

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 29 2015

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.

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School
Other names/site number: Hodgkins Middle School
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 17 Malta Street
City or town: Augusta State: Maine County: Kennebec
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>5/22/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

7/14/15

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE (foundation); BRICK, GLASS BLOCK (walls); WOOD, METAL: Aluminum (cornice); SYNTHETICS: Rubber (roof)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School is a sprawling brick school building situated on the east side of Malta Street in Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine. The school was constructed in 1958 to plans drawn by Bunker & Savage Architects of Augusta. It is located on a large campus adjacent to a late 19th and early 20th century residential neighborhood. Embodying the Modern Movement in school design, the building is one-story with a channel shaped plan, and the projecting wings feature a full basement. The school has a concrete block foundation, brick walls, flat roof, and aluminum ribbon sash and glass block windows prominent on each elevation. The Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

Augusta, Maine is located on either side of the Kennebec River. The west side of the river includes the state capitol complex, commercial centers, and residential neighborhoods. The east side of the river is primarily residential with smaller areas of commercial development.

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The Hodgkins School sits on a 20 acre lot and it is located approximately .85 miles from the Augusta downtown commercial center and 1.5 miles from the state capitol complex. The school building faces west onto Malta Street. The footprint of the school building is channel-shaped, embracing a fore court containing a semi-circular driveway and grassy awn. The north-to-south axis of the building is approximately 390 feet long, and two-story wings project west at the north and south ends. The north wing is slightly taller than the remainder of the building. A boiler room and a shop classroom project north and east (respectively) from the northeast corner. The first floor is at or above grade, while the ground floor of each wing sits partially below grade. The building was constructed in the Modern style characteristic of many school designs from the 1950s. The grounds contain hardwood and ornamental trees as well as flowering shrubs.

SITE

A semi-circular driveway and parking lot is located between the school and Malta Street. Another driveway rounds the south elevation to a roundabout at the south entrance. A dirt driveway on the north provides access to the north doors and an outdoor basketball court. To the northeast of the building a softball field sits higher in elevation than the school with a line of boulders at the edge of the terraced site. A raised berm behind the chain-link back stop provides space for spectators. North of this first ball field is a second larger field used for soccer. The remainder of the lot is forested, including the complete east boundary, thinning slightly near the center of the school for Augusta Utility District standpipes.

SHED

A small, rectangular wooden shed is located off the northeast corner of the school. This building, of unknown age, sits on a concrete foundation, is sided with wooden shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. A two-leaf set of diagonal batten doors are located on the north wall. This is a non-contributing building.

SCHOOL

Exterior

EXTERIOR: The building is clad in red brick laid in common bond with a partially exposed concrete foundation. The use of brick continues as angled header-course sills under all window openings and soldier course lintels above. At the front entry, varied use of the brick around the windows creates the illusion of brick piers and continuous lintel. First floor windows have flat steel lintels, which are covered by the wood fascia below a ventilated roof overhang lined in metal coping. The flat roof of the school is finished with a rubber membrane material with projecting wood cornice clad in aluminum coping (see photo 1).

The front façade of the school sits atop a small rise that gently slopes to the paved parking area in the front. A set of concrete stairs with pipe rail leads to a central block that projects slightly from the facade and west elevation. On the façade this block contains the primary

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entrance of four metal doors with single-light and multi-light transom. The five-bay wide front entry has a projecting aluminum-clad flat canopy over the doors and two large bays of aluminum ribbon sash windows on either side (see photo 2). Alternating soldier and header courses create a subtle pattern between the windows beginning at the concrete foundation and continuing to four courses above the masonry openings. The front wall of this central block is slightly higher than that of the remainder of the elevation and the wall does not have a decorative cornice. Many of the intact windows in this section have been covered with plywood for protection.

On either side of the central entry block are three bays of windows. Each bay is subdivided into three identical sections containing a band of glass block fourteen units wide by seven units tall, positioned over a trio of aluminum ribbon windows. This glass-block-and-ribbon combination is the primary window module used throughout the building. In general each bay contains three modules, although the upper floor of the two-bay north wall of the south wing has one bay that contains four window modules.

