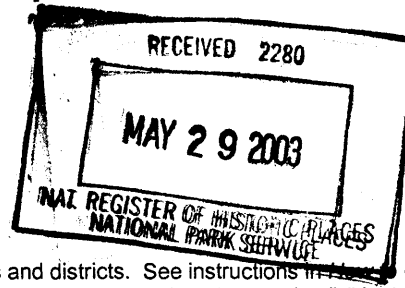


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 Beechnut Hut Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 316 Beech Hill Road N/A not for publication
city or town Rockport N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Knox code 013 zip code 04856

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.)

Eileen S. Fitzgerald 5/22/03
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): _____

Wesley H. Ball Date of Action 7/10/03
Signature of the Keeper

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.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
2		objects
5		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)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT / Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Norwegian Mountain House (Norske-Hytte)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Earth (Sod)

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The Beechnut Hut Historic District is comprised of a sod-roofed stone hut built in the Norwegian Mountain Hut tradition, (*Norske Hutte*), a stone garden circle, a stone pump house, and a one-third mile earthen road leading to the hut from stone entry gates. The Hut, set amidst expansive wild blueberry barrens, periodic granite outcrops and a small grove of spruce trees, is located at the peak of Beech Hill on the coast of Rockport Maine. Views from the Hut to the south, east and north, take in the Camden Hills, the Atlantic Ocean, Chickawaukie Pond and the harbors of Camden, Rockport and Rockland. Built and designed by landscape architect Hans Heisted between 1913 and 1915, this unusual building and its associated designed landscape were used as a tea house and picnic spot by members of Rockport's summer community. Although it is the stone hut that is currently the most obvious feature on the property, this nomination also recognizes the importance of the stone gates, and the carefully laid out road as contributing to the experience of traveling through the Beech Hill landscape en route to the teahouse at the top.

Beech Hill is a 533' high hill situated 1.5 miles southwest of Rockport Maine, and about a mile west of the coast. As is characteristic of many of the mountains and hills in mid-coast Maine, the land rises gently in the west and north, ascends a rounded barren summit and descends more steeply to the south and east before briefly leveling off and then gradually descending to the coastal plain. The lower reaches of the north and northeast side of the hill are forested with a mixture of birch and poplar, as are the lower elevations in the east; the remainder of the hill is covered with wild blueberries, and a scattering of bayberry and grass. Beech Hill is roughly bounded by Beech Street on the north and west, South Street on the west, Rockville Street on the south, and the coastal plain on the east. Stone walls hug the topography of the hill and are the last remnants of the boundaries of old homesteads that are now marked only by scattered cellar holes. Although the nominated district is limited to the gates, path and summit objects, the entire landscape of the Hill forms the setting which these creations were designed to enjoy. At the time of Beechnut's construction, the entire Beech Hill area (331 acres) was owned by the Gribbel family, summer residents of Rockport.

The Approach

- Stone Entry Gates (contributing object)
- Dirt road (contributing within the site)
- Pump house (contributing structure)

As indicated above, stone walls are present throughout the landscape of Beech Hill, including lining many of the roads that run along the hill. The formal access to the property is made through a set of stone entry piers, built adjacent to the stone walls that line the southeast side of Beech Street. The solid piers and flanking high walls were built by Heistad between 1913 and 1915. Originally hung with massive timber gates on custom designed wrought iron hinges, the asymmetrical piers are as artistic as they are functional. The left pier, 6 feet high, is rectangular and comprised of rounded and rectilinear rocks

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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laid in strict courses and topped with flat stone coping. The right hand pier is similarly built in level courses, however, blind arches on the east and west sides are filled with horizontally-oriented, dark, thin stones, creating a contrast of texture and light within the pier. This pier is topped with curved coping stones, which form a rounded surface at cross currents with the arches on the piers faces. Extending away from each pier are graduated side walls, topped with flat coping stones, which dip and drop irregularly before eventually meeting the older stone boundary walls. In contrast to the regularly coursed stones in the piers, the side walls are lain with rounded stones in an irregular, and occasionally diagonal, composition. All the stones are of rough local field rock, and vary in size from moderate cobbles to large rocks. The mortar is recessed, allowing the shape of each rock to be individually articulated.

