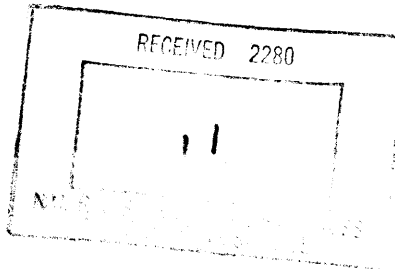


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

789



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Maine Industrial School for Girls Historic District

other names/site number State School for Girls in Hallowell; Stevens School

2. Location

street & number North side of Winthrop Street, .5 miles west of intersection with Water Street N/A not for publication

city or town Hallowell N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Kennebec code 011 zip code 04347

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Lucas S. Fitzgerald 3/16/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 4-22-2003
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION / School, EDUCATION / Education-related, DOMESTIC / Institutional housing, HEALTH CARE / Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- GOVERNMENT / Correctional Facility, GOVERNMENT / Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate, LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Granite, walls Brick, weatherboard, granite, roof Asphalt, slate, other Copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

KENNEBEC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

Contributing Site

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is a small campus facility constructed on an eastern facing hill high above the commercial center of Hallowell, Maine. Once the location of a nineteenth century farm, the site has been extensively graded, to create a north south stretching terrace on which the facilities buildings are located. The earliest structures on the site were Flagg-Dummer Hall (built in 1874 and destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1899, later destroyed and rebuilt in 1969) followed by Building Number 2 (built in 1885, destroyed by fire in 1900), Baker Hall, 1898 and Erskine Hall, 1902. Each of these buildings were originally oriented along a drive that crossed the terrace from Winthrop Street on the south, to an oak grove in the west. The buildings were oriented either to take in the view towards the east or, in the case of Baker and the Administration Building, to face the entrance to the campus. Agricultural fields, barns and out buildings, as well as a caretakers cottage were located to the west, where the hill leveled at a natural plateau. This north-south alignment of buildings continued with the construction of the Central Building in 1917, although in this case the structure was placed on the east side of the drive and thus its main facade faced west. However, when Stevens Hall, the final element of the historic campus, was started in 1936, it was placed not along the main drive, but was located approximately 300 feet to the west, directly across from and facing the Central Building. This had the effect of enclosing a green space between Erskine Hall on the north, Central Hall on the east, Stevens Hall on the west and the Administration building and Baker Hall on the south. Narrow drives circle the green and wrap around each building; walking paths criss-cross the green, and a line of crab apple trees is planted on the axis between the front doors of the Central and Stevens buildings. Mature maple trees line the original north-south drive, giving testimony to the original layout of the school. Several modern buildings associated with the last era of the Stevens School are located further to the west and north, or below the ridge of the historic campus. Today, the Maine Industrial School for Girls Historic District encompasses the campus setting created by the five existing pre-1936 buildings, as well as the common located between them.

Contributing Structures

1. Baker Building, 1898
Architect: J. Thissel & Sons, Clinton Massachusetts
Contractor: Llewellyn E. Bradstreet, Gardiner, Maine

The Baxter Building is a two-and-one-half story brick structure with a raised basement. The T-shaped structure faces south, with a small projecting central bay on the facade of the building. The rear wing stretches north from the center of the rear elevation. Metal fire escapes are positioned at second floor doors on each end of the structure. The building has a steep, asphalt hip roof covering the entire structure, except the projecting central bay, which is topped with a simple gable. Four gable dormers with clapboard siding punctuate the southern roof plane, two on either side of the projecting central bay. On each of the

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other elevations a single dormer is centered on the plane of the roof. A single massive chimney is positioned in the center of the building. The main facade of the building is 13 bays wide with a small wooden entry and door positioned on the east side of the central bay. The symmetrical facade contains five six-over-six windows on either side of the three bay central section. All of the windows are set in wooden frames with slightly rounded tops and set on granite sills.