Continuing in a counter-clockwise direction around the building, the west elevation of the south wing is two stories high and contains a brick entry with a flat roof and metal double doors. A glass block window (10 blocks wide and 14 blocks tall) is positioned above the doors to light the interior staircase. The south elevation of the south wing is five bays wide. The western three bays on the upper floor contain sets of three glass-block-and-ribbon windows. The fourth bay contains a pair of metal doors under a wood canopy, and the fifth bay is a brick wall that extends slightly south from the remainder of the elevation. The lower level of this wing has two window bays due to the rising grade.

The rear elevation (east) is divided into four sections. The southernmost section is characterized by four bays, each containing three window modules. The second section is an irregularly fenestrated mass that projects slightly eastwards of the majority of this elevation's wall plane. Positioned at the center of the long north-south axis of the school this projecting mass is opposite the similarly proportioned, but shorter, entry projection on the façade. On the east elevation two sets of five-module window units flank two bays of glass block windows at the center. After this mass the wall plane recedes west, re-aligning with the first four bays, and this third section contains two sets of three-module window units as well as a single window module to the north end. At the north end of the elevation is the shop, which also projects eastward from the wall plane. The shop has a glass block and aluminum window on the south elevation with a large ventilator extending through the southeast wall. There are five sets of window modules on the east wall of the shop. The north wall of the shop is four bays wide with two sets of seven-by-twelve (not fourteen) glass-block-and-aluminum windows, a separate bay featuring only the glass block portion of a window module, a pedestrian door and a large equipment bay door. Tucked in the west corner, next to the boiler room, is another set of doors, under a low wood roof, that leads to the main north-to-south corridor of the school.

Adjacent to the north entryway the boiler room projects to the north. This narrow wing has its own double door access and one aluminum ribbon window on the east wall, two windows on the north wall and three on the west wall. Ventilating louvers are also present on the north wall. A brick chimney is located at the intersection of the boiler room and school.

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Returning to the north side of the north wing, this elevation contains three bays of window modules on the upper story and nine sets of ribbon windows and a metal fire door on the ground floor. On the west elevation of the north wing a one story mass, containing an aluminum canopy extending over three metal doors, projects from the face of the wall. Above the canopy, but still in the projecting mass, is an original, corrugated aluminum spandrel panel below three aluminum ribbon windows. On the sides of this projection are two ribbon windows separated vertically by a similar spandrel panel. The south elevation of this wing is similar to the north elevation, minus one window bay and the fire door on the ground level.

Interior

The interior of the Hodgkins School is dominated by the long north-south corridor that connects to a transverse corridor at the south wing and leads to the shop, the boiler room, and rooms of the north wing. The primary entrance to the school opens first into a vestibule and then into the main lobby (see photo 3). Offices open north and south off the vestibule. Opposite the entry and across the lobby are two bathrooms. Double doors with transoms and skylights at the north and south ends of the lobby open to double loaded corridors (see photo 4). The south corridor has four classrooms on the east side and three on the west. At the end of this corridor a set of double doors leads to the transverse corridor of the south wing. The south wing has five additional classrooms on the first floor. At the west end of the south wing, an open stair provides access to the ground floor and egress door (see photo 5). The ground floor of the south wing has four additional classrooms and two bathrooms.

The double doors at the north end of the lobby open to a continuous corridor terminating at the north stairs and egress doors. The double-loaded corridor has classrooms on either side. The shop classroom opens off the northeast end of the corridor. The north wing opens off the northwest end of the corridor. The wing contains a large, multi-purpose room with a combined stage, gymnasium and cafeteria. The kitchen is located between a class room and the multi-purpose room, on the west side of the corridor. The boiler room is in a small projection situated on the north side of the building, between the spaces occupied by the shop and the multi-purpose room. The multi-purpose room has tile flooring and painted concrete block walls. The ceilings feature exposed laminated wood beams that lend a distinctive character to the space. The stage is located at the east end of this room, and is constructed of wood with brick pilasters on either end (see photo 8). Although from the outside this wing reads as two stories, there is significantly more height to this room than to the classrooms in the other sections of the building.