Leading east from the gates is the dirt road that leads to the hut. This unpaved road is little more than an earthen track that gradually ascends the slope. For the first several hundred feet, the road is bounded by an early successional forest of poplar and birch on the north, and an open blueberry field to the south. Upon emerging from the edge of the woods the broad western slope of the berry covered hill lies ahead, with the gently rising road hugging the side of the hill before disappearing over a slight rise. At this rise, the traveler is treated to the first vista: Chickawaukie Pond and the profiles of Bear Hill and Dodge Mountain are in the south, and in the background, Rockland Harbor and Owls Head. A few steps further and the sod roof of the hut, still a hundred feet higher in elevation, appears briefly before being hidden by a natural outcrop. At this point, the road bed is cut several feet into the side of the hill to the north, while to the south an overgrown stone retaining wall supports the downhill side. A foot path leads down the hill to the south, where a small, circular, stone pump house is located fifty yards away. Again designed by Heistad, this small utilitarian structure is roofed with tin, but otherwise matches the stone work of the gates and hut. A buried water line runs from the pump house to the Hut, and through the use of a generator, water was transferred up hill to the teahouse. The road then starts to gradually curve to the northeast, and then north, slowing revealing new views; Glen Cove on the coast, more fields and walls down the southeastern slope, and then finally, the Atlantic, Rockport Harbor, and Beauchamp Point, on which the Gribbel's summer home, Weatherend, is located. It is only after the entire vista has been unveiled that the tea house, Beechnut, again comes into view at the crest of the hill. From the air, the road from the gate to the Hut looks like a slightly used fishhook. At the end of the hook, forming the barb, the road terminates in a circular drive around the stone garden circle in front of the Hut. While the physical manifestation of the road is little more than tire ruts, loose gravel and dirt, the process of traveling the path is that of being treated to increasingly dramatic views, finally culminating in the acquisition of the goal, the broad veranda of the stone hut, on which to sit and enjoy the beautiful, wild landscape.

Beechnut Hut (contributing building)

The simplest description of the Beechnut Hut is that of a stone walled, single story structure with a large arched porch and sod roof that faces the ocean to the east. On the interior, the structure is divided into four rooms: a large room across the entire eastern end of the structure, behind which three rooms of almost

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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equal size are spaced across the rear of the structure. The central opening on the east facade is flanked by a pair of windows on either side. The low broad roof encompasses the veranda on the east as well as the mass of the building; four stone piers support the roof of the veranda before tying into a stone wall that surrounds the house on the east, north and south sides. On the two sides of the structure that are not covered by the veranda roof, this wall encloses a stone patio. Stone buttresses with downward sloping cap stones support each of the corners of this perimeter wall.

The north elevation of the mountain hut displays a pattern of arches and vertical supports. At the eastern edge of the elevation is the pillar and rounded arch of the veranda. The corner of the hut proper is marked by a pilaster mass from patio to roof, followed by two widely spaced windows, and another pilaster mass of equal dimensions. The last bay consists of a smaller, blind arch, into which is set a third window. The detailing on the south side is similar, other than that the western-most bay contains a door rather than a window. At the rear of the building are two large windows on the north end, followed by a circular 'porthole' and finally, a smaller window on the south edge. In every case, the frames of the windows and doors are constructed solely of stone, raised forward of the plane of the wall's face, in slight relief. Currently each portal is covered with rusty, heavy duty sheet metal to prevent vandalism.