Although essentially a building characterized more by function than style, the Baker Building displays decorative brick corbeling at the eave line that is characteristic of Italianate architecture. A granite string course separates the raised basement from the first floor, and a brick string course articulates the distinction between the first and second floors. As originally constructed, the central projection was fronted by a one story wooden porch, which has since been removed. The Baker Building currently houses the Maine State Department of Marine Resources.

The architectural firm of J. Thistle and Sons had previously completed two buildings at the Lancaster School for Girls in Lancaster, Massachusetts. The first building is described as a dormitory building dating to 1899, while the other was used for industrial purposes, with plans dating to 1897. Other Thistle commissions included commercial blocks in Maynard, Massachusetts, and tenement housing and several schools in Lancaster. The only known commissions in Maine are at the Maine Industrial School for girls.

2. Erskine Hall, 1901-02
Architect: J. Thissel & Sons, Clinton, Massachusetts

Erskine Hall is very similar in form and design to Baker Hall; both were designed by architect Joshua Thissel of the Worcester Massachusetts area, and closely resemble the Fay Cottage at the Lancaster Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, Massachusetts. Also constructed of brick, the hip roof Erskine Hall is covered in slate. There are three dormers on the east facing facade, and one on each of the other roof planes. The windows on the front facade of Erskine Hall are two-over-two sash set between granite lintels and sills; four-over-four sash are found on the remaining elevations. The eave line is emphasized by decorative brick corbeling, and a brick string course again articulates the first and second floor levels. The single chimney is placed toward the west on the western leg of the building. While this structure was also built with a two-story porch attached to the projecting central bay, it still retains a second, south facing, one-story wooden porch with scroll work railing, across the long axis of the rear leg. This porch looks out over the common that forms the nucleus of the historic district. The building is currently vacant.

3. Administration Building, 1905-06
Architect: William R. Miller, Lewiston (1866-1929)
Contractor: Llewellyn E. Bradstreet, Gardiner

Situated across the entrance drive from the Baker Building is the Colonial Revival Administration Building, constructed in 1905-05 by architect William R. Miller of Lewiston. This building stands apart from

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the remainder of the historic campus in style and materials. It is a two-and-a-half story, hip roofed four-square structure with dormers, and an attached two story porch on the front. The building is sheathed in clapboards, and the corners are decorated with over-scale wooden quoins. At the overhanging eaves a wide frieze with dental mouldings wrap around the building and the porch. Four rectangular columns support the flat roof of the porch; while a pair of one story Doric columns accentuate the entrance bay at the top of a wide staircase. The five bay facade features a central door surrounded by transom lights and side lights; directly above a similarly styled door leads to the second floor of the porch. The remaining bays are marked by one-over-one windows with flared key-stone lintels. The south, north and west roof planes have hipped dormers, each containing a large center window flanked by narrow one-over-one sash. Two chimneys are present, one on the northeast corner of the roof, and the other on the western roof. The building sits on a brick foundation and is covered with asphalt shingles on the roof.

William R. Millar was a Lewiston, Maine architect with a statewide practice who "specialized in schools, libraries, hotels, and other structures intended for public use." His architectural style tended towards the flamboyant and included Shingle Style hotels, Romanesque Libraries and Colonial Revival homes. The Administration building at the Maine Industrial School for Girls is one of his more restrained commissions, however, his passion for rich detail is evident in his use of quoins, keystone lintels, dental mouldings and the striking colonnaded porch. The building was originally used as the headquarters for the business administration of the school, and the principal's residence. Currently the building is home to the Maine State Department of Conservation.