On the ground floor of the north wing, a central corridor connects to boys and girls locker rooms and bathrooms. Various storage and mechanical rooms are adjacent to the boiler room. The basement corridor terminates at the west entry doors at grade.

The corridors of the school are typically finished in vinyl tile flooring. Walls have painted brick or plaster above glazed clay tile that extends approximately six feet from the floor to the top of the recessed spaces for lockers (which no longer remain). A drop ceiling has been installed in the corridors covering the original Celotex ceiling tiles above. In general,

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classrooms have vinyl tile flooring, birch plywood wainscot and plaster walls (see photos 6 and 7). Wood baseboards line the walls, with wood trim capping the wainscot. Beveled wood trim is present around classroom and closet doors. Celotex tiles finish the ceilings.

The school retains most of its original wood slab doors. Classroom doors have single wire glass panels, while closet doors have no glazing. Double doors between corridors have three horizontal lights over a single panel with three-light side lights in the frames.

Since construction in 1958, very few alterations have been made to the school. A few partition walls have been added to the larger classrooms to create mechanical rooms and storage. The ground floor locker rooms in the north wing have been converted for use as classrooms. Replacement materials, such as the vinyl floor tiles and acoustic drop ceiling have little impact on the integrity of design and material and are in-keeping with the original materials specified by the architects.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT/Education
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1958

Significant Dates

1958

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bunker & Savage Architects, Architect (Augusta, ME)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its association with community planning and development, specifically the town-wide development of educational facilities, and under the Criterion C for architecture. The Hodgkins School was the third school built as part of a decade long school building program that updated and consolidated Augusta's schools to accommodate the post-World War II baby boom. The school is also significant architecturally as an intact example of a modern, mid-century school building following the most recent trends in design and construction. As the second intermediate school constructed in the city, the Hodgkins School represents the conclusion of the city's effort to create modern elementary school buildings. The school's period of significance is 1958, representing the year the school was completed and put into service.

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

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development / Education:

Between 1953 and 1964 the City of Augusta and the Augusta School Board undertook an ambitious plan to reorganize the public education system. During this time they consolidated or closed small rural schools, improved existing neighborhood schools and constructed three new facilities and one major addition. The three new schools were all designed by the architectural firm of Bunker and Savage and share many characteristic of design. At the same time they also reflect the growth and development of the City in the 1950s and the elected representative's efforts to offer up-to-date educational opportunities to the entire population. Although initially equal in importance with the other two schools, the Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School is today only one of the three to retain a high degree of integrity, and as such, to be able to convey the sense of time and place that was once inherent in the development of all three schools.

The Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School was built as part of the second phase of a four-step program proposed by the Augusta Plant Committee in 1953. The first two phases of the program included the construction of three school buildings to accommodate growing populations in the city and signified the beginning of a comprehensive effort to address the changing needs of students in Augusta.

In the 1950s the student population in Maine and the rest of the country increased significantly as the children born after the end of World War II began to reach school age. Correspondingly, there quickly became a national need for larger facilities or an increased number of schools. Between 1940 and 1950, the grade school-aged population (grades K-8) rose by only about

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two million in the United States, with an additional 3,000 students in Maine. But between 1950 and 1960, the population of this age group increased by over 11 million. This was reflected in Maine with an increase of 38,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14. A 1953 survey for the City of Augusta projected an additional 768 pupils in grades K-8 by 1960. This sharp population growth had a profound impact on the Augusta's school system.

Between the end of the war and 1950, approximately \$15,000,000 was spent on school facilities in the state. According to a 1950 article in the *Lewiston Daily Sun*, \$65,000,000 was needed in Maine for new school buildings and additions to existing buildings. A survey made by the State School Building Commission showed a need for over 1,000 new elementary school classrooms and nearly 300 high school classrooms in the state.¹ This massive necessity for new schools prompted many building campaigns across the state.

