed for the campus and College Avenue. It also includes the Campus Mall and the South Mall and the buildings that surround them, as well as buildings to the north and south of the original historic district. The expanded district is bounded on the west by College Avenue and to the south by Munson Road, an imaginary line to the south of Estabrooke Hall and the New Horticultural Building, and Sebago Road. It is bounded by the west by an a line encompassing the Agricultural Engineering Building, the Observatory, Stevens Hall, Crosby Mechanical Laboratory, the Mechanical Engineering Shops, and the Memorial Gymnasium-Armory. It is bounded on the north by athletic fields and a line enclosing Aubert, Oak, and Hannibal Hamlin Halls.

Some of the buildings in the expanded district face College Avenue and the Stillwater River, like the buildings in the original district. These buildings are Hannibal Hamlin, Wingate, Merrill, Balentine, Colvin and Estabrooke Halls. Oak Hall, at the northern end of the expanded historic district, faces south toward a bend in Munson Road. The remainder of the buildings in the expanded historic district face the Campus Mall and the South Mall.

The Campus Mall is the central organizing space of the expanded historic district. It is a formal, symmetrical Beaux-Arts central green space with an allee of oak trees. The rest of the landscape in the expanded historic district is less formal, with mature trees and some bushes dotting the green lawns surrounding the buildings. The buildings in the expanded historic district are connected by Sebago Road, Grove Street Extension, Belgrade Road, Beddington Road, Long Road, and Munson Road. Paved footpaths in front of buildings, lining the roads and crossing lawns also link the buildings and sites. There are parking lots behind Memorial Gymnasium-Armory, Boardman Hall, Rogers Hall, Merrill Hall, Colvin Hall, and Balentine Hall and beside Chadbourne, Stodder, and Hancock Halls. There is also a parking lot on Sebago Road, to the front of the New Horticultural Building.

Most of the buildings in the expanded historic district are substantial in size, with over two-thirds of them three or four stories tall. With the exception of the Observatory, they all have brick exterior walls and are rectilinear in plan.

Property Inventory

11. Wingate Hall, 1891. 104 Munson Road.

Contributing Building

Kidder and Humphreys, Denver, architects; M.C. Foster & Son, Waterville, contractor; Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1934).

Wingate Hall is located on a hill, facing west toward the Stillwater River and College Avenue, with the Front Lawn(# 13) in front of it. Munson Road runs immediately to the east of the building. To its immediate south is Fernald Hall (#7) and to its northwest is Hancock Hall (#12).

Wingate Hall is a two-story, five-by-three bay Renaissance Revival building with a flat roof. The rectangular mass rests on a granite foundation and is constructed of red brick laid in four course bands on the first floor and stretcher course above. The second story has brick quoins at the corners. A granite watertable is located directly above the basement window openings. A projecting bay centered on the west elevation marks the original principal entrance to the building. Entry is through a pair of one-light metal replacement doors set within a brick arch. An original fan-shaped transom has been bricked in. The word "Engineering" is spelled out in brick above the arch. Two long casement windows separated by

a granite band from a pair of shorter casement windows above are grouped above the entrance. Granite sills and lintels frame the lower and upper edges of this unit. Just below the cornice, the words "Wingate Hall" are spelled out in brick. Modern poured concrete steps provide access to the entry. Another entrance faces Munson Road to the east, consisting of a single modern one-light metal door with a bricked-in transom and modern canopy above. This was a service door when the building was first constructed, but now it is the most often used point of access to the building. A short walkway extends the distance from the entrance to Munson Road and parallels the sidewalk for the length of one bay to either side of the entry.

The first floor windows on the west façade are grouped in two sets of two on either side of the entrance. They are recessed into the exterior wall and feature stepped bricks in a flattened arch pattern above each window pair. The first story of the north elevation contains a center window flanked by two sets of three windows. Each grouping of windows is topped with bricks in a decorative pattern like the ones on the west façade. The first story fenestration pattern on the south elevation is almost identical to the north elevation, except that the western set of windows contains two windows flanking a panel of brick bands. Two sets of paired windows are on each side of the east elevation entry. Each window has a slight arch. All of the windows on the first floor are one-over-one wood sash and have granite sills. There is one wood basement three-pane casement window beneath each first-story window.

The second story of the west façade contains two sets of four one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows topped by smaller casement windows, separated by a granite sill. Each set is topped by a continuous, roughly-textured granite lintel and sits on a granite sill. The fenestration on the second story of the north and south elevations is very similar to the second story on the west elevation, except that a single casement window topped with a smaller casement window is located at the center of the elevation. The windows on the second story are identical to the windows on the first story on the east elevation.

The interior of Wingate has been reorganized and extensively remodeled. A first-floor wide corridor spans the length of the building. A glass partition separates administrative offices on the south side of the building and a corridor leads to offices on the north side. Offices on the south half of the second floor are reached by a narrow corridor. The north half of the second floor houses the University's planetarium. The floor is covered with vinyl tiles in the corridors and carpet in the offices. The walls and ceiling are painted sheetrock.

Wingate Hall was the name given to the first building erected on campus in 1866, which was also known as White Hall. After that building burned in 1890 the current building was designed by Frank E. Kidder, an alumnus of the College. Kidder's original design included a three stage clock tower/belfry with an elongated pyramidal roof which rose from the projecting bay on the west facade. The building also had a hipped roof originally, and two external brick chimneys. In c. 1942 a fire destroyed the top of the tower and at the same time the roof was reconfigured to the current flat plan. In 1953 a planetarium was installed on the second floor.

12. Hancock Hall, 1965. 120 Munson Road.

Non-contributing building

Crowell, Lancaster, Lancaster, Higgins and Webster, Bangor, architects

Hancock Hall is located on Munson Road, facing east toward Oak (#36) and Aubert (#35) Halls on the other side of Munson Road. It is at the northwest boundary of the historic district and at the northern terminus of the Front Lawn and directly south of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity house. It sits on a hill sloping to the Stillwater River, and its west (rear) elevation is very close to the paved walkway running parallel to College Avenue. A semi-circular drive fronts its east elevation and a small parking lot is located at its north elevation. A garden is located in the esplanade between the drive and Munson Road. Low bushes are planted in front of the east façade.

Hancock Hall is a contemporary red brick, three-story, eleven-bay, dumbbell-shaped residence hall with a flat roof. A four-story, seven-bay section connects the east wing of the building with the three-story, thirteen-bay west wing. Both the east and west wings are one bay deep. On the east facade an aluminum canopy that rests on gray cinder block walls surrounds a poured concrete entrance. The cinder block walls on either side of this porch are punctured by a three-light glass opening running from top to bottom. The canopy is also supported by two aluminum posts at its front edge, and poured concrete steps provide access to the concrete deck under the canopy. Wrought iron handrails are located at the south end of the porch and in the center of the steps, extending from the two aluminum canopy supports. A wheelchair ramp extends from the porch to the north of the stairs. Paired aluminum doors provide entry to the building, which are flanked by a granite wall underneath the canopy. Four sliding aluminum windows are on the north side of the entry on the first floor of the east façade. On the south side of the entry on the east façade, four two-over-two aluminum sliding windows sit on a poured concrete belt course that encircles the building. There are three windows on the second and third stories above the aluminum canopy on the east elevation—each of these second and third story windows are connected to each other by a granite panel between the windows and surrounded by poured concrete. There are four sliding aluminum

windows to either side of this center section on the second and third floors of the east elevation, each resting on granite sills. The west (rear) elevation has four stories because the slope of the hill exposes the basement level. The central three windows of the top three stories are joined by granite and concrete like those on the east façade. Otherwise the fenestration pattern is the same as the east façade, except that there is no entryway and thirteen sliding aluminum windows on granite sills are located at foundation level. A granite belt course separates the foundation level from the floors above. The end elevations of the east and west sections of the building are one-bay wide. The sliding aluminum windows in the upper three stories (above the belt course) are surrounded by a single poured-concrete vertical panel.

The north and south elevations of the hyphen connecting the east and west wings of the residence hall are also four stories tall. Each side contains seven sliding aluminum windows with granite sills on each of the top three stories. On the north side of the building the top of the foundation level is marked by a granite belt course and contains six sliding aluminum windows that rest on a poured concrete foundation. A blue aluminum door is topped by an aluminum canopy at the level of the granite belt course; brick walls extend underneath the canopy. The south elevation contains a nearly identical fenestration pattern, with the exception that it does not have a door.

Hancock Hall contains residence rooms and social gathering spaces. The interior features tile floors, plaster walls, carpeting, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. Most doors are made of hollow-core wood.

13. Front Lawn, 1884. College Avenue.

Contributing Site

The Front Lawn is a semi-circular, sloped green space on campus bounded by College Avenue to the west, Sebec Road to the south, Fernald (#7) and Wingate (#11) Halls to the east, and Hancock Hall (#12) to the north. It is a picturesque grass lawn dotted with spruce, pine, hemlock, fir, yew, elm, beech and maple trees. It is crossed by walkways leading to the Steam Plant Parking Lot across the street from College Avenue and ringed by a walkway along Sebec Road and College Avenue. Its sloping expanse in the front of the campus' oldest buildings creates an image of a front lawn from College Avenue, which gives the site its name. The Stillwater River on the other side of College Avenue occasionally floods the area, which may have contributed to its remaining a green space. With the exception of Hancock Hall, nothing has been constructed on the lawn since the University Trustees decided to protect it in 1884. Two sets of Civil War cannons sit on the Front Lawn facing the river; these were donated to the University in the early 1930s. A flagpole stands behind one set of cannons.

The Front Lawn has evolved since the period of significance. From the late nineteenth century until the early 1940s, tennis courts were located at the northern end of the area. Moreover, in the early thirties, small wooden buildings were on the Front Lawn. Both the tennis courts and the small buildings have been removed.

14. Stodder Hall, 1955. 20 Stodder Drive.

Non-Contributing Building

A. J. Harriman, Auburn, ME, architect

Stodder Hall is a residence hall that faces west toward fraternity houses on College Avenue. Chadbourne Hall (#15) to the south, Penobscot Hall (#16) to the north, and Balentine Hall (#17) to the east and Stodder Hall surround a grass lawn crossed by a paved walkway that students use for informal recreational activities. A parking lot for Stodder Hall is located to its immediate north and a circular driveway leading from this parking lot fronts the west façade of the building. A green space in the center of the circular drive contains a circular hedge. Large hedges line the west façade of the building and trees dot the lawn. A paved path leads to College Avenue.

Stodder Hall is a three-story, fifteen-by-six-bay red brick "U"-shaped contemporary building with a flat roof. A central projecting bay on the west façade has a front-facing gable. It is sheathed with aluminum and contains two vertical ribbon windows at the second and third floors, punctured at each floor by casement windows. It is centered above an aluminum canopy covering the front entry. "Stodder Hall" is written across the front of the canopy in aluminum letters. Interior access is reached by double aluminum doors, which are flanked by side lights in aluminum casings. The exterior wall underneath the canopy is polished granite.

Granite steps lead from the walkway to the front entrance. Five paired one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows flank the projecting bay on either side of the second and third floors and a single one-over-one double-hung window is located between those windows and another pair of one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows. The first story of the west façade has the same fenestration pattern as the stories above, except that the three inner windows are paired single fixed-pane windows topped by casement windows. All of the windows have aluminum sills. The north and south elevations contain six paired one-over-one aluminum windows on each floor. The south elevation contains a metal-clad dormer and an aluminum door at the basement level. The east (rear) elevation has two projecting two-by-three bays.

The first floor of this elevation is enclosed with an aluminum and glass solarium with a central semi-circular section protruding from the elevation. An arched cloth awning covers the door at the southern bay on the east elevation.

The first floor of Stodder Hall includes a small lobby area in the west half of the building, flanked by a corridor containing office spaces. There is extensive brick in the main lobby and first floor corridors. The east half of the first floor contains a dining area. The upper floors contain long corridors leading to residence rooms and a kitchenette. The interior features carpeted and tile floors, plaster walls, aluminum corridor doors, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. Most doors are hollow-core wood. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside of the period of significance.

15. Chadbourne Hall, 1947. 24 Munson Road.
Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects

Non-Contributing Building

Chadbourne Hall is located at the southwestern boundary of the historic district, facing south on Munson Road. It is positioned at one of the primary entrances to campus and is directly across the street from Lengyl Hall, a recreational facility. A semi-circular drive emerges from Munson Road in front of the building. Stodder Hall (#14) is immediately to its north and there are parking lots on its east and west sides. A wide grassy lawn is at its north (rear) elevation. Shrubs and trees surround the building. Chadbourne Hall is a four-story, fifteen-by-five bay, limestone-trimmed red brick Colonial Revival former residence hall. It features a slate hipped roof with a central projecting three-bay section crowned by a pediment with a fanlight in the center. A limestone belt course separates the first and second floors. Ivy is growing on the western side of the façade and to the eastern side of the front entry. The main entrance is marked by a classically-detailed one-story entry porch. Ionic columns support the porch, which is topped by a balustrade. Main entrance doors are modern replacement units. Wood eight-over-twelve double hung windows with a limestone flat arch with an oversized keystone flank the entry porch. The window directly above the entry porch on the second floor has classical pilasters supporting a rounded window hood. The two windows closest to the projecting section on the first floor of the south façade are eight-over-twelve double-hung wood windows. A narrow, three-pane wood casement window is located to each side of these windows. The rest of the windows on the main floors are eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows topped by angled vertical bricks; all windows have limestone sills. Entrance porches with classical detailing and wrought iron balconies stand at the east, west, and north elevations. A hipped dormer is in the east and west elevations.

The north (rear) elevation contains a three-bay portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a roof with a balustrade. Two entrances are located behind the portico, which have simple classical door surrounds. Two arched windows are on the third floor.

The building has been converted to administrative use, and has received accessibility upgrades. A small entrance lobby is bracketed between two long corridors, reflecting its original use as a residence hall. Long corridors connect administrative offices on the upper floors. Interior finishes consist of concrete block walls, suspended acoustical tile ceilings, and carpeted floors. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside of the period of significance.

16. Penobscot Hall, 1959. 12 Penobscot Drive.
Alonzo J. Harriman, Inc., Auburn, architect.

Non-Contributing Building

Penobscot Hall is a residence hall located between Carnegie Hall (#10) and Stodder Hall (# 14) on the south end of campus. It faces northwest toward College Avenue and the Stillwater River. It is bounded to the north and west by Schoodic and Sebec Roads and to the south by a large expanse of lawn that is also enclosed by Chadbourne, Stodder, and Balentine Halls. Penobscot Hall has a circular drive in its front (northwest) yard, leading from Schoodic Road. A hedge and a small fruit tree are in the esplanade created by the circular drive. The lawn in front of the building is dotted with large trees and a hedge separates the building from the parking lot to the north of Stodder Hall.

Penobscot Hall is a four-story, fifteen-bay building with four-story, three-by-one-bay wings on the northeast and southwest ends of the building. It is a contemporary red brick building with a flat roof. A nine-bay central block projects from three-bay wings to either side. The northwest façade is dominated by its entrance, which features an aluminum canopy supported by granite and aluminum support walls that surround projecting granite steps, creating a tunnel effect. An aluminum handrail is in the center of the steps. The aluminum part of the support wall, closest to the building, is divided vertically into eight windows by aluminum sash. Sliding three-pane aluminum windows surrounded by painted aluminum puncture the walls. The roof of the main block of the building also features brick walls surrounding vents and a chimney. The building rests on a granite foundation. A granite bench is to the left of the entrance stairs.

A small lobby is in the central core of the building with a larger social gathering space on the northeast side of the building. Long corridors connect residence rooms on the southwest end of the first floor and on the upper floors. There is extensive plywood paneling in the main lobby and first floor corridors. Interior materials include tile floors, plaster walls, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. Most doors are hollow-core wood. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside of the period of significance.

17. Balentine Hall, 1914-16. 13 Balentine Road.

Contributing Building

C. Parker Crowell, Bangor, architect; Crowell, Lancaster & Higgins, Bangor architects for alterations (1951); John Larsson, Bangor, architect for alterations (1953).

Balentine Hall is a residence hall located near the top of a crest of the hill, facing west, overlooking a green space formed by Chadbourne (#15), Stodder (#14), and Penobscot (#16) Halls. Munson Road curves around the building to its south and east and the Library (#10) is to the north. Parking lots are located on rear (east) and front (west) of the building and the pavement of the front lot abuts the building.