The roof of the Beechnut Hut is made of sod, laid in two layers, over horizontal roof sheathing. In many places on both the east and west sides of the roof the sod has weathered away, and the roofing boards are visible. A broad, low chimney, flush with the exterior wall, projects through the ridge at the northern end of the building. The roof overhangs the edges of the structure on all four sides, and the supporting roof framing is evident under the overhang. Midway up the cornice of each side, and resting atop the pilaster mass, are projecting purlin ends upon which the full length rafters rest. Additional purlin ends and the ends of the ridge pole are visible at the eaves and peak of the roof respectively. In the rear of the building the rafters run continuously from below the eaves to the ridge pole, while on the front of the building the rafters end just beyond the exterior wall of the house. Additional timbers are used to extend these rafters under the eave line of the veranda. All the rafters are made of round, un-planed logs, which are fully encased in pine from rafter tail to the ridge. The exposed tails protrude beyond the eaves by about 6 inches, and in many instances the casings have worn away to reveal the internal framing members. On the inside of the structure the cased rafters and horizontal sheathing are exposed in the ceiling of the rooms. Cased tie beams span the main interior chamber, and tie into the purlins that sit upon the top of the stone walls.

The interior of the Beechnut Hut is comprised of four main rooms: the large chamber, encompassing the eastern two-thirds of the building, and three smaller chambers to the west. All of the interior partitions are made of stone, as is the chimney and arched doorways between the rooms. Although enclosed and partitioned off from one another, the three rear rooms occupy the same conceptual space as the front verandah. In each room the floor is of mixed wood parquet, now badly damaged by vandalism. Centered on the northern wall of the main room is a large, projecting, stone fireplace and chimney, built of the same material as the surrounding walls. The hearth of flat stones is raised off the floor about 4 inches; cleverly placed vertical cobbles pin the hearth to the fireplace. The fireplace opening is arched at the top, and

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trimmed with vertical keystones. A narrow mantel of flat stones, supported by corbeled cobbles protrudes from the face of the stone mass above the arch; set directly above this mantel a large, irregularly shaped rock, said to resemble an eagle, is built into the masonry. A belt course of proud cobbles surmounts the eagle, and separates the overmantel area from the chimney proper. The use of vertical cobbles and irregular rocks in the keystone position is repeated over each of the windows and doors, both on the interior and exterior of the building.

Additional features on the interior of Beechnut include a wooden water tank built under the roof of the southeastern room, several stone grottos, and a single wooden set of shelves built to obscure the location of the water tank. After being sent up from the pump house water was held in the tank. It was then distributed via gravity feed, to a single porcelain toilet set in a small room with the porthole window, and two stone sinks. The grotto like sinks are built into the south and north walls of the center back room, and feature arched tops and mortared stone basins. Spigots and petcocks are set into the stone above each of the sinks.

Due to the rugged nature of the materials, and the expert craftsmanship of Heistad, the stone walls and details have survived with a great deal of integrity; only a few cracks in the mortar are evident, and one keystone is missing from the southern verandah arch. However, the wooden and earthen elements have not withstood the coastal exposure as well. Vandals have removed portions of the interior floors, broken some of the exterior stone perimeter walls, and destroyed the original windows and doors. Historic photographs, and the following description by Gudrun Heistad Kononen, the builder's daughter, help complete the picture of the building as originally designed. "The windows were set, Norwegian style, two together with one large pane 2/3 up, and 24 small panes at the top....The front door was very heavy and built parquet fashion, with black wrought iron hinges also." (Kononen, 1983). Heisted also built furniture for the structure, which has since been removed.

Stone Circle (contributing object)

The final component of the Beechnut Hut Historic District is a stone garden circle constructed by Heistad and located within the circular drive way, directly in front of the hut. The garden circle is roughly 12 feet in diameter, and between 1 and 2 feet high. It is built of the same stone and hand-mixed mortar as the Hut and the entry pillars. This landscape feature is not a true circle, rather it is broken at the western most point, with the two ends slightly offset and overlapping, thus forming a small entry passage into the circle. An old rugosa rose is nestled into the wall of the garden circle, but no other plantings remain. Heisted designed a very similar circle at Weatherend, and historic photographs indicate that he also designed custom outdoor furniture, including circular tables and rounded benches, to be set in and around that particular feature.