The Augusta School building program was established to address the population projections by constructing new schools to be completed as large numbers of students progressed through the school system. Four phases were planned. Step 1 began with the construction of a new elementary school (Lillian Parks Hussey School) on the east side of the Kennebec River. Step 2 followed with the construction of two new intermediate schools – the Lou M. Buker School on the west side and the Ella R. Hodgkin School on the east side of the Kennebec River. The initial conception of this second phase was as follows:

- a) Construct an intermediate school unit by September 1954, consisting of twelve regular classrooms plus needed auxiliary facilities on the west side of the Kennebec River on a site to be determined in the near future.
- b) Construct an intermediate school unit by September 1954, consisting of twelve regular classrooms, plus needed auxiliary facilities, on the east side of the Kennebec River in the vicinity of the Viles Estate.
- c) Upon the completion of the two intermediate schools:
 - i. Close the five rural schools.
 - ii. Remove toilets from the basement of Williams School and relocate in small rooms on the first and second floor. Remove the kindergarten-primary room from the basement. Install lunch facilities in these quarters.
 - iii. Close the top floor of the Smith School. Retain this school or a few years as part of the system.
- d) Construct an addition on the southern side of Cony High School to house the shops now located on the lower floor of the main building. This will produce additional space in the high school or other use, and will help in eliminating noise disturbances now coming from these quarters. Renovate these and other areas of the school; particularly the laboratories.
- e) Renovate the Webster School so that it can be used to its full capacity
- f) Retain the Nash School, at least for the present time, as part of the school system.

¹ "\$65,000,000 Maine Schools Needed." *The Lewiston Daily Sun*, Vol. LVIII, September 23, 1950, 1

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- g) Establish a policy of redecorating the interiors of all schools at least once every seven years. The Farrington, Williams, and Smith Schools should be among those with high priority for this treatment.²

The third step in the program was to construct a new high school or demolish the existing 1909 addition to the school and construct a new, modern facility in its place. The final step of the plan was to abandon older schools and expand the newer facilities as necessary. The first two steps were planned to be completed by 1954, though delays in the process meant that the intermediate schools were constructed later than anticipated, which delayed the third step as well. No timeline had been established for the completion of the final step.

The proposal for new schools was issued in a 1953 report that included specific information collected by the committee. Potential sites for new schools were scouted, keeping in mind population centers, distribution of pupils and geographic areas of potential population growth. The report stated: "in general, school sites must provide space for the building and possible expansions of it, walks, drives, parking, landscaping, and of outdoor physical education and recreation."³ A map of Augusta showing proposed school sites indicates that the Intermediate School on the east side of the Kennebec River would be centered in the developing residential areas within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the river. The neighborhood around the future site of Hodgkins School was growing rapidly in the decade before the school's construction, and approximately one-half mile to the north, in the same neighborhood, was the future site of the Hussey School for primary-aged pupils. Across the river, Buker Intermediate School is located centrally to the densest, already established residential neighborhoods. The report continues: "it is considered advisable that the city acquires these or other sites found to be comparably suitable and hold them pending future use. They will be much less expensive to purchase now than when the area is fairly well built up around them."

Hussey Elementary School, the first step of the plan, opened in September 1954. Buker Intermediate West Side School, part of the second step, opened in September 1956. In June of 1957, the second half of Step 2, the East Side Intermediate School (later dedicated to Ella R. Hodgkins upon completion) was authorized by the City Council, three years behind the proposed schedule. This school is the most intact component of the 1953 plan. Both the Hussey and Buker schools have gone through alterations including a large addition constructed at Hussey and conversion of Buker to a community center which involved the removal of the character-defining glass block windows. The 1964 addition to Cony High School, which completed the building campaign, was demolished in 2008. As the only fully intact component of the building program, the Hodgkins School represents a community planning effort of the City of Augusta that helped shape the education system starting in the middle of the 20th century. The school remained in service until 2009, at which time students started attending a newly-constructed high school.

Criterion C: Architecture:

² Citizens' Committee on Education, *Report of the Area Committee on the School Plant* (Augusta, Maine: Citizens' Committee on Education, 1953), 41-42

³ Citizens' Committee on Education., 45.