Balentine Hall is a three story, twelve-by-five bay, Renaissance Revival building with Craftsman detailing. As viewed from the east or west, the building can be described in three sections: a central six-bay main block flanked by three-bay sections at either end. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation rising one half story above grade, reflecting the high-ceilinged basement within. The slate hipped roof has a six-bay shed dormer above the main block of the building, a three-bay shed dormer on the south roof and two hipped-roof dormers on the north roof. There are some flat or shallow-pitched roof areas that are covered with metal. The eaves feature a wide bracketed overhang. The building is constructed of red brick and there are decorative stucco panels with raised bricks in diamond patterns located between the window openings of the third floor. Similar ornamentation are positioned in granite panels directly below the first floor window sills. The third floor panels are framed by wood trim. Two prominent entry ways are located in the end sections of the west facade. Each entry has a flat roofed porch with denticulated cornices and wrought iron balustrades on the roof. Poured concrete steps access the first floor entrances, and a poured-concrete wheelchair ramp extends from the southern entry. Arched multi-pane-over-ten single-hung wood-frame windows are in first story of the main block of the buildings as well as in the first story of the north elevation. Six-over-six paired double-hung wood windows are on the second story of the east and west elevations of the main block. The west elevation of the end sections contain a pair of six-over-six windows above the entry porches, flanked by six-over-six window to either side. The first and third story of the north elevation contain windows that match those on the first and third floors of the main block, but the second floor contains five bays of six-over-six sash. On the east elevation of the end sections the second floor contain two six-over-six double hung sash. The second story of the south elevation contains a triple set of windows in its center: a paired four-over-four windows immediately flanked by six-over-six windows. Six-over-six double-hung windows are in the outer bays of the second-story south elevation. Paired six-over-six double-hung wood windows are in the third story alternating with decorative stucco panels. A single-story sun porch extends from the south elevation, which has a wrought-iron railing around the perimeter of its flat roof.

The entrance at the south end of the building contains a small lobby that leads to a sitting room that fills the first-floor southern section of the building. The sun room at the southern end of the building is accessed from this room. Interior finishes consist of vinyl tile flooring at the entry level, plaster ceilings and walls and carpeted floors on the dorm levels. The remainder of the first story and the upper stories are used as dormitory rooms. The top floor is currently abandoned, but was once used as a dormitory space.

18. Estabrooke Hall, 1940. 15 Estabrooke Drive.

Contributing Building

Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects; Higgins, Webster & Partners, Bangor, architects for alterations (1970).

Estabrooke Hall is located on Munson Road on the southern boundary of the historic district, facing northwest. It is near the crest of a hill overlooking Balentine Hall (#17) and the green space beyond. Colvin Hall (#19) is to its immediate northeast and Deering Hall, an academic building that is not within the historic district, is to its east. A circular drive is in front of the building and a parking lot behind it, to its southeast.

Estabrooke Hall is a four-story, twenty-by-seven bay, red brick Colonial Revival residence hall. It is "E" shaped in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The building has a hip roof of slate with four chimneys. The primary facade is situated on the long spine of the "E" and faces northwest. Two four-story five-by-one bays legs project from the rear (southeast) ends of the building and a one-story wing projects from the center of the building. There are six principal entrances into this building: two on the northwest elevation, one each on the northeast and southwest walls of the legs, and two on the southeast elevation. Two projecting entrance bays are located on the long, primary elevation and each is capped by a pedimented front-facing gable roof with a filigree decoration in the pediment. Each of the bays features three

windows across at the second, third and fourth floors above the entry. The shallow entrances have classical door surrounds, with Doric columns supporting a lintel with a denticulated cornice topped by wrought-iron railings on their flat roofs. Two arched wooden panels with a six-pane casement window in the center are positioned on either side of the entry ways. The windows directly above the entrances are eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash, surrounded by limestone trim. Eight arched ten-over-ten single-hung wood windows are located on the first story of the façade between the projecting entrance bays; the other windows on the first story of the façade are eight-over-twelve. The rest of the windows on the façade are eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows. All of the windows rest on granite window sills. A granite belt course separates the first and second floors.

The northeast and southwest elevations of the legs have projecting entrance bays with hipped roofs. The entrances are similar to the entrances on the façade of the building. The windows on the second and third floors above these entrances are set into a recessed brick arch. The windows on the northeast and southwest elevations are eight-over-twelve wood double-hung sash on the first floor and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash on the upper floors.

Two additional entry bays project slightly from the southeast elevation, located on the inner spine of the "E," midway between the outer legs of the building and the central projecting wing. A sloping copper roof tops these projecting bays, which also includes arched single-hung four-over-four wood sash windows. A shallow pedimented classical entranceway surmounts granite steps on the projecting bay at the southern end of the building. The wood door has six panels with lights in the top two panels. The northern entry on the projecting bay to the rear of the building has been replaced with a modern projecting pediment supported by four columns. It features an aluminum door flanked by four-over-four sash sidelights. The entry vestibule contains an arched aluminum window with eight-pane casement windows. The roof of the entry and vestibule is tin. The central projecting wing has a six-panel door at its south end with a copper hood over the entry, supported by filigreed brackets. The corners of the southeast elevation are canted.

The first floor of Estabrooke Hall features open spaces that historically were used as a dining hall and kitchen. While these rooms no longer serve those functions, they feature several large arched windows and are among the most gracious public interior spaces on campus. The upper floors contain long corridors that connect to dormitory rooms. Interior finishes consist of plaster ceilings and walls, and carpeted and wood floors.

19. Colvin Hall, 1926. 21 Estabrooke Drive.

Contributing Building

Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects; Scot Simons Architects, Portland, architects for alterations (1998 - 2003).

Colvin Hall is located at the crest of the hill on Munson Road, facing southwest. It shares Estabrooke Hall's (#19) semi-circular drive and is immediately south of Merrill Hall (#21) and west of the New Horticultural Building (#20). Large trees stand to either side of the building.

Colvin Hall, originally a women's residence hall, is a three-story, nine-by-three bay, rectangular Colonial Revival building with a concrete foundation and a slate-covered gable roof with a denticulated cornice. A metal-sheathed box on the southwest roof elevation houses the top of the elevator shaft. The building is constructed of brick, accented with brick quoins at each corner. An entrance bay located in the center of the southeast elevation projects slightly from the façade. A brick parapet with dual chimney forms is featured at each gable end. The southeast elevation contains an arched window flanked by oculus windows and the northwest elevation contains an oculus window in the center. The entranceway is covered by a pediment supported by columns. A one-story enclosed sun porch extends from the rear (northeast) elevation of the building. The first-story façade windows are six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows topped by brick-filled recessed arches; the base of the arches are marked by limestone square blocks that connect to the other arches by a raised brick stringcourse that encircles the perimeter of the building. The second-story central window directly above the entry is an eight-by-eight vinyl double-hung window topped by a limestone lintel with an exaggerated keystone. Paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows are in the center of the end sections of the second-story façade, which are topped with vertical brick stretchers. The other windows are six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows, capped by vertical brick stretchers.

The northwest elevation features a shallow pedimented entranceway supported by Tuscan columns. The frieze beneath the pediment is undecorated. This entrance is flanked by six-pane vertically-oriented vinyl sash casement windows. A recessed arch encloses the windows on the second and third stories of the northwest elevation. An arched six-over-six vinyl double-hung window is in the third story, which is separated by a wood panel from the six-over-six second story window. A limestone panel is in the exterior wall above the arch. A white wrought iron balcony is at the base of the central second-story window. Paired six-over-six vinyl double-hung windows are in the center of the second and third stories of the southeast elevation. The first story has single arched six-over-six vinyl windows on the outer bays of the southeast elevation; there is no central window.

The northern third of the rear (northeast) elevation has paired six-over-six vinyl double-hung windows flanked by single six-over-six vinyl double-hung sash windows on all three stories. The second and third stories above the sunroom

have an identical fenestration pattern as the northern bays on the rear elevation. The southern third of the rear elevation contains two arched six-over-six vinyl sash double-hung windows and a modern aluminum door capped with a copper hood on the first floor. Two six-over-six vinyl sash double-hung windows are on the second and third floors directly above the arched windows. Two similar windows are located directly above the door between stories, following the interior stairwell. All of the windows have limestone sills. The sunroom has four double four-over-four casement windows topped by a fixed-pane window divided into four vertical panes by vinyl sash. They are topped by recessed brick-filled arches. There are two interior chimneys on the rear elevation and a three-bay shed dormer.

The first floor of the building houses the Robert B. Thomson Honors Center. A small lobby opens into a library through French doors. This room includes wooden book shelves surrounding a fireplace. The library opens onto the sunroom, which serves as a seminar room with a conference table. Corridors leading from the lobby lead to reading and study rooms and the administrative offices of the Honors College. The second and third floors have long corridors providing access to dormitory rooms for students enrolled in the Honors College. The 1998-2003 remodeling created suites for visiting scholars in the attic.

20. New Horticultural Building (Roger Clapp Greenhouses), 1928. Contributing Building

9 Grove Street.

Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects; Lord and Burnham Company, Boston, Greenhouse Designers & Manufacturers (for Greenhouse #1, 1924); King Construction Company, Tonawanda, New York, Designers, Manufacturers & Builders (for Greenhouse #2, 1928).

Known as Roger Clapp Greenhouses after 1980.

The New Horticultural Building is a complex of three connected greenhouses and a brick service building, or head house. The first greenhouse (Greenhouse #1) was built in 1924 and four years later, the head house and Greenhouse #2 were built. There is no documentation about the construction date of Greenhouse #3. All four buildings are connected by short greenhouse ells. A 1929 Maine Alumnus article described the newly-constructed buildings in detail, discussing the pedagogical, research, and practical functions of each building, including the connecting ells, indicating that the separate units were constructed to function as a single building.

The New Horticultural Building faces north toward Sebago Road and the South Mall (#25) on the other side of the street. The driveway to Merrill Hall (#21) and a small parking lot are to its immediate north and Grove Street Extension is to its east, with Hitchner Hall (not in the historic district) across the street. Deering Hall (not in the historic district) is to its immediate south, and Colvin (#19) and Merrill Halls are to its west. A paved pathway at the north elevation leads to the driveway. Two flowering trees are in the lawn in front of the building, and a picnic table, a bench, and a bike rack are also in its front yard. Flowers grow at the eastern elevations of the greenhouses and the courtyard created by Greenhouses #1 and #2 contains an ornamental garden. The west elevation of the complex is surrounded by a chain-link fence. The head house, or service building, is a one-and-one-half story, seven-by-three bay Colonial Revival rectangular block constructed of brick on a concrete foundation. The gabled roof is sheathed with slate. The peak of each gable is capped by a brick parapet; a wood cornice with returns defines the eave. A center gable is located on the north rise of the roof marking the principal entrance to the building. A paired six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is located within the gable. It has a simple wood surround set on a limestone sill. A painted batten wood shutter with a tree cut-out is located to each side of the window opening. A three bay entrance porch is centered on the north elevation. Wood posts resting on a poured concrete pad support the shallow hipped roof of the porch. A simple balustrade spans between each post and a wheelchair ramp with metal side rails extends from the front of the porch. The doorway features a nine-light over wood panel door flanked by four-light sidelights. Three six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows are located to each side of the entry. Each of the window openings features a limestone sill and flat brick arch with a limestone keystone.

The east and west elevations contain a pair of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with limestone sills flanked by two identical single windows and a fanlight in each gable end. The first story of the west elevation contains three windows that are identical to the first-story windows on the façade. It also contains a brick gable-roofed shed entrance to the basement. The first-story windows of the east façade contain two of the same type of windows plus an aluminum door. The south (rear) elevation contains a five-bay shed dormer with one paired and four single six-over-six, double-hung wood windows. The first story of the south elevation contains a flat-roofed projecting entrance that connects to a greenhouse ell leading to Greenhouse #1. It is flanked to either side by windows like those in the shed dormer. The south and east elevations of the head house are covered in ivy.

The interior of the head house is organized on a central hall plan and retains many of its original finishes, including painted brick walls, woodwork, and hardware. The primary entrance leads directly into the hall. The stairs and banister rise along the west wall to the second floor. Each room of the principal block is simply-detailed with door and window surrounds. Second floor finishes include simple moldings, plaster ceilings, and wood and tile floors.

The metal-framed and glass panel greenhouses extend to the south. The greenhouses sit on low concrete foundations and have gabled roofs constructed of glass panels. They each have a nine-light over wood paneled door in their east and west elevations. The greenhouses are connected to each other and to the head house by gabled greenhouse ells. Greenhouse #3 has a gabled peak on its south elevation over its nine-light over wood paneled door.

21. Merrill Hall, 1931. 5 Grove Street Extension.
Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects

Contributing Building

Merrill Hall sits at the crest of the hill sloping down to the Stillwater River. It is located facing west on Munson Road (despite its Grove Street Extension address), overlooking the rear elevations of the Library (#10) and Balentine Hall (#17). Parking spaces adjoining Sebago Road are located to its immediate north and there is a small parking lot to its rear (east). Colvin Hall (#19) is to its southwest, the Maples (#6) is to its north across Sebago Road, and the New Horticultural Building (#20) is to its southeast. A walkway leads from the front entry of the building to Munson Road across a grassy lawn. A large spruce stands in its front lawn and several smaller trees dot the landscape around the building.

Merrill Hall is a three-story, eleven-by-three bay, red brick Colonial Revival building that was originally used as the Home Economics Building. The building is comprised of a five-bay central block with two projecting three-bay extensions. Brick and stone parapets with integral brick chimney provide the building with a distinctive roof line. The asphalt shingle roof features gables for the main block and end extensions, and hips on two three-bay-wide projections at the rear elevation. Wood and limestone trim, brick quoins at each corner, and limestone belt courses at the foundation level and between the first and second stories that encircle the perimeter of the building contribute decorative detail. Brick pilasters topped by wood capitals divide the bays of the second and third stories of the central block of the façade; a wood frieze and dentils in the cornice tops the pilasters. The front entrance is set in a recessed arch topped by a limestone keystone. The entry, composed of a fanlight sitting on top of a modern three-light double aluminum door is reached by granite steps. Two arched ten-over-twenty double-hung wood windows topped with fanlights and set into arched recessed openings with a limestone keystone flank the front entrance in the central block. The second-story windows in the façade of the central block are fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung wood sash with a limestone flared lintel with a keystone in the center. The third-story windows in the central block of the façade are fifteen-over-fifteen wood double-hung sash. The remainder of the windows in the first story are twelve-over-twelve wood sash with vertical brick stretches above the windows flanking a limestone keystone. The rest of the windows in the building are twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung sash topped by vertical brick stretchers. All of the windows in the building have limestone sills. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Access to the east elevation of the building is gained by two arched recessed entrances. A small one-story addition was constructed at the east side of the north wing that leads to a fenced play area for the Child Study Center. On the interior, a small vestibule in the front entry leads to a long corridor connecting offices and the child care center at the north end. The entry is enhanced by an original recessed mosaic tile water fountain, including two ceramic seahorses. The upper floor contains instructional, administrative, office and support spaces that are linked by long corridors. The floors are covered with resilient tile or carpet. The top floor retains original skylights. A slate sink in a classroom in the northwest corner on the second floor is all that remains of the Home Economic facilities that once existed in this building.

22. Rogers Hall, 1928. 20 Sebago Road.

Contributing Building

Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects; Otto Nelson, Bangor, contractor.

Rogers Hall is an academic building located to the north of Sebago Road, at the eastern edge of the South Mall (#25), facing west, overlooking the south campus, the Stock Judging Pavilion (#4), and the rear elevations of Winslow Hall (#5) and the Farmhouse (#6). A parking lot and the Agricultural Engineering Building (#23) is located to its east, Memorial Union (not in the district) is located directly to its north, and Hitchner Hall (not in the district) is located across Sebago Road to its south. A low brick retaining wall is to its north, separating its lawn from a pathway alongside Memorial Union. Low hedges are in front of its west elevation and trees dot the landscape surrounding the building. Two paved pathways lead from the entries on the front façade.

Rogers Hall is two-story, nine-by-five bay, red brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style. The rectangular building has a concrete foundation and a hipped roof sheathed with slate. A limestone cornice defines the eave. The fenestration of the building is symmetrical. Two entrances are located in slightly projecting bays near each end of the west elevation. Shallow entryways feature Tuscan columns supporting a limestone lintel with "Rogers Hall" written in metal letters. Each entryway contains double door with six glass-panel. A multi-light arched top single-hung six-over-six window is located above each entryway. Five six-over-six wood sash windows between the entrances are topped by brick recessed arches; limestone squares are located at the bottom of each arch and the windows have limestone sills. The remainder of the windows on the building have double-hung six-over-six wood sash and rest on limestone sills.

The north and south elevations of the building have five windows on each floor. The north elevation is covered with ivy. A shed asphalt canopy shelters a wheelchair ramp leading to a central aluminum and glass door on the east (rear) elevation. Another entry is located at the northern end of the rear elevation, which sits on a poured concrete platform and is topped by a shed hood with a slate roof. Four windows are at the south end of the first story of the rear elevation and eleven windows are on the second story of the rear elevation.

The interior features corridors on both floors of the building that lead to offices and classrooms. Glass block is located on the first floor door surrounds and the second floor stairwell. The first floor features a concrete floor and both floors have plaster ceilings and walls.

23. Agricultural Engineering Building (Norman Smith Hall), 1937. Contributing Building

32 Sebago Road.

Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects.