4. Central Building, 1917-1919
Architect: W.G. Bunker, Augusta
Contractor: unknown

At the time it was built, the Central Building became the largest structure on the Maine Industrial School for Girls campus. As with Erskine and Baker Halls, it is two-and-a-half stories tall, with a raised basement, symmetrical facade with forward facing central projection, granite belt courses, and an asphalt hipped roof. Unlike the previous brick buildings, the Central Building was designed in a somewhat less detailed Colonial Revival style that came to characterize academic buildings throughout the nation in the first decades of the twentieth century. The west facing facade is comprised of a seven bay projecting pavilion flanked by two recessed four bay wings. With the exception of some of the three-over-three basement windows on the wings, the majority of the windows on the building have been replaced overtime; currently there is an assortment of modern six-over-six sash and decorative windows throughout the structure. A large arched window anchors either side of the projecting center section, however the sash currently installed in these portals do not fill the arches. The most outstanding feature of the Central Building is the concrete portico at the center of the building. Two rectangular, concrete pilasters line either side of the brick arched doorway; directly west of the pilasters are two concrete Doric columns which support a plain, but massive concrete entablature with overhanging wooden cornice. A small iron balustrade completes the portico. Similarly,

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concrete entablature, mounted above engaged brick piers, are located above additional entrances on the north and south ends of the building. The Central Building has been extensively renovated on the interior in order to house the Maine State Department of Labor.

5. Stevens Building, 1936-38
Architect: Bunker and Savage, Augusta
Contractor: unknown

The east facing Stevens Building is the structure most responsible for giving the Maine Industrial School for Girls the look and feel of an institutional campus. The positioning of the building helped create the common space at the center of the campus. This large, symmetrical, hip roof building is 19 bays wide on its facade, which is articulated into a center projecting cross gabled pavilion flanked by a five bay main section to the north and south, which further returns into a three bay wings at each of the buildings ends. Drawing on Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, the central pavilion includes a two story blind arch reaching from the granite string course to under the gable peak; inserted within this brick arch is a three part, arched and segmented window. Directly below the window is a concrete portico strikingly similar to that found on the Central building. Cornice return and brick quoins further accentuate the center of this building. An octagonal wooden cupola is perched on the middle of the ridge. Four louvered arches face in the cardinal directions; the slightly flared roof and spire are constructed out of copper. Three symmetrically placed dormers and two chimneys punctuate the rear roof of the Stevens building. This building is currently used by the Maine State Department of Corrections as a Pre-Release Center.

Non-Contributing Structures

- a.. Modern three-car garage located to north of the administration building.
- b. A small concrete-block utility house on west side of Stevens building.
- c.. A small concrete block utility house, built into ground, on south east side of Stevens building.

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1898 - 1938

Significant Dates

1898

1901-1902 1905-06

"a"

1917-1919, 1936-1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Varies: see description

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine

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MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

KENNEBEC CO., MAINE

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The Maine Industrial School for Girls was founded in 1874 by the State of Maine as a place where wayward girls, who were considered a danger to themselves or a threat to society, could be safely housed and given a moral, social and academic education. Prompted by an incident in 1867 in which a teen-age girl was arrested, convicted and jailed for petty larceny, it took seven years and a petition signed by "a thousand ladies of Portland" before the funding and legislation was in place "to make like provisions for the reform of girls as had been made for boys". (Board of Trustees and Officers, 1903, p. 5.) Initially, the school was run by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor, until 1899, when all of the management and control of the school was transferred to the State. Over the years the mission of the school evolved from that of an educational facility to that of a disciplinary, or reform institution, before closing in the early 1970s. The Maine Industrial School for Girls Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in recognition of the significant role it played in the education and reform of the State's young and misguided girls.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was not the first such institution in the United States. By the time the first building was constructed at least three other similar institutions had been developed: the Lancaster Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, Massachusetts (1854), the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls (1872-1914), and the Philadelphia House of Refuge. The plight of homeless families and 'stubborn' girls was emerging as yet another ramification of industrialization, along with the separation of families, the arrival of large numbers of immigrants and the overcrowding of cities. In the rural sections of Maine unsteady economic and agricultural cycles impoverished and separated families. Reformers in general, and women's rights reformers in particular, added to their list of concerns the potential threats to the morality, chastity and purity of endangered American girls. Accordingly, in the words of historian Pauline W. Moore:

"Nineteenth-century Americans...reacted to the crises of urbanization, modernization, and immigration by seeking to create a web of institutions that would mediate between older values and the consequences of unchecked economic and technological change." (Moore, p.8.)