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At the time of the Augusta Plant Committee's plan for Augusta schools in 1953, there were twelve schools including one high school, six elementary schools, and five rural schools. The most recently constructed school was Cony High School (NR# 88001841) in 1926. All of the schools were at least two stories tall, of brick masonry construction, and located within the populated city center (with the exception of the smaller rural schools, which were all single classroom buildings). The lack of building in the 1930s and 40s due to the Great Depression and World War II allowed time for significant changes to occur in school design and construction. This was a common trend in many parts of the state and country as Janet Hansen mentions in *The Architecture of Maine Schools*: "schools built during the 1950s are among some of the first schools to exhibit the use of modern building materials such as steel, reinforced concrete and more extensive areas of glass. Architectural design varied from school to school, as it does today, depending upon the taste and economic fortune of the individual towns."⁴ The Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School (Hodgkins School) is both Modern in design and it embraces the use of modern materials such as concrete block construction, glass block and aluminum windows, and interior finishes like vinyl and asphalt tile flooring, birch plywood wainscoting, and acoustical tile ceilings.

Looking on a broader scale, several publications from the mid-20th century feature the topic of modern school design. Russell Wilson wrote several chapters in a publication entitled "AIA School Plant Studies" and published by the American Institute of Architects, in which specific design ideas were explored with an emphasis on function overelaborate design. He elaborated on the differences between mid-century schools and previous designs: "Gothic towers & Roman columns are now considered expensive & unnecessary. We can list such physical improvements as better lighting, controlled thermal environment, effective use of color & new decorating schemes. Much of this good work is due to initiative & imagination of school architects."⁵ School planner and researcher William Caudill summarized the trend in 1954: "By 1950, the battle between 'contemporary' and 'traditional' was won. The public not only began to accept 'modern,' but demanded it. So the architects had no choice but to try to produce logical schools. And they began to do it. This new movement unquestionably grew out of the Chicago School of Architects, but it brought along educators as well as architects, and together they are forwarding the cause of architecture for children."⁶

The Hodgkins School is significant for its Modern design within the local context of school architecture. The completed building program for the Augusta schools featured four designs by the local firm of Bunker & Savage Architects. The Modern style buildings were clearly different from previous education buildings in the community, which included small schoolhouses and larger multi-story brick buildings of Colonial Revival style. The focus of design for schools of this period was a departure from traditional styles of the late-19th and early-20th centuries. At the same time, the first three schools that Bunker and Savage designed for Augusta in the 1950s and 60s, shared a common set of characteristics. Besides being generally reflective of the period of their construction, they shared a vocabulary of motifs that linked the schools to

⁴ Janet Hansen, "The Architecture of Maine's Schools," in *Maine Forms of American Architecture*, ed. Deborah Thompson (Waterville, Maine: Colby Museum of Art, 1976), 262.

⁵ Russell E. Wilson, "Educational Specifications" in *AIA School Plant Studies: A Selection*, ed. Eric Pawley (Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1962), 18.

⁶ William M. Caudill, *Toward Better School Design* (New York, New York: F. W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 16.

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each other including using similar sets of windows, contrast of glass, brick and aluminum, as well as doorways and entrance canopies. Much like other Modernistic designs, the organization of the interior spaces could be read on the exterior of the building through the repetition, location and pattern of the bay units. As is common with schools of this era the ornamentation was restrained on both the exterior and interior.

Schools and institutions of the post-World War II period share many common materials and design characteristics. For example, in contrast to the simply massed, block-like schools found in already established neighborhoods, the single-story sprawling form is typical of mid-century modern schools that were built on large lots at the edge of residential developments. Schools of the period featured large rectangular volumes of reinforced concrete or brick with regular placement of windows. It was not uncommon for schools to resemble one-story factories, laboratories, or office parks which employed an ever increasing number of residents. The advances in technology during the mid-20th century served as an inspiration for design and the construction and finish materials at Hodgkins School reflected these technologies (steel, concrete block, tiled ceilings and walls, lam beams, glass block, plywood veneer) and helped to establish a pared down aesthetic. As with earlier generations of educational buildings the importance of natural light and proper ventilation were emphasized and the original architectural drawings for the Hodgkins School included detailed ventilation and electrical specifications, large windows and skylights, as well as advanced mechanical systems for heating and cooling.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"\$65,000,000 Maine Schools Needed." *The Lewiston Daily Sun*, Vol. LVIII, September 23, 1950.