Renamed Norman Smith Hall c. 1991

The Agricultural Engineering Building is an academic building located immediately north of Sebago Road. It faces west, with the Observatory (#24) and the Memorial Union (not in the district) to its south, a parking lot to its east, Portage Road and Hitchner Hall (not in the district) across Sebago Road to its south, and Rogers Hall (#22) and a parking lot and a driveway to the Memorial Union loading dock to its west. A number of overgrown bushes line its north elevation and there are some small trees scattered in its surrounding lawn.

The Agricultural Engineering Building is a "U"-shaped, one-story, fifteen bay building with a small two-story section at the center of the facade. The main entrance is centered in the two-story section. It is a simply-detailed building exhibiting characteristics of both the Colonial Revival and the Art Deco styles. A slate-covered hipped roof covers all of the building except for the two-story center section, which has a flat roof and stepped parapet on the facade. The north and south walls of the two-story section, above the first story roof, are sheathed with slate matching the rest of the roof. Exterior walls are of red brick over a concrete foundation. The main entrance, which is defined by a shallow recessed brick arch, is comprised of a new wood panel door with sidelights in a wood surround. Handsome original light fixtures remain to either side of the main entrance. Six-over-six vinyl replacement windows with wood sills are on the first floor of the facade and six-over-three metal casement windows are on the second floor central section.

The north elevation has six six-over-six vinyl replacement windows and one window that is filled in with a wood panel. The south elevation has nine six-over-six replacement windows and a door topped with a three-light transom.

The second story of the east (rear) elevation has four six-over-three double-hung metal sash windows in the stepped parapet gable. The center section of the east elevation contains a poured concrete trough extending the length of the elevation (at the base of the "U"), which is protected by a metal railing. The east elevation contains a six-over-one double-hung metal sash basement window and three pair of six-over-six vinyl replacement windows on the first story. The inner elevations of the projecting wings contain openings for large double doors, but these have been replaced by smaller doors and the rest of the opening is filled with painted wood. Two pair of double-hung six-over-six replacement windows flank these openings.

The end of the south projecting wing on the east elevation (at the end of the leg of the "U") contains two six-over-six vinyl replacement windows, while the end of the north projecting wing contains two windows covered with painted wood panels. A chain link fence extends from this section, surrounding electrical equipment.

An interior corridor runs through the building leading to offices. Interior materials include carpet and vinyl asbestos tile floors; asbestos ceiling tile; and terra cotta block and drywall and painted brick walls. Interior doors consist of some new units and some original doors with upper glass lights and lower panels.

24. Observatory, 1900. 63 Belgrade Road.

Contributing Building

Unknown architect

Moved 1933.

Known as Maynard F. Jordan Observatory after 1992.

The Observatory, which faces east, is located on a little knoll in a grassy area bounded by the Memorial Union to the south and west, the Agricultural Engineering Building and its parking lot to its north, and Sebago Road and the Horse Barn (now the Maine Bound Adventure Center) to its east. A paved path leads from near its front entry toward Sebago Road and the Rose Garden across the street. A circular drive leading to the rear of Memorial Union leading from Belgrade Road is directly north of the Observatory. Trees and ornamental bushes are located in the grassy lawn surrounding the building.

The Observatory is a wood frame building on a concrete foundation. The central block is roughly cubical, with a hipped roof topped by an aluminum dome. A one-bay rectangular block with a gable roof provides the entrance to the building. Wood steps with wood handrails lead to the entrance. Originally a Colonial Revival building, most of the original detailing has been removed. When constructed the Observatory was located approximately where the Fogler Library (#26) is today, and it was moved to its current location in 1933, probably to accommodate the landscape plan for the Campus Mall (#27). In 1972-1973, the wooden dome was replaced with an aluminum dome. Vinyl siding was applied in the mid-1980s.

25. South Mall, 1932. Sebago Road.

Contributing Site

Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers, Boston, landscape architects

The South Mall is a lawn to the south of Fogler Library (#28) and bounded to the west by Winslow Hall (#5), the east by Rogers Hall (#22), and to the south by Sebago Road. It is a picturesque landscape filled with ash, linden, fir, pine, maple, elm, cedar trees and large yews, lilacs, and rhododendrons. The east end of the south Mall contains a paved walkway leading to Fogler Library, which is lined with White Ash trees. This pathway has been in place since at least 1932, before Carl Rust Parker of Olmsted Brothers designed the space as a Beaux-Arts mirror to the Campus Mall in 1932. The University Administration never implemented this aspect of the Parker plan, and the South Mall instead evolved into a more informal landscape. A curved paved walkway crosses the center of the mall and a third paved walkway extends from Munson Road near Winslow Hall. The Stock Judging Pavilion (currently called the Cyrus Pavilion Theatre, #4), an eight-sided, one-story Jacobean Revival brick building, is located in the South Mall, contributing to its pastoral quality.

26. Fogler Library, 1941. 14 Moosehead Road.

Contributing Building

W.H. Lee Philadelphia, architect; Crowell, Lancaster, Higgins & Webster, architects for alterations (1966); Alonzo Harriman Associates, Auburn, architects for alterations (1976).

Fogler Library is located at the southern terminus of the Campus Mall (#27) and at the northern terminus of the South Mall (#25). It faces north toward the Memorial Gymnasium-Armory (#33), overlooking the Campus Mall and the buildings on it. The Memorial Union (not in the district) is located to its east and Moosehead Road and Holmes Hall (#3) are located to its west. Low bushes line the retaining wall in front of Fogler's steps. The area between Fogler's east entry and the Memorial Union is paved and contains benches and planters, making it a popular campus gathering place. Small trees line the pathway to the east of the building and bushes are planted around the building's periphery. The south (rear) elevation faces the South Mall; there is no access to the building on the south elevation.

Fogler Library is a seven bay, two-story, red brick Colonial Revival building with limestone trim. The building is comprised of a center block with a gable roof sheathed with slate, flanked by three-bay, three-story, flat roofed wings to the east and west. The primary, center block features a rectangular footprint on a concrete foundation. A wide limestone cornice defines the eaves of the central block and two limestone belt courses encircle the perimeter of the buildings: one above the first story and the other above the foundation. Brick pilasters with limestone capitals separate the windows on the second story of the main block; paired pilasters are at either end of the main block. A brick parapet tops the exterior walls of the two wings. A large International Style addition projects from the south elevation.

The fenestration of the building on the façade is symmetrical. A three-bay entrance is centrally located on the north elevation. The three-bay entry on the façade is comprised of three arched entrances surrounded by limestone. The double, three-paneled wood doors are set within coffered, recessed wood openings and topped by fanlights marked by delicate tracery. Classical detailing surrounds the doors, with fluted pilasters supporting segmental, denticulated pediments. Bands of limestone surround the doorways. Metal and frosted glass light fixtures are mounted between the doors and a wrought iron balcony surmounts the façade entrance. Two twelve-over-sixteen double-hung wood sash windows flank the entry on either side of the main block. Granite steps lead to a broad entrance terrace from paved pathways on the campus mall and from the eastern and western sides of the building. A granite retaining wall lines the terrace to either side of the central steps.

Arched twenty-by-twenty double-hung wood sash windows are in the second floor of the central block. They are topped by limestone keystones. The first floor of the north and east elevations of the wing feature twelve-over-sixteen double-hung wood sash windows resting on the limestone belt course. The west elevation features two wood double doors with six lights in each door leading from the loading dock; it also features two rows of four-over-eight single-hung wood sash windows. The second floor of the wings feature twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows on the north, east, and west elevations resting on the limestone belt course. The third-story windows of the wings are truncated eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash units on all three elevations.

In 1976, the library was enlarged by a 60,000 square foot three-story International Style addition, which extends from the south elevation. The brick first story of the addition is eleven bays long on its south elevation with ribbon windows that have slanted bottom edges at the top of the story. The top two floors are made of limestone. Large windows are in the center of the south elevation on the second and third floors. These windows are made with fixed-pane dark glass divided vertically by aluminum into four long panes topped by four smaller panes. Ribbon windows with slanted bottom edges flank the large central windows. The north and south elevations of the addition have similar large windows on the north and south elevations, but no ribbon windows. The upper two stories of the addition extend beyond the width of the original building on the east and west elevations. A glass-walled vestibule is located on the east elevation and is accessed by aluminum and glass doors.

The interior of the main section of the library is organized around a grand marble central stair and two-story entrance hall. The facade entrances lead directly into the hall, with the grand stair rising along the south wall to the second floor. The entrance hall retains many original finishes, including polished granite walls, terrazzo flooring, art deco woodwork and hardware, and figures from classical antiquity carved in stone in the wide frieze at the top of the walls. Periodicals are located in the east wing and a coffee shop is located in the west wing. A central study area is located at the top of the stair, which is capped by a burnished metal art deco balustrade. The second floor of the main section contains a two-story-high main reading room. The west wing contains a small restaurant and audio-visual collections. The east wing contains a periodical room. Finishes of the second floor are similar to those of the first and include plaster walls and decorative woodwork. The attic space, which is finished as office and storage space, features carpeted floors, suspended ceilings, and plaster walls. The symmetry, formality, materials, and decorative detail of the main block contrast with the less formal spatial arrangements and lack of decorative features of the rear addition. The rear addition exhibits simple finishes, detailing, and hardware. Much of the space in the addition is occupied by book and periodical stacks, a computer cluster, and the reference section of the library.

27. Campus Mall, 1932. Long Road.

Contributing Site

Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers, Boston, landscape architects

The Campus Mall is the University's central organizing feature. It is an impressive green space along a north-south axis, east of the academic buildings facing the Stillwater River. Fogler Library (#26) and the Memorial Gymnasium (#33) anchor the southern and northern ends of the mall. Large, three-story academic buildings border its eastern and western sides. Carl Rust Parker designed the Campus Mall, based on a prior plan by Little and Russell, using Beaux Arts planning principals, with an allee of American Elm trees and pathways lining its entire length. This plan was in place by 1940.

In the 1960s, the American Elms started dying of Dutch Elm disease. Ash trees were planted to the interior of the elms on the Campus Mall to replace them. The elms were eventually removed and the ash trees remain on the mall. Pathways cross the mall and several benches line its perimeter.

28. Arts and Sciences Building (Stevens Hall), 1923-24, alterations 1937, 1989.

30 East Mall Road.

Contributing Building

Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, Architects; Little and Russell, Boston, Consulting Architects; Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, Architects for alterations (1932-33); Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, Architects for alterations (1937); Brecher Hyman Associates, Bar Harbor, ME, Architects for alterations (1989).

Known as Stevens Hall after 1933.

Stevens Hall is located on the east side of the Campus Mall (#27), facing west, overlooking the rear elevations of Alumni and Lord Halls (#s 2 and 1). Memorial Union (not in district) is directly to its south, Fogler Library (#26) is to its southwest, and Little Hall (#29) and Crosby Mechanical Laboratory (#32) are to its immediate north. A parking lot and the Advanced Manufacturing Center are to its east. Bushes are in east (rear) and west (front) elevations of the main block of the building. Paved pathways lead from the façade entrances to East Mall Way, a walkway lining the Campus Mall.

Stevens Hall is a brick Colonial Revival building with a central block connected to northern and southern wings by brick arcades. The central block of Stevens Hall is a three-story, nine-bay building with a hipped asphalt roof with a cupola centered on the hip. The domed circular roof of the cupola is supported by wood columns. The cupola rests on a square base. A simple cornice defines the eave line of the roof. A centered three-part (base, middle, top) pedimented gable bay on the west elevation identifies the principal entrance to the building. The gable is supported by four cast stone pilasters on the second and third stories, resting on a cast stone belt course between the first and second floors of the building. Access is provided by a recessed double door entranceway centered within the bay. The entranceway is marked by a wide arched

opening capped with a cast stone keystone. A single arched, ten-over-fifteen double-hung wood sash window is located to each side of the opening; these are also capped with a keystone. The remainder of the windows in the main block of the building are fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung wood sash in wood frames with cast stone sills.

Arcades connect Stevens Hall to its north and south wings, which are three bays wide by nine bays long and two-and-a-half stories tall. A hipped roof with asphalt shingles has three eyebrow dormers in each of the north and south roof planes. Simple cornices define the eaves. Two-story pedimented gable bays on the façade of each wing identify the principal entrances to the wings. The gable is supported by brick pilasters with cast stone capitals and a cast stone in the center of the pediment is inscribed with "1932," the year the wings were added to the building. Access is provided by an inset entranceway centered within the bay. The entrance is marked by an arched opening which contains a double metal and glass door capped with a fanlight with delicate tracery. A wrought-iron light fixture hangs over the entries within the arch. Wrought-iron balconies are located over the entries on the facades. The windows in the wings are fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung wood sash windows, which are set within wood frames resting on cast stone sills. Cast stone keystones cap each opening. A second access point to the wings of the building are through entries underneath the connecting arcades. The north wing has a projection on the east elevation that houses an elevator.

Long corridors on each floor in the building connect offices and classrooms. Wall surfaces are plasterboard partitions with dark stained wood trim. Ceilings are typically of suspended acoustic tiles. The floors are covered with terrazzo, vinyl tiles, or carpet.

29. Little Hall, 1965. 18 East Mall Road.
Alonzo Harriman Associates, architects.

Non-Contributing Building

Little Hall is an academic building located on the east side of the Campus Mall, directly across from Aubert Hall (#35), with Stevens Hall (#28) to its south and Boardman Hall (#30) to its north. Crosby Mechanical Laboratory (#31) is located to its immediate east. Little Hall faces west and three paved pathways extend from its entries to East Mall Road, which lines the Campus Mall. Large trees are located on the east elevation of the building.

Little Hall is an eighteen-by-one bay three-story rectangular brick Contemporary building. It has a flat roof. An arched concrete awning extends across the façade of the building between the first and second stories, sheltering the building's entrances and echoing the arcades on Stevens Hall. Arched windows extend from the arcade to the floor of the building. Three pair of primary entrances are in the façade: one in the center and two near the north and south ends. All of the entries feature aluminum doors and are located under one of the arches created by the concrete awning.

The windows on the upper stories of the façade emphasize the horizontality of the building. The second story features paired one-over-two casement windows in an aluminum frame. Limestone panels separate the windows and thin limestone pieces line the top and bottom of the windows and the intervening panels, making the windows appear to form one continuous band. The third story windows are truncated versions of the second-story windows, with paired casement windows in an aluminum frame.

The north and south elevations of the building feature single aluminum doors with a concrete arched hood, similar in shape to the awning on the façade. There are no windows on the north and south elevations of the building. The east elevation contains sliding aluminum casement windows and two projecting entrances with flat roofs and plain aluminum doors.

The façade entrances lead to a corridor that extends across the front of the building on the first floor, leading to large lecture halls and terminating in lobbies at the north and south ends of the building. The corridor, lobbies, and lecture hall vestibules are covered with wood veneer paneling. Long corridors on the upper floors connect offices and classrooms. The interior of the building has a mezzanine for faculty offices and language laboratories.

30. Boardman Hall, 1949. 6 East Mall Road.

Non-Contributing Building

Leland & Larsen, Boston, architects; Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects; Crowell, Lancaster, Higgins & Webster, Bangor, Architects for alterations (1964); Architellic, Portland, ME, architect for alterations; John Ackerman, Auburn, landscape architect for alterations (1990)

Boardman Hall, an academic building, is located on the east side of the Campus Mall (#27) and south of Long Road. It is south of the Memorial Gymnasium-Armory (#33) and Bennett Hall (not in the district), north of Little Hall (#29), and immediately west of the Mechanical Engineering Shops (#32). It faces west, on the opposite side of the mall from Hart Hall (not in the district). Large hedges are close to the building on its west (front), north, and south elevations. A blue sculpture made of steel I-beams stands in the lawn to the south of the building.

Boardman Hall is a three-story, seventeen-bay brick Contemporary building with a raised basement and a flat roof. A limestone belt course encircles the building between the first and second stories. The façade entrance is at the top of granite steps leading to a deep granite terrace bracketed between low granite walls. The metal double doors are recessed within a corbelled limestone door surround, which is topped by a shallow white wrought-iron railing. The window on the second floor directly above the façade entrance is a twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash, surrounded on all four sides by a wide band of limestone trim. The rest of the windows on the first and second floors are twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash on limestone sills. The windows in the third story of the facade contain eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash. Eight of these windows on each end of the building are surrounded by a limestone band. The windows within these two groupings are flanked by five-pane sidelights and separated by a vertical limestone panel. The windows in the basement are eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash.

Originally the building was five bays deep, with entrances surrounded by limestone trim in the north and south elevations. Twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor above the north and south entrances are trimmed with limestone. Twenty-by-twenty double-hung wood sash windows are on the third floor above the entrances. The rest of the windows in the north and south elevations of the main block are twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash.

In 1964, three-story wings replaced the original one-story wings. The windows in the north and south elevations of these wings are twelve-over-twelve on the first story and eight-over-twelve wood sash on the second and third stories. In 1990, the Llewellyn N. Edwards Wing was added to the southeast wing. It consists of a three-story, two-bay gray granite brick block that has a brick entry pavilion supported by limestone pillars on the south elevation. Casement vinyl windows are in the south elevation of the new wing and "Llewellyn N. Edwards Wing" is inscribed in limestone above the entrance.