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was to succeed by taking girls between the ages of 7 and 18 out of dangerous environments, and shelter and educate them in a new model 'home' environment. This mode had already been tried, and deemed successful at the Lancaster Industrial School for Girls in Massachusetts. This was acknowledged in Governor Chamberlain's address to the Maine Legislature of 1872.

"The results of these institutions, where they have been established, prove that many of these unfortunate persons can be rescued from the awful gulf that is opening before them, and fitted for lives of virtue and industry. Of three hundred and ten girls who have been discharged from the Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, Mass., in the last ten years, who characters are known, two hundred and sixty are living honestly and respectably. The current of the lives has been changed,

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and, instead of being pests in society they have learned to support themselves respectably, and many of the them have charge of homes which they have learned, in the school, to make comfortable and happy. A large appropriation to be expended in building is not required. The family system is undoubtedly the best. Buildings with sufficient grounds, that will accommodate from fifteen to twenty-five persons will be sufficient for the present, and others can be added as occasion may require." (By-Laws and Statutes, p. 18-19.)

The family system was determined to provide the girls a safe environment where they could experience again the 'love of a family', and learn to work as a family member in agricultural and domestic labor pursuits. The 'family' was comprised of the schools principal or matron, the resident teachers and the other students; all of whom were female. Locating the school in the fresh air of the country, and away from the vice of the city, was deemed especially important, and the girls were to be housed in moderately sized cottages that would be more home-like than institutional. A similar philosophy was developing among the higher academic institutions at the same time. Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts was also organized along the cottage approach, although the concern here was not to prevent the students from descending into vice, but to support their emotional and academic growth outside of their families. One of the important differences, however, was that the girls housed at the Maine Industrial School for girls became wards of the state; the rights of their parents were legally terminated when a girl was committed.

The first building constructed at the school was Flagg-Dummer Hall, a brick structure that had dining facilities, classrooms and a room for each girl located within the two story building. By 1886, a second, similar structure was built, as it became apparent that the number of needy girls was not going to dissipate on its own. In addition to overcrowding, the need for constant work on the grounds, including grading and planting, and on the water system and in the fields, made the first decades challenging. Initially the school included a farm structure, an old barn, and a windmill as well. Repeated complaints from the administrators noted that because the grounds were not well fenced the girls kept escaping though Dummer woods to the north. By 1893 calls were made for the construction of yet a third structure, and in 1898 Joshua Thissel of Worcester, Massachusetts, was hired to provide plans for a new building, which was to include rooms for twenty-six girls, an apartment for the principal and the school's first reception area. Oriented south towards Winthrop Street, for a short time this building was the public face of the school.

Within the next two years fires destroyed Erskine Hall and Flagg-Dummer Hall. The latter was rebuilt on the foundation of the original structure, but when it came time to re-erect Erskine Hall, the location was shifted slightly to the west, which "puts all the buildings in better relations with each other and leaves the grounds in more suitable condition both for present use and future development" (Board of Trustees and Officers, 1903, p. 7.) Both Baker and Erskine Halls were designed by Thissel, and as such they resemble each other significantly in plan and style. The report of the Erskine Hall Building Committee describes the basis for this plan, as well as the detail of its execution.

"The plan of the new Erskine is that of Baker Hall, with modifications suggested by the experience

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MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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of your board and from that of the managers of the Girls' Industrial School at Lancaster, Massachusetts. It follows closely in design the latest building at that institution. It accommodates twenty-six girls with a single room for each, with their teacher, matron and housekeeper, on the first and second floors, with spare rooms in the attic. It is well built of good materials, and we believe it to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country." (Board of Trustees and Officer, 1903, p. 7.)

Over the next ten years porches and verandas were added to each of the buildings, as well as fire escapes. A landscape architect from Boston, Sheffield A. Arnold, was hired in 1907 to prepare a "Study for Arrangement of Drives and Plantings" for the school. This plan, which was never fully instituted, revolved around the north-south drive, lining the road with trees, and installing beds and shrubs around each of the buildings. Each of the cottages was given a small, geometrically designed formal flower garden for the girls to tend, and a laundry yard was to be concealed by hedges at each house.