"\$750,000 School Authorized." *Daily Kennebec Journal*, Vol. CXXXII, No. 133 June 4, 1957.

Caudill, William M. *Toward Better School Design*. New York, New York: F. W. Dodge Corporation, 1954.

Citizens' Committee on Education. *Report of the Area Committee on the School Plant*. Augusta, Maine: Citizens' Committee on Education, 1953.

Daily Kennebec Journal, Vol. CXXXII, No. 133, "\$750,000 School Authorized," June 4, 1957, 1.

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Hansen, Janet. "The Architecture of Maine's Schools." In *Maine Forms of American Architecture*, edited by Deborah Thompson, 255-262. Waterville, Maine: Colby Museum of Art, 1976.

Wilson, Russell E. "Educational Specifications." In *AIA School Plant Studies*, edited by Eric Pawley, 18-24. Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1962.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: City of Augusta, Maine

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20.00

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

ELLA R. HODGKINS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
 Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
 County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 439972 | Northing: 4907559 |
| 2. Zone: 19 | Easting: 440054 | Northing: 4907356 |
| 3. Zone: 19 | Easting: 439609 | Northing: 4907088 |
| 4. Zone: 19 | Easting: 439512 | Northing: 4907199 |
| 5. Zone: 19 | Easting: 439781 | Northing: 4907446 |

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

The boundary of the nomination is depicted on the City of Augusta tax map number 46, lot 8.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property are those that have been historically, and are currently, associated with the former Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew Corbett
 organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
 street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 209
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
 e-mail: mattcorbett@sutherlandcc.net
 telephone: 207-242-4727
 date: February 26, 2015

ELLA R. HODGKINS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

Form Edited By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
 e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
 telephone: (207) 287-1453
 date: April 16, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Kennebec State: Maine

ELLA R. HODGKINS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Photographer: Matthew Corbett