The main entry lobby of the original building retains many of its original finishes: oak wall paneling, a terrazzo tile floor, and aluminum interior doors. Long corridors connect offices and classrooms on all three floors of the building. Interior finishes consist of concrete block walls, resilient floor tiles, and suspended acoustic ceilings. Some interior doors are original wood units, while some are modern wood replacements. The Edwards Wing contains a new stairway, an elevator, and a lecture hall.

31. Crosby Mechanical Laboratory, 1926-28. 36 Beddington Road Contributing Building
Strickland, Blodgett and Law, Boston, architects; Otto Nelson, Bangor, contractor; William K. Woolston, Winthrop, ME,
architect for alterations (1967).

Crosby Mechanical Laboratory, an academic research and teaching laboratory for the Mechanical Engineering Department, is located immediately to the east of Little Hall (#29) near the Campus Mall (#27). Crosby Lab has two facades: one facing west toward the mall and one facing east towards Beddington Road. The Mechanical Engineering Shops (#32) and Boardman Hall (#30) are to its north and the Advanced Manufacturing Center (not in the district) and Stevens Hall (#28) are to its south. The yard in front of its east façade is currently under construction as the Engineering Department is building a plaza between its buildings that line Beddington Road. Small bushes line the building on the west and north elevations and small trees are located in the lawn on these elevations.

Often referred to simply as Crosby Lab, this is a two-story, seven-bay, red brick Colonial Revival building with one-story projecting wings on its north and south elevations. It features a concrete foundation with a hipped slate roof over the two-story central portion, and flat roofs over the two flanking one-story wings. A simple stone cornice band defines the eaves. A central, slightly projecting, pedimented gable bay on the west façade identifies what was originally the principal entrance to the building. Quoins of alternating bands of brick and cast stone are at the corners of projecting bay; this feature is also used at the corners of each elevation. Access though the west façade is provided through a classically-detailed entrance centered within the bay. The entry is flanked by wood pilasters supporting a pediment over a pair of single-light wood doors. A four-light transom is located above the doors and the lights of the transom are arched. An arched eight-over-eight single-hung metal sash window is centered on the second floor directly above the door on the west façade. Multi-light metal sash windows are located to each side of the opening. The outer bay of the main block is one-story tall with a flat roof and flush with the west façade. It is separated from the two-story portion of the main block by alternating bands of brick and cast stone quoins.

One-story, two-bay wings project from the north and south elevations. Both wings have flat roofs and exhibit similar architectural features as the principal block. The original windows have been replaced with modern fixed panel over hopper aluminum replacement sash on the north, south and east elevations. In 1967, the principal entry of the laboratory was changed from west to east, after Little Hall was built to its immediate west. At that time, a pre-cast concrete barrel canopy was installed over the central east entry; new brick entry projections

were installed over two flanking east entry doorways; and a pre-cast belt course was added to the area above the first story windows. The east entrance, now the most used, is marked by a modern detached curved canopy with metal columns.

The interior of the building is divided into laboratory, shop and classroom spaces by brick and concrete masonry unit walls. The ceilings are suspended acoustical tiles. The floors are covered with resilient tiles or are exposed, painted concrete.

32. Mechanical Engineering Shops, 1934. 46 Beddington Road

Contributing Building

Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects.

Also known as the Machine Tool Laboratory.

The Mechanical Engineering Shops, an academic building, is located immediately to the east (rear) of Boardman Hall (#30), facing west, toward Boardman and its parking lot and toward the Campus Mall (#27), which lies beyond Boardman. Long Road is to the north of the Mechanical Engineering Shops and Beddington Road lies to its east. Crosby Mechanical Laboratory (#31) is located to the building's south and Bennett Hall (not in the historic district) is located to its north, on the other side of Long Road. A paved walkway leads from Long Road to Crosby Mechanical Laboratory, extending the length of the Mechanical Engineering Shops' façade. Small trees dot the esplanade between the walkway and the parking lot, making for an intimate space. Small trees and bushes also dot the green space to the Mechanical Engineering Shops' south elevation.

The Mechanical Engineering Shops is a one-story, fifteen-bay, flat roofed Art Deco building designed to train future engineers, which is reflected in the form and ornamentation of the building. The brick structure has three wings that originally housed a pattern shop, a forge shop, and a machine shop (the plan of the building resembles a large letter "E"). Each wing has a separate entrance on the façade articulated by a stepped parapet with a central four-light wood paneled door framed by full-length four-light sidelights and a three-part multi-light transom. Each entrance is labeled with the name of the shop in metal Art Deco lettering above the door. The roof line is topped with granite trim. Eight-over-twelve double-hung metal industrial sash windows on granite sills are located to each side of the entries. Three identical windows are in the walls on the façade between the entrances. The foundation is made of poured concrete. The north and south elevations contain fifty-light metal industrial fixed-sash windows on granite sills, though several of the windows have been removed and the opening filled with brick and small scale vinyl windows.

The area between the south and center wings on the east elevation has been enclosed by painted wood and has a single-light aluminum door in the center. The area between the center and north wings has not been enclosed. The interior spine of the "E" on the east elevation of this area has three eight-over-twelve double-hung metal industrial sash windows on granite sills. The north and south elevations of the north courtyard feature their original fifty-light metal industrial fixed-sash windows on granite sills, except for two, which have been filled with brick and small scale vinyl windows. The east elevation of each end of the "E" originally contained double wooden batten doors topped with a pair of six-light transoms and flanked by twenty fixed-pane metal industrial sash windows on granite sills. The two southern-most ends on the east elevation retain this fenestration pattern, but the openings in the northern-most end of the "E" have been filled with bricks and a small door and small two-over-two double-hung vinyl windows.

The interior of the building is divided into laboratory, shop and classroom spaces by brick walls. The ceiling is exposed roof sheathing supported by wood and steel I-beams. The enclosed area between the center and south wings of the building contains office space. It is of wood frame construction with sheetrock walls and suspended tile ceilings.

33. Memorial Gymnasium - Armory, 1926-1933. 8 Memorial Gymnasium Dr. Contributing Building

Little and Russell, Boston, architects; Little and Russell, Boston, architects for alterations (1933); Kerr and Houston,

Portland, contractors for alterations (1933); Perry, Dean & Stewart, Boston, architects for alterations (1969);

Moore/Weinrich, Brunswick, architects for alterations (1988).

Also known as Memorial Gymnasium-Field House.

The Memorial Gymnasium-Armory stands at the northern terminus of the Campus Mall (#27), with its façade oriented southward toward the mall. The Memorial Lawn (#34), a small green space, fills the area between Gym Drive, which runs in front of the gymnasium complex, and Long Road, which separates the mall from the Memorial Lawn. Parking lots are located to the west of the building and parking spaces line the northern and eastern elevations of the building. The Mahaney Clubhouse (not in the historic district) is located to its immediate north and the Mahaney Dome (not in the historic district), a covered athletic field, is to its east. Athletic fields lie beyond these buildings to the north, east, and west.

The Memorial Gymnasium-Armory was constructed in three major building campaigns: the field house and armory was built in 1926; the gymnasium was added to the south side of the field house in 1933; and in 1969, wings were added to the east and west elevations of the gym. A smaller addition was added to the east elevation of one of the gyms for a fitness center in 1988. Another addition was added to the west elevation of west wing, but there is no documentation of the construction date of that addition.

The original field house and armory of the Memorial Gymnasium complex is a massive rectangular three-story building with one-story projecting wings on the north, east, and south elevations. The main block of the field house/armory building consists of a steel frame with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The exterior walls were originally brick with large areas of the upper floors covered by multi-light fixed-pane, steel-sash windows, but the windows have since been filled with brick or poured concrete. It has a gabled bay in the center of the south elevation with a multi-light oculus. Canted brick walls are at each corner of the field house/armory. They have recessed brick arches on each of the upper two stories, separated by a limestone belt course.

The one-story wing on the field house/armory has brick exterior walls and rests on a concrete foundation. Its north elevation has sixteen one-over-one fixed-pane windows flanked by painted glass panels and three sets of four aluminum exit doors sheltered by simple aluminum canopies supported by square aluminum posts. Its east elevation contains eight twenty-fixed pane windows with metal sash on limestone sills. An entrance with a shallow brick arch and double aluminum door is in the center of this elevation. The transom above the doors is now filled in with a painted wood panel. The south elevation is now obscured by later additions to the building.

The 1933 addition, a three-story, eleven-bay brick and stone gymnasium, is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The gymnasium façade, which screens much of the original field house, faces the mall, and includes three symmetrically placed entries set within limestone surrounds. A limestone belt course extends across the central entry bays and a parapet lines the roof of this central section. Each entry features paired single-light and metal frame doors with steel silhouettes of athletic figures in the transoms. Each entry is set within a brick arch that extends approximately two-thirds up the façade. A single nine-light aluminum casement window and a decorative limestone medallion are located within the arch above each entry. The gymnasium has Art Deco figures and sayings ("Loyalty to Ideals," "Alumni Memorial A. D. 1933," and "Service to State") created of brick and terra cotta on the upper façade under the parapet. The first story of the four-bay flanking ends of the gymnasium features a continuous band of nine-pane aluminum casement windows. The second and third stories feature a continuous band of four paired six-over-six double-hung aluminum sash windows. The upper two stories are separated by a band of four paired limestone panels with circular medallions in the center, echoing the medallions in the arches above the entries.

The 1969 one-story wings extending from the east and west elevations of the gymnasium are constructed of brick. The west wing does not contain any windows. The east wing has three nine-pane aluminum casement windows on the south elevation and a double aluminum door on its west elevation topped by rectangular concrete overhang.

A second one-story brick wing extends from the west elevation (the date of its construction is unknown). It has accordion-shaped exterior walls and a flat roof topped by two pyramidal-shaped forms with skylights at their tips. A concrete brick wall protrudes from the entrance on the west elevation. It has a circular seal on its west wall with a bear in its center and inscribed with "University of Maine, Class of 1933" around its periphery. The wall above the projecting concrete block entrance wall features a metal depiction of athletes holding hands in a circle.

The 1988 one-story addition at the west elevation of the gymnasium, called the Latti Fitness Center, is made of brick and has a flat roof. A brick exterior vestibule houses the entry to the fitness center on the north elevation and contains four aluminum doors with glass panels. A nine-by-six glass block panel is above the entrance. Aluminum letters spell "Michael B and Georgia D Latti Fitness Center" on the brick wall to the left of the entrance. The lower quarter of the wall on the north elevation contains concrete block bricks.

The main lobby of the gymnasium retains much of its original Art Deco detailing and materials. It includes athletic figures chiseled in a marble frieze surmounting fluted concrete pilasters. It also includes exhibit cases containing athletic awards. A corridor beyond the lobby leads to offices, athletic training rooms, the swimming pool, a basketball court and the field house. The upper floors are also arranged along a corridor and lead to athletic rooms, including the observation deck for the swimming pool.

34. Memorial Lawn, 1932. Long Road.

Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers, Boston, landscape architect.

Contributing site

The Memorial Lawn is located to the front (south) of the Memorial Gymnasium-Armory (#33). It is a rectangular space with a u-shaped pathway at the terminus of the north end of pathways that line the Campus Mall to its south. Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers designed the space, but it was not implemented until the early 1940s. Its symmetrical pathways provide the Memorial Lawn some of the formality of the Campus Mall, while the irregular placement of the mature spruce, oak, cedar, and yews offer it some of the picturesque nature of the South Mall. The Black Bear statue, the University's mascot, was sited in the center of the lawn in the 1970s.

35. Aubert Hall, 1914. 18 West Mall Road

Contributing Building

William Hart Taylor & Son, Boston, architects; Crowell & Lancaster, Bangor, architects for alterations (1940).

Aubert Hall, an academic building, is located between Munson Road and the Campus Mall (#27). It is comprised of two large blocks with flat roofs. The façade of the west block is on Munson Road, facing College Avenue and the Stillwater River. The façade of its east block fronts the Campus Mall, directly across from Little Hall (#29). It is south of Hart Hall (not in the historic district) and north of Lord Hall (#1). A paved walkway leads from the west façade entrance of Aubert Hall to Munson Road. The east façade of Aubert Hall is set back from the Campus Mall and features a semi-circular paved walkway in its front lawn. Low bushes line the east elevation of the building and large Norway Spruce are at either end of the east façade. Large trees dot the surrounding landscape on the west façade of Aubert Hall as well.

The west block of Aubert Hall was constructed in 1914. It is a four-story, fifteen-bay Tudor style building with International Style stairwell additions to its north and south elevations (ca. 1958). The east block, constructed in two phases, in 1940 and 1958, faces the campus mall. It is a thirty-one bay, four-story brick block. The 1940 portion of the east block is an eleven-bay, brick Contemporary structure. In 1958, the four-story, ten-bay Contemporary wings were added to the north and south ends of the 1940 addition.

The west block of the building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a crenellated parapet. The building is constructed of brick, with a limestone belt course located between the raised basement and the first floor. Limestone quoins are located at each corner. A four-story three-by-one bay block projects from the center of the west elevation, containing an entry, which is recessed within a pointed arched opening in a limestone door surround. Quatrefoils and other decorative elements fill the corner above the arch, which is topped by "Aubert Hall" in raised letters over the door. Granite steps bracketed by low granite walls ascend to the west façade entry. The paired windows in the second and third stories directly above the entry are surrounded by white bricks. The windows feature eight-triangular-shaped lights over two single-hung wooden sash. To either side of the entryway on each floor are bands of three four-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, set between continuous limestone lintels and sills. The rest of the windows on the west façade feature single windows with the same configuration. Asbestos-containing paint is currently being removed from the concrete and stone surfaces of this elevation.

The stairwell addition on the north and south elevations are red brick and feature aluminum entrance canopies supported by square aluminum columns. They are surmounted by continuous vertically-oriented bands of fixed-pane windows with aluminum sash.

Like the west block, the east block is constructed of brick and has a flat roof. The central block of the building has a parapet gable with a stepped three-bay center section that has three limestone recessed panels in the exterior wall beneath the roof line. Limestone belt courses are above the third-story windows and at the base of the first-story windows above the raised basement. Bands of rusticated brick are located on the basement level exterior wall. The principal entry of the east façade, added in 2005, is centrally-located below grade at the basement level. A canopy supported by columns covers the entry and is topped by a pyramidal glass roof. The entrance contains double glass doors surmounted by a glass transom. There are two other entrances on the east façade, located at either end of the center block. They are recessed into limestone door surrounds and feature double glass doors surmounted by glass transoms. The windows in the main block of the east façade are eight-over-eight double-hung vinyl replacement windows. Recessed brick panels are between the windows on the first, second, and third stories.

The north and south wings of the east elevation have a flat roof and are clad in red brick. The windows on this elevation contain ten fixed-pane windows over a shorter casement window; adjoining windows are separated from each other by a wide divider. The windows on the top three floors are joined by a continuous painted wood panel and encircled by a band of limestone. The basement-level windows have the same treatment but are separated from the upper floors by bricks. The east block rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The two blocks of Aubert Hall are two separate buildings connected by a multi-story corridor. The west block contains classrooms and offices connected by long corridors. It contains historic finishes, including painted brick walls, tile floors, and exposed decking at the ceiling. The east block was substantially rehabilitated in 2005 with significant floor plan modifications, new infrastructure, and a new circulation system, including the elevator.

36. Oak Hall, 1937. 111 Munson Road.
Crowell and Lancaster, Bangor, architects.

Contributing Building

Oak Hall, a student residence hall, is located on Munson Road, facing south. It is perpendicular to Hannibal Hamlin Hall (#37), which is to its immediate north. Wells Conference Center (not in the historic district) is also to its north, and Hart Hall (not in the historic district) is to its east. Hancock Hall (#12) is to its west on the opposite side of Munson Road and Wingate Hall (#11) is located to its south. Paved pathways lead from its entrances to a pathway that parallels Munson Road. Small trees grow along the façade of Oak Hall and the lawn surrounding the building is well manicured.

Oak Hall is a four-story, fifteen-bay, red brick Colonial Revival building. It has a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Three interior chimneys are in the north (rear) slope of the roof. A limestone belt course is located between the first and second floors and below the fourth floor windows. Three projecting entrance bays are located on the façade. Each bay is capped by a pedimented gable roof and features an entranceway with three vertically-stacked windows above. There are cast stone crests in the pediments. The entrances in the two outer projecting bays are topped by flat-roofed porticos supported by Doric columns. Wrought iron balconies are on the flat roofs. The center bay features a broken triangular pediment supported by Doric columns. The third floor windows in the entrance bays are arched single-hung three-over-six vinyl replacement sash set in a limestone window surround with limestone sills. The rest of the windows in the building are six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash with limestone surrounds and sills. The foundation is poured concrete.