In 1899 the management of the school was shifted from the semi-private Board of Trustee to the State of Maine. This marks a subtle shift in the nature of the facility. Although the Annual Report continued to state year after year that "The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of six and twenty-one years..." (Board of Trustees and Officer, 1903, p. 6.), the school became increasingly less 'family' based and more institution. One of first manifestations of this was in the 1905 erection of the Administration Building. This new structure, which provided an apartment for the principal, reception rooms and administration offices, was a philosophical expansion of Baker Hall with one important difference: it was not designed to provide lodging to the girls, except in emergency situations. For the first time, a spatial and conceptual divide was created between the residents and the administration.

Throughout the first 30 years of the Stevens School the residents had held classes in the same buildings in which they worked, cooked, did laundry and slept. This too changed with the construction of the Central Building, constructed in 1917.

"The school work previously carried on in each cottage was transferred to the new Central Building where it was possible to grade the work and follow more closely the State of Maine curriculum. Sewing classes and physical education became a part of the program. Through the aid of the Community Service supervisor, Binet - Simon mental tests were given every girl and more transfers made to other institutions. This building also housed the central laundry, stock rooms, gymnasium, dental office and rooms for sixteen girls." (Stevens, 1939).

In the first years of the school many of the students needs were met in Hallowell, including visits to the doctor or church services. After the turn of the twentieth century, facilities for these services were increasingly incorporated into school buildings or onto school grounds. After 1910 a small infirmary was

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MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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added to one of the cottages, but this proved grossly inadequate. Again, in 1936, the school expanded, this time adding its largest structure, Stevens Hall. Hailed by many, this contained the "much needed and long hoped for hospital and infirmary" (Stevens, 1939). The structure included operating rooms, a 32 bed infirmary, isolation wards as well as additional classroom space and modern training facilities for the domestic arts. With the construction of this building, the Maine Industrial School for Girls became more of a closed, and self-sufficient institution. At the same time, the creation of the green allowed for the installation of playing fields, and helped to foster in the girls an even larger sense of community.

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MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Benzel, Barbara M. Daughters of the State: A Social Portrait of the First Reform School for girls in North America, 1856-1905. (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press), 1983.

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"Twenty-Eight annual Report...of the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell for the Year Ending November 18, 1902." (Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print), 1903.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 5.72 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	9	4	3	6	4	5	3	4	9	0	4	4	6	7
Zone	Easting		Northing											

3

1	9	4	3	6	2	8	5	4	9	0	4	3	5	7
Zone	Easting		Northing											

2

1	9	4	3	6	3	9	8	4	9	0	4	2	1	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

4

1	9	4	3	6	3	1	7	4	9	0	4	4	9	1
Zone	Easting		Northing											

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 23 January 2003
street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132
city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point described by UTM coordinates 19 0436453 east 19 4904467 north the nominated boundary proceeds 863' at 191 degrees to the second boundary point, then proceeds 603 feet at 321 degrees to the third boundary point, then proceeds 452 feet at 12 degrees to the fourth boundary point before returning to the initial boundary point as described above. This boundary has also been indicated on the accompanying sketch map 'Maine Industrial School for Girls Historic District'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundary encompasses all the land and landscaping immediately adjacent to the five contributing buildings and one contributing site. The boundary has been drawn to exclude the non-historic structures on the campus.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