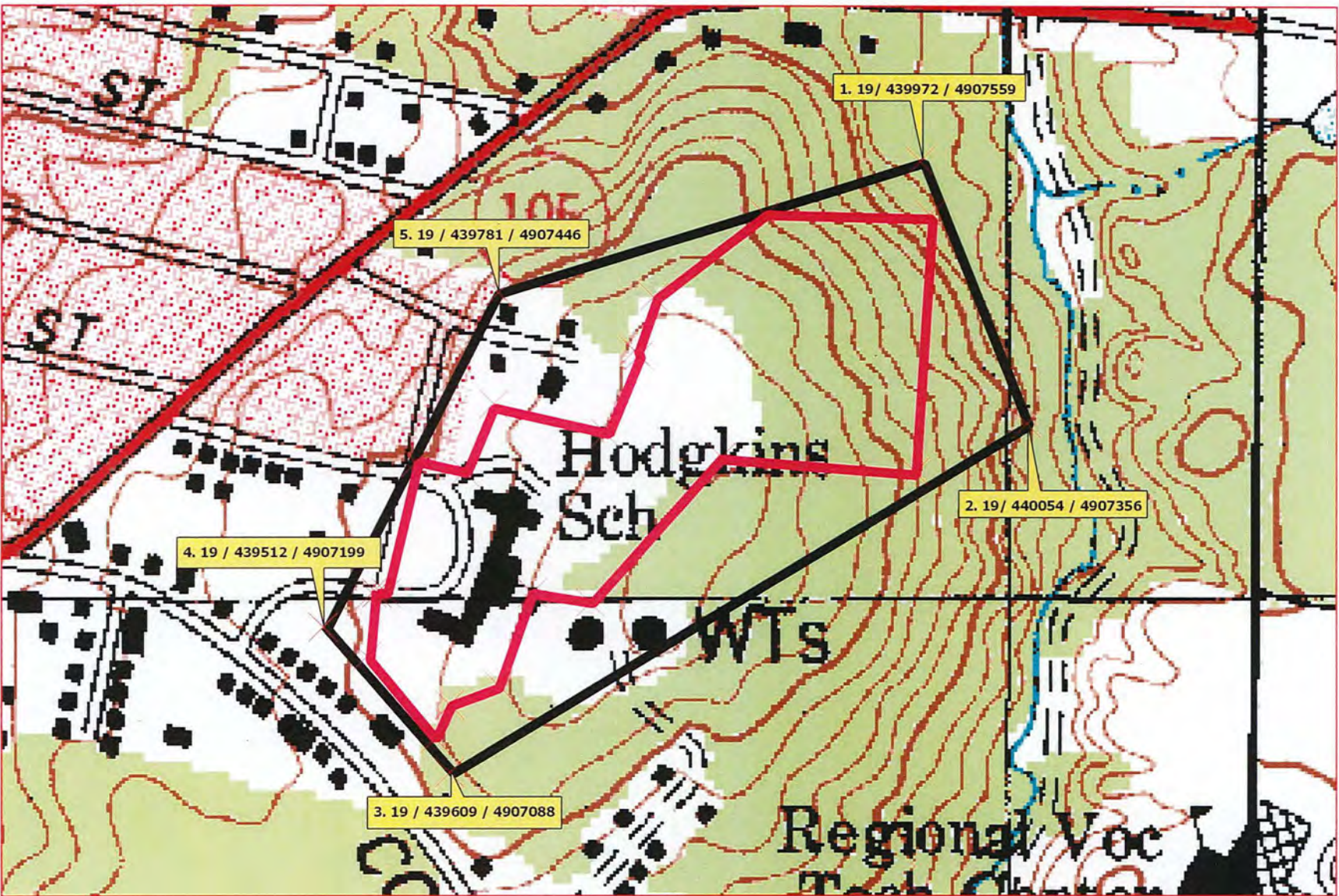
Date Photographed: January 23, 2015

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

- 1 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0001.tif*
View southeast from Malta Street showing the Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School with primary entrance at center.
- 2 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0002.tif*
View east of the central entry to the school. Note the original ribbon sash windows are intact behind the plywood.
- 3 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0003.tif*
View west from the lobby on the first floor of the school with original entry doors.
- 4 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0004.tif*
View south down the corridor showing open classrooms doors and original tile on the walls.
- 5 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0005.tif*
View west on the ground floor of the south wing showing the original stair.
- 6 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0006.tif*
View in a typical classroom in the school with original glass block windows over aluminum ribbon sash.
- 7 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0007.tif*
Detail view of a typical classroom entry and finishes with closet in corner.
- 8 of 8 *ME_KennebecCounty_EllaRHodgkinsSchool_0008.tif*
View east in the multi-purpose room in the north wing of the school.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

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



102 0 102 204 306 408 Feet

Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School
UTM Coordinates NAD 83
Kennebec County, Maine
9 April 2015

UTM Boundary in BLACK
 Approximate property







EXIT





The Art Gallery

ART ROOM



Welcome

REPTILES
Lizards

Created by
Morgan
Larke

Colorful poster with various shapes, stars, and drawings related to reptiles and lizards.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hodgkins, Ella R., Intermediate School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Kennebec

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/01/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/16/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000417

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/14/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*AOS - Education, CP + D. + Architecture
local level
1958*

RECOM./CRITERIA AOC
REVIEWER W. Belmont DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/14/15

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.



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

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 29 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

22 May 2015

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School, Kennebec County
Great Chebeague Golf Club, Cumberland County
Norton's Corner School, Piscataquis County
Lewiston Mills and Water Power System Historic District, Androscoggin County

The photographs submitted with the Lewiston Mills and Water Power System Historic District were developed from black and white film negatives. As such, there is no accompanying image disk. Please note that for the sake of convenience the photographs have been labeled with an abbreviation of the district name (i.e. LMWPS Historic District). Accompanying this nomination are copies of letters of objection submitted by 2 (only) of the 39 property owners.

Also enclosed are six (6) registration forms for the removal of National Register Listed properties in Maine:

McElwain House, Aroostook County
Burgess, Walter and Eva, Farm, Piscataquis County
Bradford House, Androscoggin County
First Baptist Church, Cumberland County
New Sharon Bridge, Franklin County
Crockett, Knott, House, Knox County

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.