Oak Hall does not have a lobby. Each floor is laid out in a similar plan with a long corridor and dormitory rooms to either side. Stair towers are located at the entry bays and an elevator is located within the center bay. Interior finishes consist of plaster ceilings and walls and carpeted floors.

37. Hannibal Hamlin Hall, 1909-1910. 127 Munson Road.
William Hart Taylor, Boston, architect; Smith & Rumery Co., Portland, contractors; Alonzo J. Harriman, Auburn, architect for alterations (1944).

Contributing Building

Hannibal Hamlin Hall, a former residence hall, is an academic building that is located on Munson Road at the northwestern edge of the historic district, facing west toward College Avenue. It faces the rear elevation of Beta Theta Pi (not in the historic district), a fraternity chapter house across the street on Munson Road. It is south of Dunn Hall (not in the historic district) and west of Wells Conference Center (not in the historic district) and north of Oak Hall (#36). It is sited very close to the road and the sidewalk that runs alongside it. There are trees in the lawn in front of the building and the esplanade between the sidewalk and the road.

Hannibal Hamlin Hall is a four-story, ten-by-three bay red brick Tudor building with a raised basement. In 1942, a fire destroyed the two north sections of the previously symmetrical building, giving it a truncated appearance. The rectangular block with projecting bays rests on a poured concrete foundation and is capped by a flat roof with a crenellated parapet. A limestone cornice supported by small brackets is located at the base of the crenellations. A limestone belt course is located between the raised basement and the first floor and a projecting brick belt course is above the third-story windows.

Two primary entrances face west to Munson Road at the north and south ends of the facade. Each entry features a pair of one-light metal doors with a six-light transom and multi-light fanlight above. The doorframe is set within a recessed arched opening that is located halfway between the raised basement and the first floor. Wedge-shaped limestones and bricks alternate to form the arch of the entry. Concrete steps provide access to each entry. Directly above each entrance is a two-story fixed-pane window with six long rectangular panes surmounting three shorter rectangular panes. Wide limestone sash divides the panes and the window is set within a limestone surround with crenellated sides. A shallow wrought-iron balcony is at the base of these windows. An oculus framed by four wedge-shaped limestones is above this window. Letters spelling "Hannibal Hamlin Hall" are above the brick belt course on the northern section of the façade. The northern section of the building features pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on the first three stories flanking the entry and the windows above. These window pairs have limestone sills and are set within a limestone surround that has crenellated sides. The paired windows are separated from each other by bands of brick and limestone. The windows in the third story above the northern section and the other entrance bay are similar.

Two projecting three-story bay windows are located on the facade. The bay windows are capped by crenellated flat roofs. One-over-one double-hung wood sash windows feature limestone surrounds and sills. The limestone window surrounds encompass flanking windows that are flush with the building. Bands of brick and limestone are in the walls between the windows. The façade windows on the fourth story above the bay windows feature paired one-over-one double-

hung wood sash windows separated by flanking windows by a brick and limestone decorative panel. All four windows are encircled with a limestone window surround with crenellated sides. The basement level of the façade features one-over-one wood sash windows.

Metal fire escapes are located on the north, south, and east elevations of the building. The windows in the north and south elevations are one-over-one with limestone sills and limestone surrounds with crenellated sides. The east (rear) windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash with limestone sills and broad limestone lintels. An external chimney is on the east elevation in the center of the northern section of the building.

A low granite tunnel connects Hannibal Hamlin to Oak Hall to its south. It was originally a basement passageway between the two buildings when Hannibal Hamlin Hall was still a men's dormitory. The door connecting the two buildings is now locked. Three-pane wood sash casement windows pierce the tunnel. A frame gabled shed is located at the east side of the tunnel. A firewall separates the northern and southern sections of Hannibal Hamlin, so neither is accessible from the other on the interior. The two sections have similar layouts comprised of a stair tower and landings at each entryway and offices located to the north and south of the stairs. Interior finishes include plaster walls and ceilings and linoleum tiles in the stairwells. Many of the office floors are carpeted. Door and window openings feature wood trim.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1866-1942

Significant Dates

1867

1884

1893

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crowell, C. Parker (1877-1954)

Lancaster, Walter S. (1886-1971)

Thomas, John F. (1876-1954)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1866 when property was acquired on which to located the newly founded Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The period of significance ends in 1942, the year in which Folger Library was started. Although not completed until 1947, the Library was the last major building to be started before the campus entered the post World War II period.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Significant Dates, continued.

1897

1932

Architect / Builder, continued

Taylor, William Hart

Kidder, Frank E. (1859-1905)

Lee, W. H. (1884-1971)

Little & Russell

Morse, Alpheus C. (1818-1893)

Newman, Woodman & Harris

Brainerd & Leeds

Strickland, Blodgett & Law

Olmsted, Frederick Law (1822-1903)

Parker, Carl Rust (1882-1966)

Munson, Welton M. (1866-1910)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation nomination to the National Register updates the University of Maine at Orono Historic District (entered into the National Register in 1978) and expands the boundaries of the district.¹ The existing University of Maine at Orono Historic District included the ten oldest buildings on the campus constructed for the college and the period of significance extended from the arrival of the first students in 1868 to the construction of the most recent building in the district in 1909. The period of significance for the expanded district starts right after the formation of the college in 1865 and is extended to 1942 to include the expansion of the campus beyond its original buildings facing the Stillwater River. It encompasses its growth in the first half of the twentieth century and the transition from its orientation towards the river to the campus malls. The 1978 National Register nomination cited "Architecture" and "Education" as areas of significance; the additional documentation retains those areas of significance and adds "Agriculture" and "Community Planning and Development" under Criterion A and "Landscape Architecture" under Criterion C. The original National Register district contained ten contributing and no non-contributing resources to the district. The expanded district contains 27 additional resources, for a total of 27 contributing buildings, four contributing sites and six non-contributing buildings. Other buildings on the University of Maine campus that are on the National Register, but not part of the University of Maine Historic District are the Maine Experiment Station barn (now part of the Page Farm and Home Museum) and the Edith Patch House and Barn.

The University of Maine was founded as the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1865, with federal funding from the Morrill Act of 1862, which provided land to states to finance higher education in agriculture and engineering, thus creating "land grant" colleges and universities. Over the years, the Campus grew in roughly three phases. The initial phase began with the formation of the college in 1865 and extended to the mid-1910s. During that period the campus consisted of academic buildings facing the Stillwater River and agricultural buildings for the college farm located to the east. In 1866 the College's trustees hired the renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to design a plan for the campus that used the river as its focal point. Although they never fully executed Olmsted's design, the Trustees adopted many of his ideas in the early years of campus planning.

During the second phase of campus development, from the early 1920s to the end of World War II, the central Campus Mall and the South Mall became the locus for new construction. The University hired the Olmsted Brothers, Frederick Law Olmsted's successor firm, to provide a campus plan in 1932. Their design included the Campus Mall and the South Mall, central green spaces to the east of the original campus buildings campus oriented on a north-south axis, as well as other landscape features. While the university's administration embraced the malls, it decided not to incorporate many of the other Olmsted Brothers' suggestions.

¹ The name of the original National Register listing was "University of Maine at Orono Historic District". Due to a reconceptualization of the University system, the administration has requested that "at Orono" be removed from the name of the listing. The campus was known as the "University of Maine" during the period of significance.

Veterans' educational benefits following World War II launched the third phase of campus growth, accelerating construction primarily around the immediate periphery of the Campus Mall. In the years following, the University has continued to expand outward from the campus core. This post-war phase of expansion is not the subject of the current additional documentation.

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

Criterion A: Education

The University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation (UMHD AD) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of education. As the flagship campus of the University of Maine system and the only land-grant college in the state, the University of Maine's campus embodies the State of Maine's commitment to agricultural, engineering, and liberal arts studies. Until the early nineteenth century, a college education was generally reserved for young men of means to study the classics—Latin, Greek, rhetoric, and oratory. By the middle of the nineteenth century, two new philosophies of higher education emerged: one was to introduce agricultural curricula into colleges and universities and the other was to make higher education available to the working class—the “mechanics,” who would make their living working with their hands. These ideals of educational reform came to fruition in the Morrill Act of 1862, which provided federal funding for states to establish land-grant colleges for people in what were then called “the industrial classes.” Maine eagerly accepted the Morrill funds in 1863, as the state's agricultural leaders had been advocating agricultural education since the late eighteenth century, to help farmers cope with the state's short growing season and rocky soil. A year after its founding in 1865, the trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts engaged Frederick Law Olmsted, the celebrated landscape architect, to design the new campus, based on his writings about the requirements for land-grant colleges, including the need to include military tactics in the curriculum, the importance of the students' physical labor on the college farm, and the need to prepare students to become farmers and mechanics, rather than encouraging them to embark on professional careers. Although the college did not embrace all aspects of Olmsted's plan, it did follow his ideas of situating the college buildings so they faced the Stillwater River. By the 1890s, the college had built three buildings for agriculture that are still extant (the Maples, Coburn Hall, Holmes Hall), one for engineering (Wingate Hall), and one for both disciplines (Fernald Hall, the first building constructed for the university that still stands). By the close of the nineteenth century, enrollment in the agricultural curriculum had decreased, while engineering and science degrees had become more popular due to the increasing industrialization of the United States. In addition, there was more interest in the liberal arts at the college. Abram Harris led the campaign to change the name of the college to the University of Maine to help broaden the curriculum and attract more students. He succeeded and the Maine Legislature changed the name in 1897. The inclusion of women to the college after 1872 increased enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences. The more extensive curriculum can be seen in the building program from the beginning of the twentieth century through the start of World War II: there were six more extant buildings added to the College of Agriculture (Stock Judging Pavilion, Winslow Hall, Roger Clapp Greenhouses, Rogers Hall, Merrill Hall, and Norman Smith Hall), four more built for the College of Technology (Lord Hall, Crosby Laboratory, Machine Tool Laboratory, Aubert Hall), one built for the College of Arts and Sciences (Stevens Hall), as well as two libraries (Carnegie Library and Fogler Library), an observatory (Jordan Observatory), two gymnasiums (Alumni Hall—originally a drill hall and chapel—and Memorial Gymnasium and Fieldhouse), and five dormitories (Hannibal Hamlin, Balentine, Colvin, Oak, and Estabrooke Halls), three of them for women.

Criterion A: Agriculture

The University of Maine Historic District also achieves significance within the context of progressive agriculture and the national trend toward scientific farming. Many prominent agricultural writers in Maine advocated for agricultural education as a way to increase the efficiency of Maine farms and stem the tide of outmigration of young men from the state as they took advantage of new canal and road networks to find more fertile farmlands in New York State and the Midwest. The Maine State College for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now the University of Maine, is a direct result of their efforts. In fact, without the strong opposition of Ezekiel Holmes, the federal land-grant money that established the college would have gone to an endowed chair at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. The campus was originally laid out to accommodate the agricultural aspect of the college: the south end of the campus near the river contained a forest nursery; agricultural buildings were built behind the academic buildings facing the river; hay was grown to the south of the academic buildings, with cattle pastured nearby. Four of the first five extant buildings on campus (Fernald Hall, 1870, The Maples, 1877, Coburn Hall, 1888, and Holmes Hall, 1888) were built, at least in part, for the agricultural program for the college. After the turn of the twentieth century, the College of Technology (now Engineering) gained prominence over the College of Agriculture, but the Agricultural College continued its strong presence on the campus, claiming much of the southern part of the campus for its buildings, even after most of the agricultural production had been moved to satellite farms. After the University hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape architectural firm to develop a plan for the campus in the early 1930s,

Leon Merrill, the dean of the Agriculture School waged a vigorous campaign to retain land for the college. Holmes Hall, the original Agricultural Experiment Station (named after Ezekiel Holmes, who fought for a separate agricultural college) forms the northern aspect of the original agricultural buildings. It is flanked to the south by Winslow Hall (1909), which was built as the administration building for the College of Agriculture and the Maples (1877), built as the college farmhouse and once surrounded by barns and other outbuildings. Just behind Winslow sits the Stock Judging Pavilion (1909), designed as a place to evaluate cattle and other large animals. Just south of The Maples stands Merrill Hall (1931), originally the Home Economics building. Behind Merrill Hall are the Roger Clapp Greenhouses (1928), which is made up of a Colonial Revival head house and three greenhouses. Behind Winslow Hall and on the opposite side of the South Mall is Rogers Hall (1928), originally built as the dairy building. In the rear of Rogers Hall is Norman Smith Hall (1937), built as the Agricultural Engineering Building. Merrill Hall, the Roger Clapp Greenhouses and Rogers Hall were all designed in the Colonial Revival style by Crowell and Lancaster, an architectural firm in Bangor, so they have a unified look. All but Merrill and Winslow Halls face the South Mall. William Hart Taylor of Boston designed Winslow Hall and the Stock Judging Pavilion. These primary buildings for the College of Agriculture were once surrounded by outbuildings, including barns (two are still extant, but outside of the proposed expansion of the historic district), poultry houses, and housing for farm workers.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The University of Maine Historic District is also significant under Criterion A under Community Planning and Development for how the campus evolved as a result of the dialog between university trustees and administrators and landscape designers to plan for the development of the campus and how the campus design reflected current (and sometimes competing) trends in higher education, especially at land-grant colleges. In 1866, as one of their first acts after acquiring land for the campus, the trustees of the Maine State College for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts engaged Frederick Law Olmsted, the foremost landscape architect of the late nineteenth century, to provide a design for the campus. (Figure 1.) While the trustees were enthusiastic about Olmsted's theories of campus planning, they did not implement many aspects of his plan due to their tight budget and a change in the makeup of the board of trustees in the middle of the planning process. They did put some aspects of his campus design into place, including orienting the buildings toward the Stillwater River; using Olmsted's recommendations for their first academic buildings; following a domestic model rather than a dormitory for the students' first residence; planting a forest nursery where Olmsted had suggested an arboretum; and keeping agricultural buildings close to the academic ones so students could labor at the college farm in order to keep the college expenses low and receive hands-on agricultural training. The next formal step in campus planning was the trustee's resolution in 1884 to set aside green space as a permanent lawn for the campus that is now known as the "Front Lawn," the grassy and tree-filled area between the public road and the oldest buildings on campus that face the river. In 1893, the trustees adopted a plan for the campus by Welton M. Munson, a professor of horticulture. (Figure 2.) The primary innovation of this plan was to create a road to the rear of the original campus buildings to reach newer buildings: the college farmhouse, called "the Maples" and the Agriculture Experiment Station, eventually renamed "Holmes Hall." This modest plan reveals the college's strong commitment to agricultural education as well as the beginning steps to define the south end for agricultural activity.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the college administration began to feel the need to expand beyond its agricultural education roots and so changed the name from the Maine State College for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to the University of Maine. The shift in emphasis was based in the changing economic interests in Maine and the nation: the percentage of farmers had fallen from sixty percent of the population in Maine in 1860 to thirty-eight percent in 1890. In addition, Abram Harris, the president of the college, argued that the manufacturing sector had grown since the college's founding, requiring more education in science and engineering. The broadening of the college's mission affected the campus: Wingate and Lord Halls—two large brick buildings on prominent campus sites—were built for the engineering program around the turn of the twentieth century. The agricultural program was not neglected, however, as two new vernacular frame buildings were constructed for the college farm.

The University hired two more landscape design firms in the early twentieth century to create campus plans. The first was Little and Russell, a Boston architectural firm, who created a campus plan in 1923. This plan called for a green space along a north-south axis to the east of the original buildings that faced the Stillwater River, effectively reorienting the campus to this central green space and away from the river. The university administration executed some aspects of Little and Russell's plan, including siting an Arts and Sciences building (Stevens Hall) on the east side of the Campus Mall; an armory and field house at the northern terminus of the mall (eventually called Memorial Gymnasium and Field House); adding to the "agricultural group" at the south end of campus, including the Dairy House (Rogers Hall) and the New Horticultural Building (Roger Clapp Greenhouses); and the beginnings of a new dormitory group for women at the south end of campus (starting with Colvin Hall).

In 1932, the University hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape architectural firm of Brookline, Massachusetts, Frederick Law Olmsted's successor firm, which was to continue its involvement with the university into the late 1940s. Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers provided a plan that formalized and expanded upon the Little and Russell plan. After juggling the many and often contradictory desires of various campus constituencies, he came up with a plan that satisfied the university administration. It called for a Beaux-Arts design for a mall on a north-south axis, parallel to the public road and the Stillwater River, lined with an allee of trees, surrounded by academic buildings. (Figure 3.) This grand green space was interrupted by a monumental building in the center, so that there were actually two malls, a north mall and a southern one. This arrangement formalized the separation of the Agriculture College of the university to the southern end of campus and the Technical (later Engineering) College and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to the north end. It also created dormitory groupings for men on the north end of campus and for women on the south end of campus, as well as roads and parking for increased vehicular traffic. While the University did not follow Parker's plans exactly, it did implement a number of aspects of it. It did create the north mall with its allee of trees and the dormitories for men and women, though not in as ordered arrangement as Parker's plan laid out. While the South Mall remains as a planned green space surrounded by academic buildings, it is not as formal as the Campus Mall or as Parker envisioned. This may be due to the many concerns that Leon Merrill, the Dean of Agriculture, had about the Olmsted Brothers campus plan when it was proposed. Merrill was very protective of the area set aside for the Agriculture College and perhaps his protection of the space precluded a more formalized space from being created.