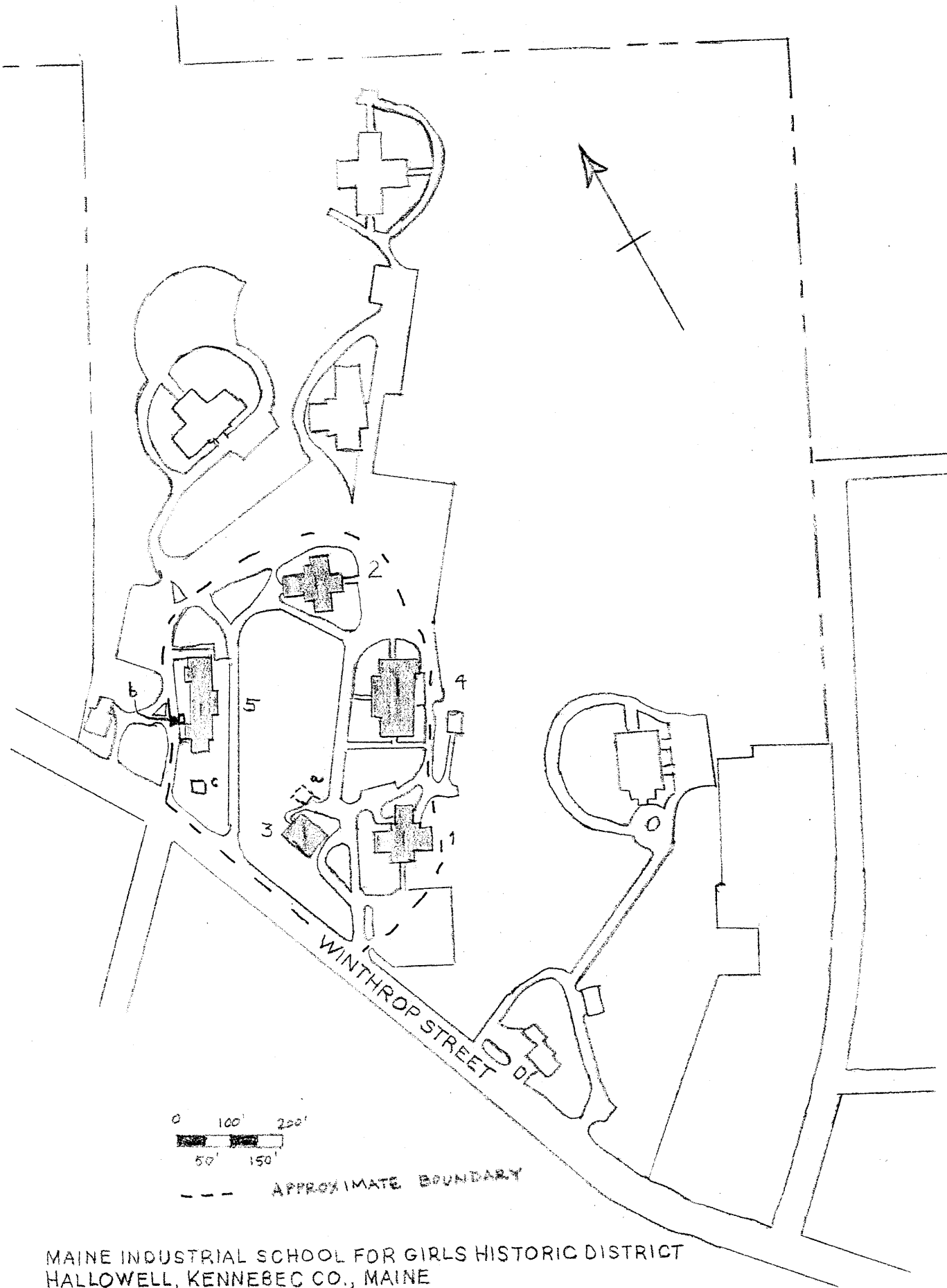
Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
23 January 2003
Administration Building, southeast facade; facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
23 January 2003
Baker Building; south facade; facing north.