Criterion C: Architecture

The University of Maine Historic District is significant under Criterion C: Architecture because of the continuum of styles represented on the campus in academic, recreational, agricultural, and residential buildings and because they demonstrate the work of masters and have high artistic values. They are important to Maine because they are a part of the state's only land-grant university and reflective of its mission to provide higher education to its citizens. The buildings in the UMHD AD are representative of their time, but designed for the unique building forms of a land-grant college campus. The architects of the large academic and residential buildings in the historic district employed an architectural vocabulary that would translate well into large-scale buildings: three from around the turn of the twentieth century are in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and three are in the Renaissance Revival style. Twelve, dating from 1906 to 1947 all in the twentieth century, are in the Neoclassical style. One Bangor firm, first called Thomas and Crowell and later named Crowell and Lancaster, designed one-third of the buildings in the historic district. The Crowell firm was the only Maine architectural practice the University hired—the remainder of the architects they hired were primarily from New England, mostly Boston, though they did hire two firms from Philadelphia.

Criterion C: Landscape Architecture

The UMHD AD is also significant under Criterion C: Landscape Architecture because of the designed landscapes that are important elements of the district. There are four designed landscapes in the district: the Front Lawn, the Campus Mall, the South Mall, and the Memorial Lawn. The Front Lawn is bounded by College Avenue to the west, Sebec Road to the south, Munson Road to the west, and Hancock Hall to the north. The Front Lawn is the oldest designed landscape on campus, set aside by a resolution of the College Trustees in 1884. The Front Lawn is a picturesque area with informal placement of trees and other plantings surrounding a lawn covering a hillside rising from the Stillwater River. Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers firm advocated for retaining the Front Lawn when he created a new campus plan in 1932.

The Campus Mall was first proposed by Little and Russell in 1923 when they were invited to submit a plan for the campus. Their plans were built upon and formalized in 1932 when Carl Rust Parker designed a plan for the campus, incorporating a Beaux-Arts green space on a north-south axis to the west of the original campus buildings. Parker's Campus Mall included a grand allee of trees and walkways through the area. The University implemented this aspect of the Olmsted Brothers Plan. They also put into place Parker's plan for the Memorial Lawn, a semi-circular green space in front of the Memorial Gymnasium. Parker's plan included a smaller mall on the south part of campus that mirrored the Campus Mall, lined by trees. While the South Mall never developed the axial formality of the Campus Mall, it has remained a well-defined site since the Olmsted Brothers' campus plan. It is bounded by buildings—all of them originally used for agricultural education—and crossed by walkways.

Developmental History

On July 15, 1868, Merritt C. Fernald and Samuel Johnson began their duties as the first employees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Fernald was hired as the first faculty member and Johnson was hired as

the farm superintendent. They moved with their families into the two existing farmsteads that stood on the adjoining farms that the College trustees had purchased in Orono with federal funds from the Morrill Land Grant Act.ⁱⁱ

The campus grew from these two farmhouses and their dependencies to include academic, agricultural, and additional domestic structures to support the college mission to provide post-secondary education. The campus grew in roughly three phases of development. From its founding in 1865 to approximately 1909, campus development focused on academic buildings that faced the Stillwater River and agricultural buildings for the college farm located to the rear of the academic structures. The trustees hired the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted of Olmsted, Vaux and Company to design a plan for the campus. Although they never implemented Olmsted's plan in its entirety, many of his ideas were used in the campus' early years. From the 1920s to until the end of World War II, the central campus malls became the primary site of new construction. The University hired the Olmsted Brothers, Frederick Law Olmsted's successor firm, to provide a campus plan in 1932. They proposed the Campus Mall and the South Mall, a smaller central green space for the south end of campus, as well as other landscape features. While the university administration followed the Olmsted Brothers' suggestions for the centrally-located malls, it unfortunately decided not to incorporate many of the other Olmsted Brothers suggestions. Veteran's educational benefits following World War II accelerated construction on campus, primarily around the immediate periphery of the mall. In the years following the war, the University continued to expand around the campus periphery.

Although there had been discussion among farmers' organizations and politicians about founding an agricultural college in Maine since the 1840s, it was not until the Morrill Act was passed in 1862 that the state legislature organized a Board of Trustees to oversee its founding. In 1866, the Board accepted land in the geographic center of the state on which to build the state campus. The Board invited Frederick Law Olmsted to propose a design for the campus. Olmsted visited the site of the campus in late 1866 and provided drawings and a written report to the Trustees. Olmsted envisioned academic buildings on a hill overlooking the Stillwater River, with several clusters of small dormitory structures surrounding common buildings for board and recreation. Olmsted, fresh from his assignment as General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission in the Civil War, recommended a quasi-military structure to student life. His plan also included a parade ground along the river, agricultural land to the rear of the academic buildings, and botanical gardens near the student buildings. The Board decided not to accept his plan, but they did decide to build the first academic buildings facing the river, with agricultural land to the east and south of those buildings.ⁱⁱⁱ

When the first students arrived in the fall of 1868, they found one structure built expressly for the campus. A three and a half story wooden building named White Hall, later renamed Wingate Hall, was built in 1867, which served as a classroom, dormitory and office space. Fire destroyed the building in 1890, and the present Wingate Hall was built on its site in 1891.^{iv} The Legislature soon appropriated funds to construct other buildings. Chemical Hall was built in 1869-70 as a chemical laboratory and classroom building, and was renamed Fernald Hall in honor of Merritt Fernald. The President's house was built three years later. The college farmhouse, later renamed "the Maples," was built in 1877 and became the focus of college agricultural activity.

The Trustees of the College passed a resolution in 1884 to set aside a "portion of the grounds . . . [to] be kept as a permanent lawn or park and no erections allowed thereon." The area they described—now called the "Front Lawn"—is in the front of Wingate, Fernald, and Coburn Halls, and the President's House and bounded to the west by College Avenue. Aside from Hancock Hall to the north of the area, no other buildings have been constructed on this site.^v

The United States legislature passed the Hatch Act in 1887, which established an agricultural extension station in each state. Holmes Hall, named for Ezekiel Holmes, an early advocate of the College, was built the following year to

ⁱⁱDavid C. Smith, *The First Century: A History of the University of Maine, 1865-1965* (Orono, ME: University of Maine at Orono Press, 1979), 10-11.

ⁱⁱⁱSmith, 1-2, 6-7. Frederick Law Olmsted, *Architect's Report to the Board of Trustees of the Maine College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*, January 22, 1867. Reprinted in *Annual Report of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts*, February 8, 1867. 46th Legislature, no. 87. Olmsted, Vaux & Co., Landscape Architects, *Plan of a Village Adapted to the Requirements of the Industrial College of the State of Maine*, 1867. It is not clear why the Board decided not to accept Olmsted's plan. Correspondence between the University and the Olmsted Brothers firm in the 1920s suggests that the Board thought the parade ground near the river was not feasible because of spring flooding. One of Olmsted's biographers contends that the Board thought Olmsted's plan was too militaristic. Laura Roper, *F.L.O.: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted* (Baltimore, 1973), 36-40, 54, 87-89.

^{iv}Merritt C. Fernald, *History of the Maine State College and the University of Maine* (Orono, ME: University of Maine, 1916), 332.

^vBoard of Trustees Minutes, Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, June 23, 1884.

accommodate the extension offices and laboratories. At the same time, Frank Kidder, an 1879 alumnus, designed Coburn Hall to house the departments of Agriculture and Natural History.

In 1893, Walter Munson, a professor of horticulture, drew up a plan for the campus, and the board authorized the expenditure of \$2,500 to implement it. His plan continued to use the river as the focal point, but with new building to be constructed to the east of the earlier structures. Over the next dozen years, five important buildings were constructed along Munson Road (while still maintaining site lines to the river): Alumni Hall (1901), Lord Hall (1904), Winslow Hall (1909), Hannibal Hamlin Hall (1909) and Aubert Hall (1914). Lord Hall marked the first in a long line of buildings designed by Thomas and Crowell of Bangor and its successor firms. The University built two more buildings facing the river: the Library (now Carnegie Hall, 1906), built with funds from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation, and Balentine Hall (1914-16), the first residence hall for women.^{vi}

In 1897, the Maine Legislature changed the name of the college from the Maine State College for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to the University of Maine in order to broaden its curriculum and attract new students. By that time, more students were interested in engineering than agriculture, mainly because of greater industrialization in the northeastern United States by that time. By the 1920s and 1930s, the orientation of the campus changed from facing the Stillwater to the development of a central green space, which eventually became the Campus Mall and the South Mall. In the early 1920s, Little and Russell, an architectural firm from Boston, developed a campus plan, which was only partially adopted. Little and Russell also designed the Memorial Gymnasium-Armory in 1926. The University bought fifty acres of land north of the original campus to extend its athletic fields and build the gymnasium complex. Three years earlier, Crowell and Lancaster had designed Stevens Hall to house the Department of Arts and Sciences. Stevens was the first building constructed along the east side of the area that would become the Campus Mall. In 1932, North and South Stevens were built, which connect to Central Stevens by single story open arcades.^{vii}

The University hired the Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts, the successor firm of Olmsted, Vaux and Co., to develop a new plan for the area to the east of the campus' original nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings. Carl Rust Parker of the Olmsted Brothers, drawing on the earlier Little and Russell plan, created a pedestrian mall running on a north-south axis as the focal point of this new campus plan, parallel to the Stillwater River. The park-like central area of the Campus Mall is crisscrossed by pedestrian walkways and flanked by two rows of trees. Parker's designs reveal a plan for a similar green space, also on a north-south axis, on the south end of campus. The South Mall was not implemented as Parker envisioned and is more informal and picturesque than the Campus Mall. The Olmsted Brothers continued to revise their plans for the campus through the late 1940s. In addition to Stevens and the Memorial Gymnasium, other buildings constructed along the Campus Mall in the 1920s and 1930s were the Crosby Laboratory (1926-28), the Machine Tool Laboratory (1934), and a wing on Aubert that faces the mall (1940). Rogers Hall and the Roger Clapp Greenhouses were built on the South Mall in 1928. Colvin Hall and Merrill Hall were built along Munson Road in the early 1930s and Estabrooke Hall was built near Colvin in 1940. Paradoxically, the Depression did not slow construction activity at the university. Federal building programs and inexpensive labor costs contributed to the steady growth of the campus.^{viii}

From its founding as a land-grant college with two employees and two farmsteads, the Maine State College has grown to become the flagship campus of the University of Maine System. The early emphasis on agricultural and mechanical training for the "industrial classes" has been supplanted by a more diverse educational experience. The type of structures that have been built and the campus layout reflect changes in the mission of the college as well as changing ideals of campus planning. The expanded boundary of the existing University of Maine Historic District will reflect these changes to the campus.

^{vi} Smith, 32. Board of Trustees Minutes, Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, May 11, 1893.

^{vii} The Little and Russell plan is referred to in a report by Mr. Parker of the Olmsted Brothers firm to the University of Maine campus in 1932, but no drawings or descriptions of this plan have been found. Parker reported that it was not adopted because the University thought it was "too pretentious," an assessment that Parker did not share. "Site for Memorial building Added to College Land," *The Maine Alumnus*, vol. 4, no. 23 (August 4, 1923).

^{viii} Fairstead, the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, MA has 250 drawings of the Maine campus, dating from 1865 to 1950 (the bulk are from 1900-1945). Correspondence between the Olmsted firm and the University of Maine is at the Library of Congress.

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Fernald, Merritt C. *History of the Maine State College and the University of Maine*. Orono, ME: University of Maine, 1916.

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Olmsted, Frederick Law, and Vaux and Co., Landscape Architects. "Plan of a Village Adapted to the Requirements of the Industrial College of the State of Maine." 1867. Original plan located at the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts.

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Rowe, George F. "Plan of the Campus. Maine State College, Orono, ME." June 1901, map. Special Collections, Fogler Library, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Smith, David C. *The First Century: A History of the University of Maine, 1865-1965*. Orono, ME: University of Maine at Orono Press, 1979.

SMRT Architects/Engineers/Planners, et al. "The University of Maine Historic Preservation Master Plan." March 2007. Copy on file in the Special Collections Department, Fogler Library, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Copies are also available at [http://oneness.scup/asset/53510/University_of Main_Report.pdf](http://oneness.scup/asset/53510/University_of_Main_Report.pdf).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

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 # _____

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

Acreage of Property 56.77
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>525669</u>	<u>4972111</u>	3	<u>19</u>	<u>526260</u>	<u>4971484</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>19</u>	<u>526124</u>	<u>4972197</u>	4	<u>19</u>	<u>526152</u>	<u>4971267</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM's, continued

- 5: 19/ 525739 / 4971112
- 6: 19/ 525687 / 4971254
- 7: 19/ 525788 / 4971725

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the corner of College Avenue and Munson Road, continue northeastward to a point on Munson Road opposite the south end of Estabrooke Hall; continue southeastward to the southeast corner of Estabrooke Hall, turn northeast along the rear (east) elevation of Estabrooke Hall, then north and east to the Grove Street Extension. North on the Grove Street Extension to Sebago Road. East on Sebago Road to opposite Portage Road. North along the east elevation of Smith Hall. West along the north elevation of Jordan Observatory to the northwest corner of Rogers Hall. North along the west elevation of the Memorial Union to the southwest corner of the south wing of Stevens Hall. East along the south elevation of the south wing of Stevens Hall to the southeast corner of the south wing of Stevens Hall, then north along the east elevation of the central building and both wings of Stevens Hall to the southwest corner of Crosby Laboratory, then west to Beddington Road. North on Beddington Road to Long Road. West on Long Road to the southwest corner of Bennett Hall. North along the west elevation of Bennett Hall and the east elevation of Memorial Gym, then west along the north elevation of Memorial Gym, then south along the west elevation of Memorial Gym to Long Road. South on Long Road to the University Mall to the northeast corner of Hart Hall, then along the south elevation of Hart Hall, then north between the west elevation of Hart Hall and the east elevation of Oak Hall. West between the north elevation of Oak Hall and the south elevation of the Wells Conference Center, north between the west elevation of the Wells Conference Center and Hannibal Hamlin Hall, then west between the north elevation of Hannibal Hamlin Hall and the south elevation of Dunn Hall to Munson Road. South along Munson Road to the driveway between the south side of Beta House and the north side of Hancock Hall, to College Avenue, then south on College Avenue to the corner with Munson Road.

This boundary has been indicated graphically on the accompanying map "University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation." The original University of Maine Orono Historic District contained 13.12 acres. The boundary increase which includes inventory numbers 11 through 37 adds 56.77 acres to the district. The total number of acres (including the original and the boundary increase) is 69.89.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary line was drawn to encompass all the historic buildings and landscapes that are significant within the periods and areas of significance and which retain an appropriate degree of integrity. The lines were drawn utilizing historic roads, paths, and driveways, or the limits of historic or existing landscape features, to the greatest degree possible.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Martin, Architectural Historian (under contract to WBRCAE)
 organization WBRCAE / Mac Collins date 13 October 2009
 street & number 141 Preble Street telephone (207) 828-4511, (207)-990-5744
 city or town Portland state Maine zip code 04101

e-mail malcolm.collins@wbrcae.com skm.arch.hist@hotmail.com

Edited by:

name/title Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission

date 30 November 2009

street & number 55 Capitol Street

telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town Augusta

state Maine

zip code 04353

e-mail Christi.mitchell@maine.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation

City or Vicinity: Orono

County: Penobscot **State:** Maine

Photographer: Malcolm Collins

Date Photographed: September 2009, except for numbers 8, 13, 16, and 22 which were shot December 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

All photographs created with film. Negatives on file at Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

- 1 of 30. Lord Hall (#1), main entrance; facing east.
- 2 of 30. Alumni Hall (#2), west elevation; facing east.
- 3 of 30. Winslow Hall (#5), interior, front hall, facing west.
- 4 of 30. Winslow Hall (#5), main entrance; facing west.
- 5 of 30. The Maples (#6) and Winslow Hall (#5); facing northeast.

- 6 of 30. The Front Lawn (#13), behind Carnegie Library (#10), facing northeast.
- 7 of 30. Carnegie Library (#10), west façade; facing southeast.
- 8 of 30. Schoodic Road and the Front Lawn (#13); facing east. Winslow Hall (#5) is in the background.
- 9 of 30. President's House (#9) from the Front Lawn (#13); facing northeast.
- 10 of 30. Coburn Hall (#8), interior, staircase; facing east.
- 11 of 30. Wingate Hall (#11), west façade; facing northeast.
- 12 of 30. Balentine Hall (#17), west façade; facing east.
- 13 of 30. Stodder Hall (# 14, center), Chadbourne Hall (#15, left), and Penobscot Hall (# 16, right); facing west.
- 14 of 30. Eastabrook Hall (#18), primary elevation; facing southeast.
- 15 of 30. Colvin Hall (# 19), interior of sitting room; facing northwest.
- 16 of 30. Clapp Greenhouse (#20). Headhouse in foreground, greenhouses in background. Facing southwest.
- 17 of 30. Rogers Hall (#22), interior hallway with glass block windows. Facing north.
- 18 of 30. Jordan Observatory (#24); facing southeast.
- 19 of 30. South Mall (#25); facing south.
- 20 of 30. Fogler Library (#26) reading room; facing east.
- 21 of 30. Fogler Library (#26) from the Campus Mall (#27); facing south.
- 22 of 30. Stevens Hall (#28) from the Campus Mall (#27); facing east.
- 23 of 30. Campus Mall (#27) and Memorial Gym (#33); facing north.
- 24 of 30. Stevens Hall (#28), central section, east elevation; facing southeast.
- 25 of 30. Machine Tool Lab (#32); facing southeast.
- 26 of 30. Memorial Gym (#33), foyer; facing west.
- 27 of 30. Memorial Gym (#33) and Memorial Lawn (with Black Bear statue), facing north.
- 28 of 30. Boardman Hall (#30, left) and Little Hall (#29, right) from Long Road; facing southeast.
- 29 of 30. Campus Mall (#27) and Fogler Library (#26); facing south.
- 30 of 30. Hannibal Hamlin Hall (#37), west elevation; facing northeast.

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 18 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. Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H. D
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

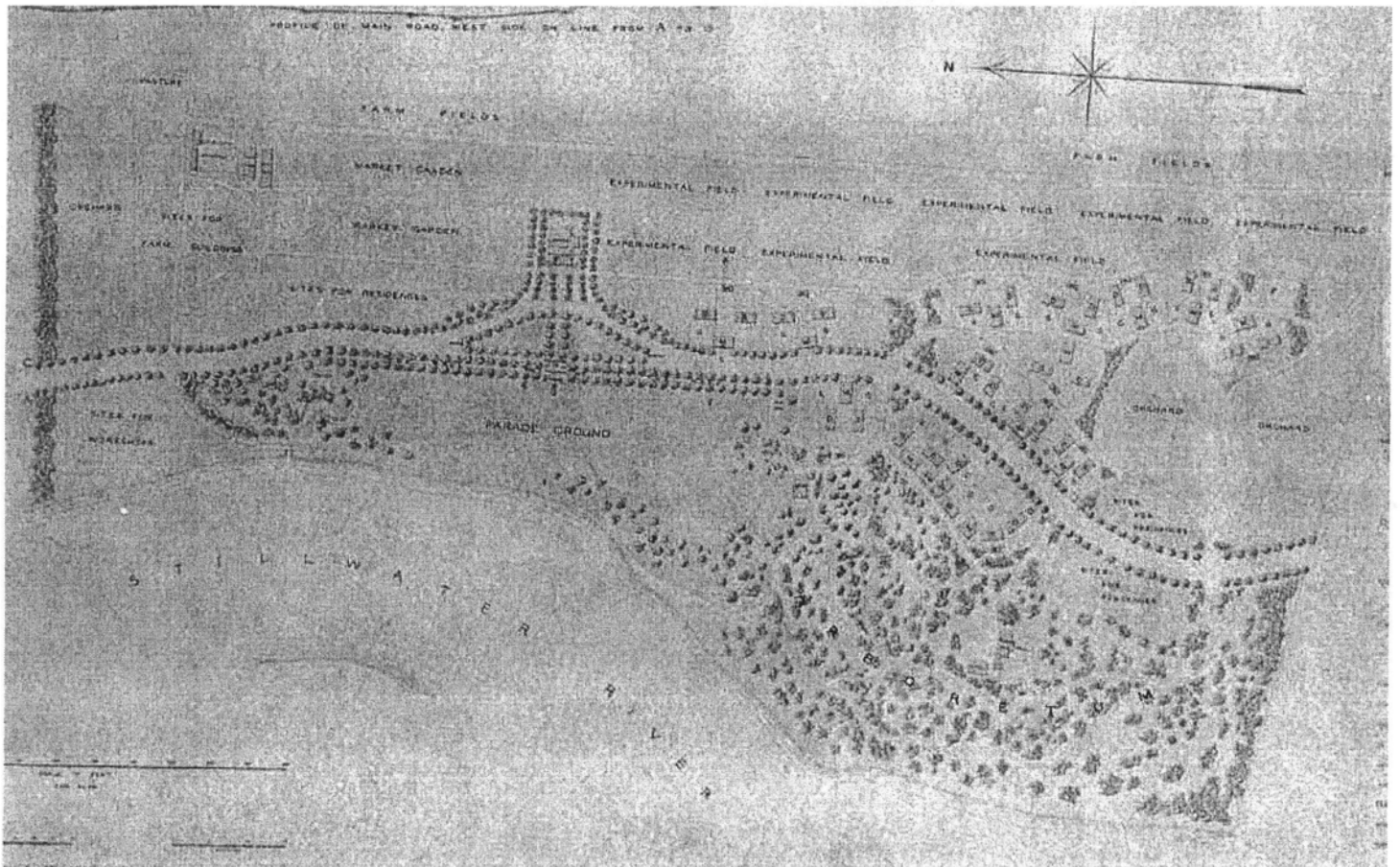
County and State PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page FIGURE 1

Figure 1. Olmsted, et al. "Plan of a Village Adapted to the Requirements of the Industrial College of the State of Maine." 1867.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H. D
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

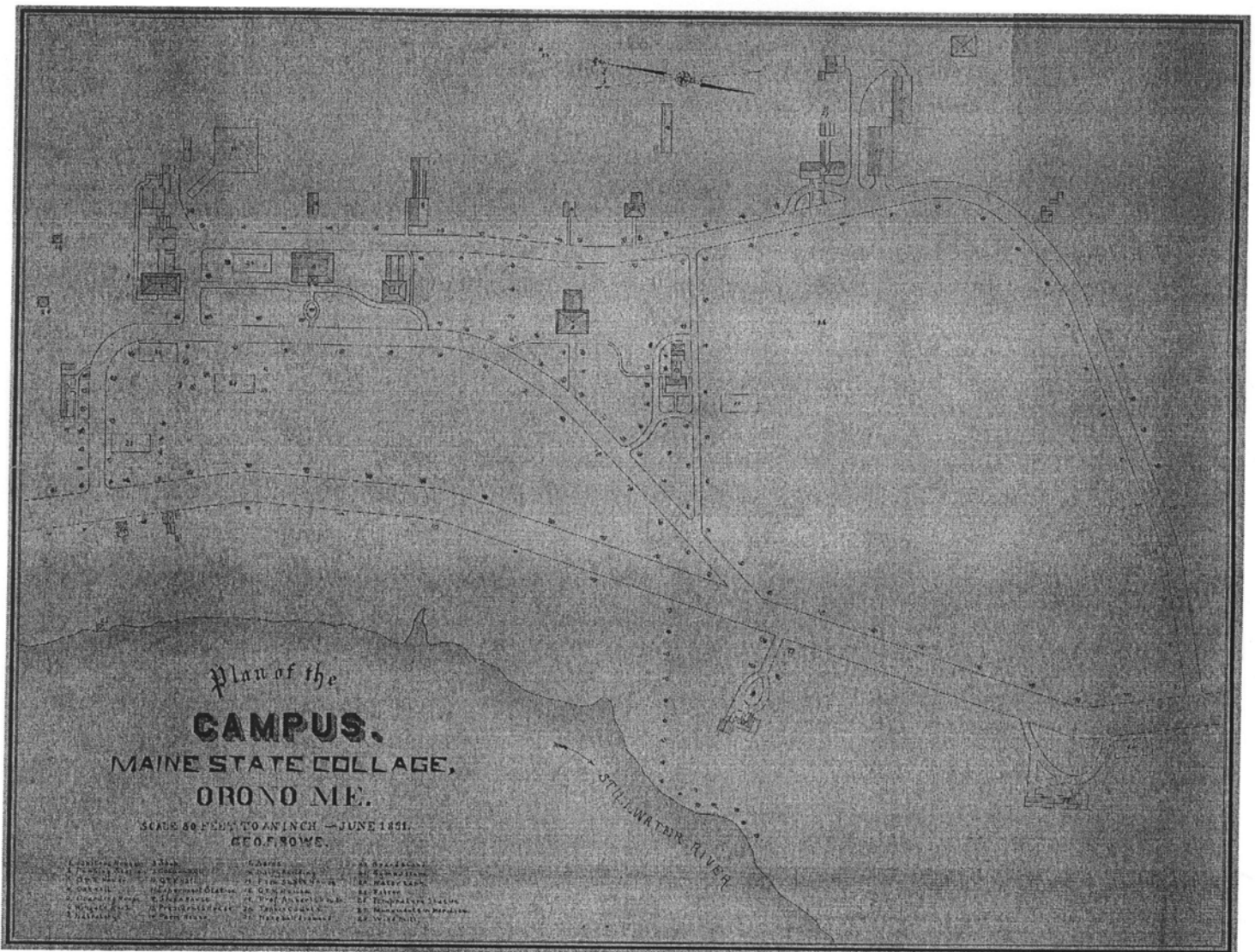
County and State PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page FIGURE 2

FIGURE 2. Rowe, George F. "Plan of the Campus. Maine State College, Orono, ME." June 1901.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H. D.
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

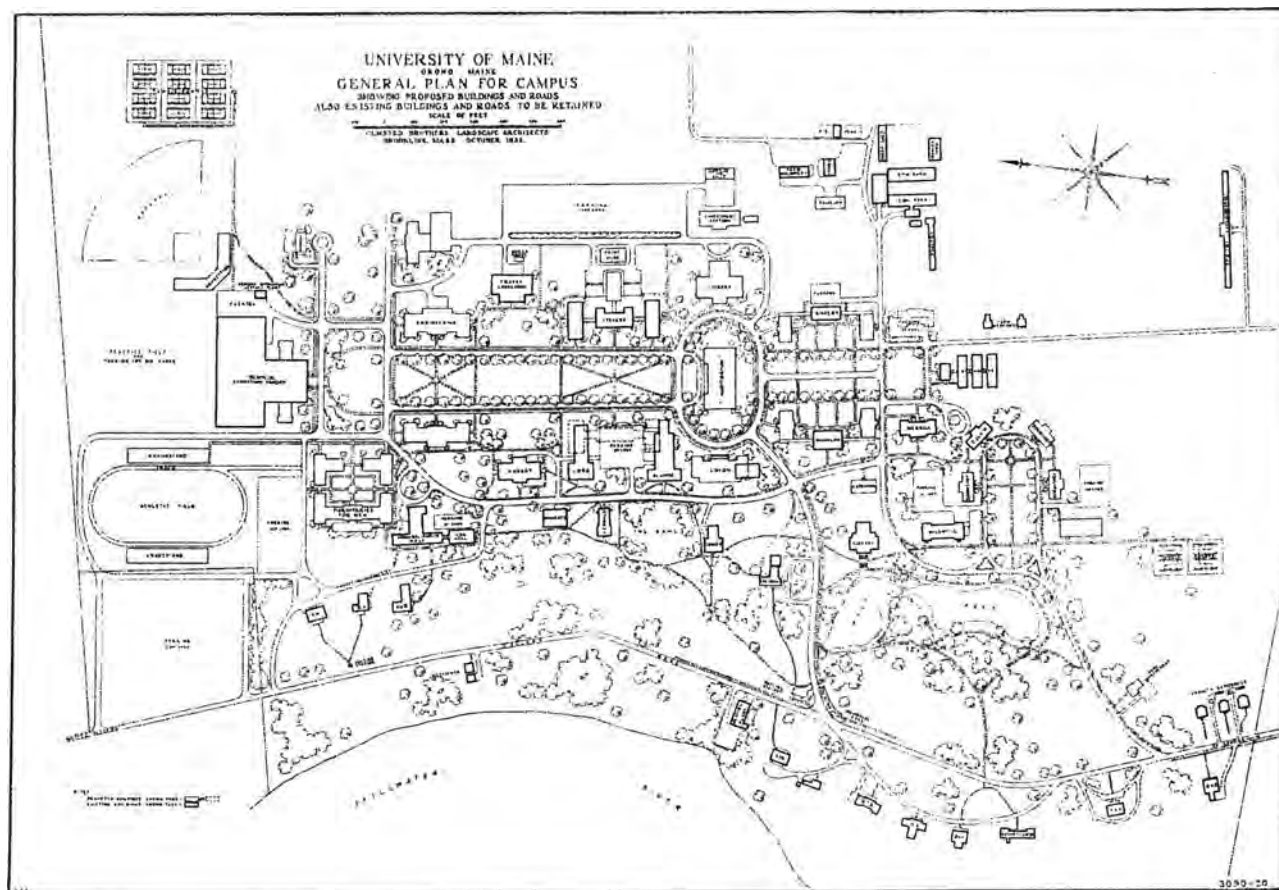
County and State PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

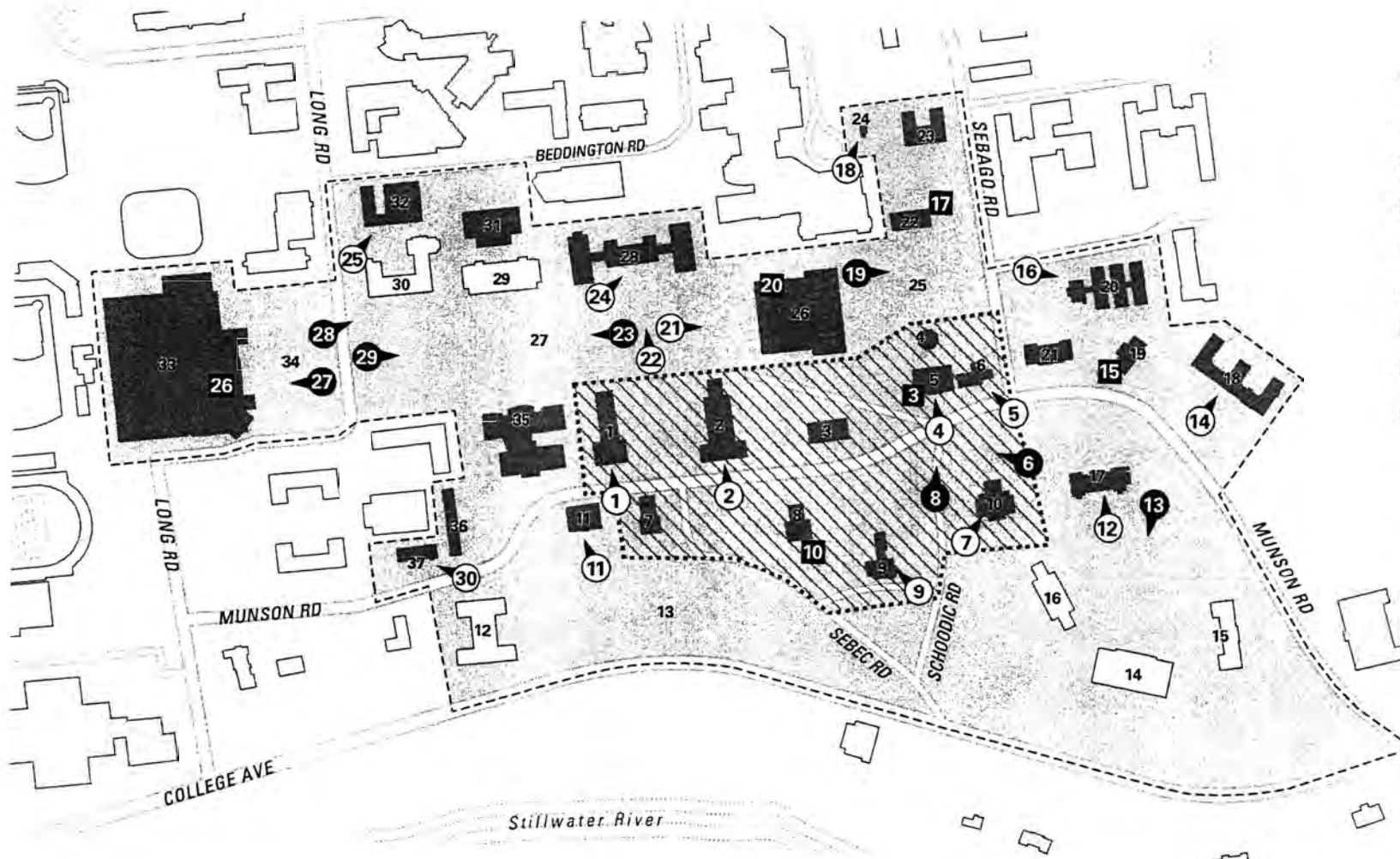
Section number 8

Page FIGURE 3

FIGURE 3. Parker, Carl Rust. "University of Maine, Orono, Maine, General Plan for the Campus: Showing Proposed Buildings and Roads, Also Existing Buildings and Roads to be Retained." October 1932.