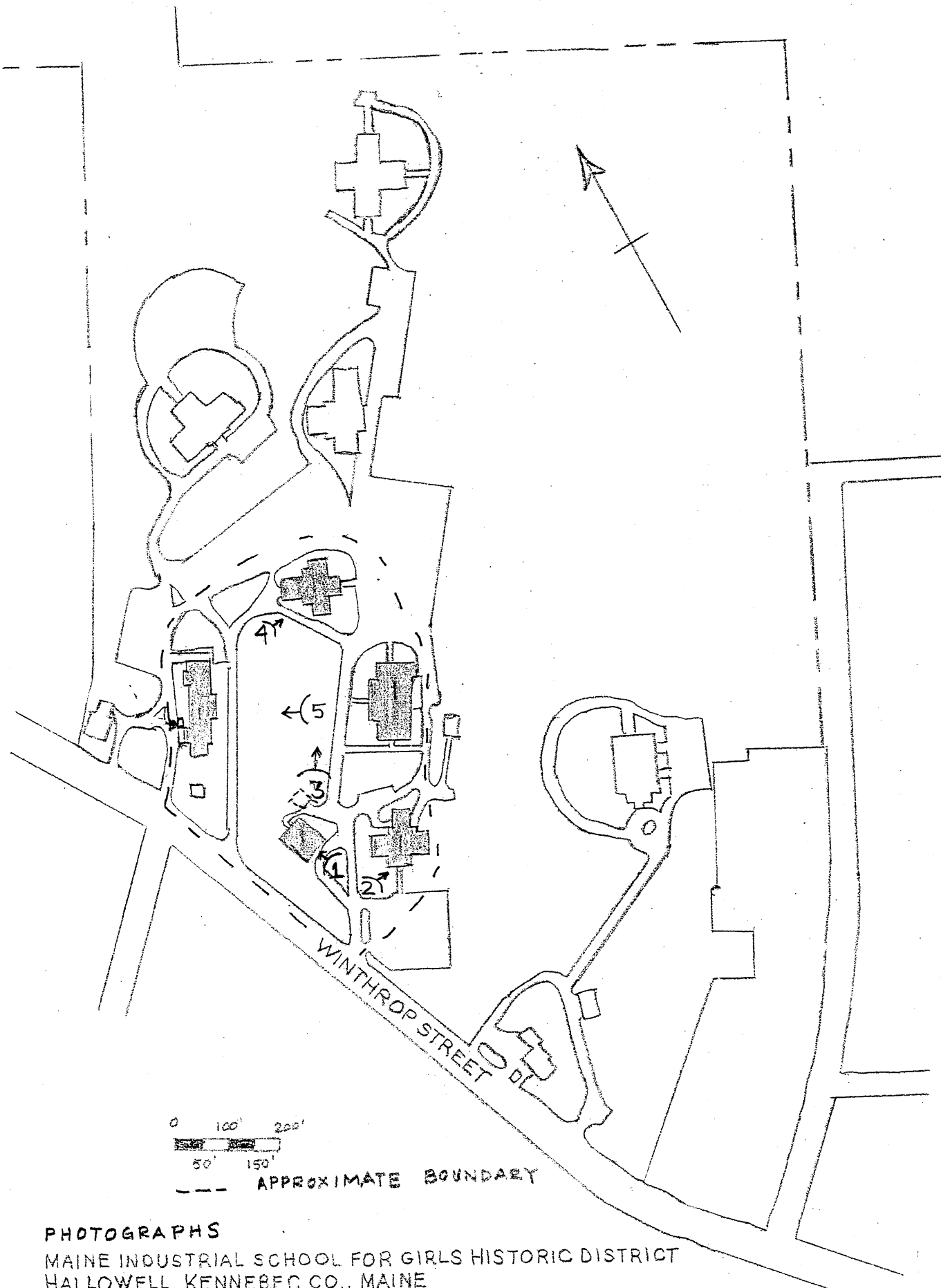
Photograph 3 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
23 January 2003
Erskine Hall (on left), Central Building (on right); facing north.

Photograph 4 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
23 January 2003
Erskine Hall, facing northeast.

Photograph 5 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
23 January 2003
Stevens Building and common; facing west.



MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HALLOWELL, KENNEBEC CO., MAINE
 BASED ON HALLOWELL TAX MAP 6



PHOTOGRAPHS
 MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HALLOWELL, KENNEBEC CO., MAINE
 BASED ON HALLOWELL TAX MAP 6