University of Maine District Photo Key



Legend:

- 1** Building or Landscape Key
- 1** Key with Direction of Building Photograph
- 1** Key with Direction of Landscape Photograph
- 1** Interior Photograph Key
- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building
- ▨** Existing Historic District Boundary
- - -** Proposed Historic District Boundary



January 15, 2010

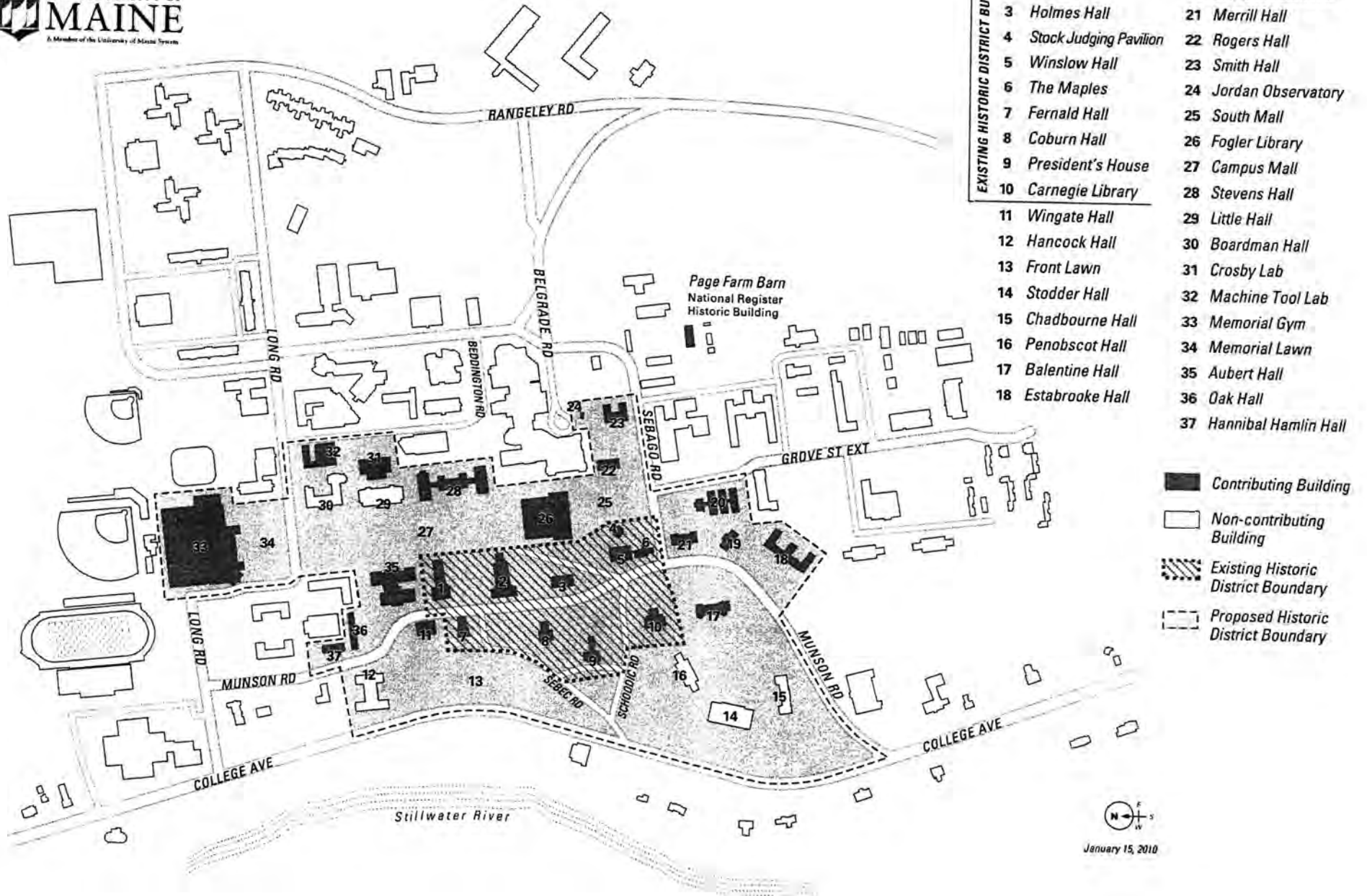
University of Maine Historic District Additional Documentation

District Sketch Plan



Legend:

- EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDINGS**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Lord Hall | 19 Colvin Hall |
| 2 Alumni Hall | 20 Clapp Greenhouse |
| 3 Holmes Hall | 21 Merrill Hall |
| 4 Stock Judging Pavilion | 22 Rogers Hall |
| 5 Winslow Hall | 23 Smith Hall |
| 6 The Maples | 24 Jordan Observatory |
| 7 Fernald Hall | 25 South Mall |
| 8 Coburn Hall | 26 Fogler Library |
| 9 President's House | 27 Campus Mall |
| 10 Carnegie Library | 28 Stevens Hall |
| 11 Wingate Hall | 29 Little Hall |
| 12 Hancock Hall | 30 Boardman Hall |
| 13 Front Lawn | 31 Crosby Lab |
| 14 Stodder Hall | 32 Machine Tool Lab |
| 15 Chadbourne Hall | 33 Memorial Gym |
| 16 Penobscot Hall | 34 Memorial Lawn |
| 17 Balentine Hall | 35 Aubert Hall |
| 18 Estabrooke Hall | 36 Oak Hall |
| | 37 Hannibal Hamlin Hall |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY University of Maine Historic District Boundary Increase
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Penobscot

DATE RECEIVED: 3/19/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/07/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/22/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/03/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000228

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.27.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

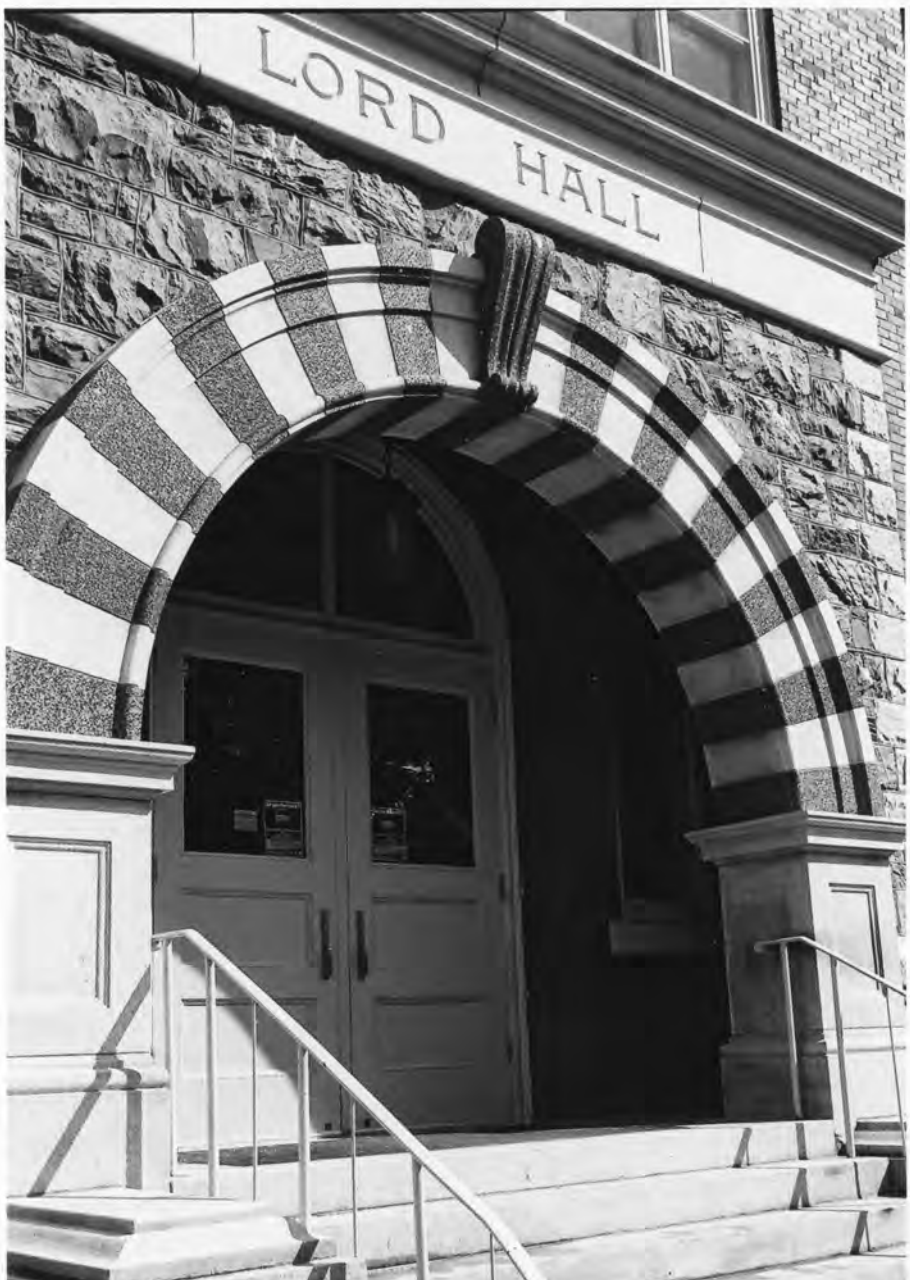
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



UNIV. OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME 1 of 30



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D. ; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



82
WINSLOW

19 08
-AGRICULTURE-



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



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UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D: PENOBSCOT CO., ME

7 OF 30



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D; PBNBSCOT CO., ME



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



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UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



UNIV. OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME 24 OF 30



FORGE & FOUNDRY

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PBN0BSCOT CO., ME

25 of 30



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME

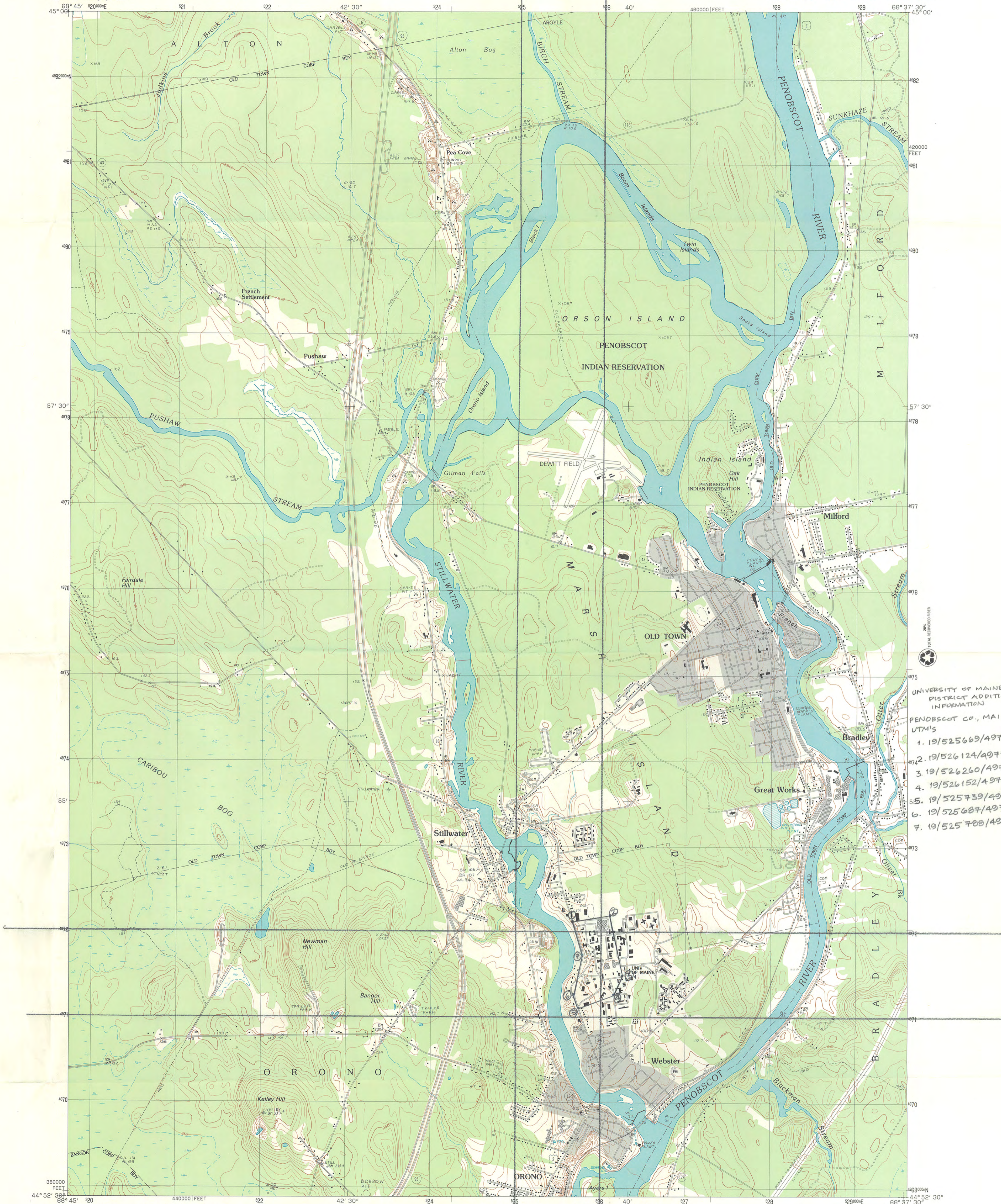


UNIVERSITY OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME

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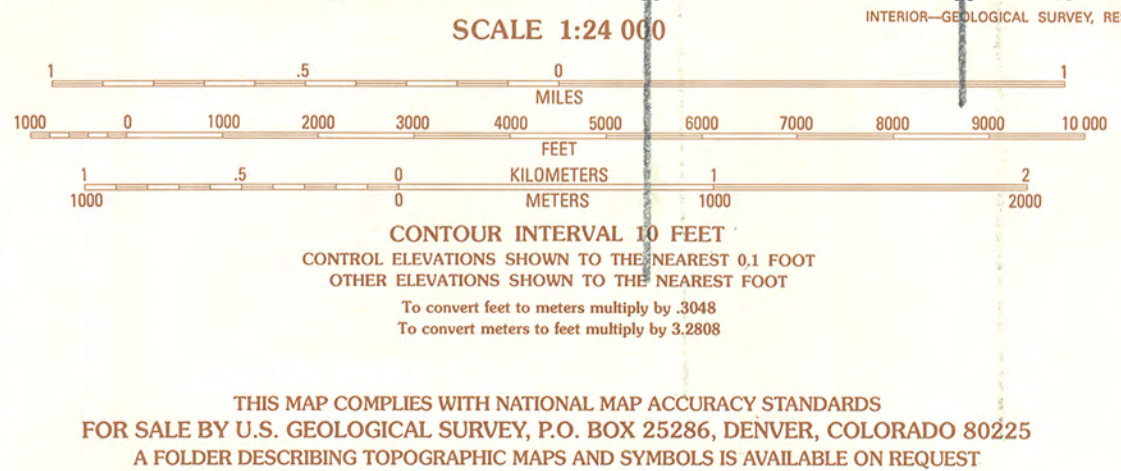
UNIV. OF MAINE H.D., A.D.; PENOBSCOT CO., ME 30 of 30



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
PENOBSCOT CO., MAINE
UTM'S
1. 19/525669/4972111
2. 19/526124/4972197
3. 19/526260/4971484
4. 19/526152/4971267
5. 19/525739/4971112
6. 19/525687/4971251
7. 19/525700/4971725

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DERIVED FROM IMAGERY DATED: 1991
PROFITS/INSPECTED USING IMAGERY TAKEN: 1998
NO MAJOR CULTURE OR DRAINAGE CHANGES OBSERVED
SURVEY CONTROL CURRENT AS OF: 1981
BOUNDARIES, OTHER THAN CORPORATE, REVISED: 2000
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS, MAINE, EAST ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION: 013° EAST
2001 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION: 18°00' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927 (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of Federal and State reservations shown on this map

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of photography.



ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trail
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 South Lagrange
			2 Greenbush
			3 Olamou
			4 Pushaw Lake
			5 Otter Chain Ponds
			6 Bangor
			7 Veazie
			8 Chemo Pond

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

OLD TOWN, MAINE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1998
44068-H6-TF-024





JOHN ELIAS BALDACC
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



11 March 2010

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 one (1) new National Register nominations for properties located in the State of Maine, the George F. Clifford House, York County, and one nomination offering additional information and a boundary increase for the University of Maine campus in Penobscot County. The latter of these both updates information provided in the original nomination (NR 78000194) and expands the boundaries and period of significance to include new resources. The photographs accompanying the University of Maine nomination were generated with film and as such there is no corresponding CD.

Also enclosed are three documents seeking to remove destroyed properties from the National Register. Please note, the Jacob Abbott House (Fewacres) was both listed individually and was included as a contributing resource in the Farmington Historic District. Thus both of these listings are being addressed.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 787-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.



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