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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1913 - 1915

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Heistad, Hans O. (1871 - 1945)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Heistad, Hans O. (1871 - 1945), builder and landscape

architect

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: _____

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Beechnut Hut Historic District, located on Beech Hill, above the town of Rockport, Maine, is a local landmark. Situated on a gentle bald hill just a mile inland from Rockport Harbor, the stone Hut with a sod roof can be seen from many of the town's country roads, and appears to cap the town when seen from the Atlantic Coast. Although the property has always been in private ownership, there has been a long tradition of use by local residents, for picnics and hikes up the hill, as a place to relax, or for some, to wed. In 1991 this landmark was chosen as one of three local structures to be incorporated into the seal of the Town of Rockport. As a quiet sentinel on the windswept hilltop, the Hut has been quietly incorporated into the cultural landscape of the town. Although many have marveled at the hut's rustic simplicity, the sod roof covered with wildflowers and the striking views revealed along the path and from the verandah, few realize that this structure has its roots in the Norway, or that it was constructed by noted landscape architect Hans Heistad. The Beechnut Hut Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, for its association with Heistad, and under Criterion C, as an example of a unique recreational structure executed in the Norwegian Mountain Hut tradition.

The Beechnut Hut, at the heart of the historic district, was built by Hans Heistad between 1913 and 1915 for the John Gribbel family to use as picnic spot and tea house. The land on which the Hut sits had been acquired by Gribbel starting in 1909 when he purchased the first of several old farms on the hill that were to eventually combine to form the 331 acre property. The Gribbel's were originally from Philadelphia, and in 1903 they purchased an estate at Beauchamp Point, in Rockport Harbor, as their summer home. Beauchamp Point was a new summer colony consisting of cottages, roads and a golf club surrounding an historic farm on a peninsula in Rockport Harbor. Many of the summer residents were from elite Philadelphia social circles, and covenants in the deeds limited the number of buildings in the effort to "ensure the most desirable class of cottagers" (*Glimpses of the Coast of Maine*, p. 88).

According to the Biographic Dictionary of Architects in Maine Heistad worked for many of these new summer residents, and it was only natural that Heistad receive the commission to work on Weatherend, the Gribbel's estate. While Weatherend is not the focus of this nomination, the work that Heistad did there worth exploring briefly, as an introduction to his oeuvre. The following passage is taken from the *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine* entry for Heistad.

Although Heistad was exposed to the work of the Olmsted firm, his plan for "Weatherend" illustrates his personal view of landscape design. Heistad constructed a perimeter walk around the tip of Deadman Point, connecting the areas to the west, east and south of the main house. To the west, from the drive and port cochere, lawns sweep downward to a masonry wall. To the east the house is sited very closely to the ledge outcropping. It is the area to the south of the main house where Heistad concentrated his efforts. This area is organized into terraced levels. The upper

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levels are defined by crescent-shaped masonry walls, the major vertical element in the composition. The lowest level, again defined by a masonry wall, is circular and the most geometric feature in the design. In addition to defining the spaces, the walls serve as a backdrop and protect the flowers from the ever present winds. Access to the perimeter walk is limited to a few openings in the wall, along which rustic log bridges span the rocky ledges. A stone-based, ocean front prospect is located off the walk on a ledge outcropping. Rustic logs, similar to those used in the bridges, support a conical shaped sod roof. Heistad also took advantage of the existing natural features, by highlighting a rock outcropping, improving upon a natural grotto, and showcasing a glacial erratic....Heistad's design for "Weatherend" was a clear departure from the highly organized, rigidly geometric forms popular at the time, the overall composition reflecting and extending outdoors the open, asymmetrical plan of the summer cottage. (Igleheart, p. 2).

According to published accounts by Heistad's daughter, Gudrun Heistad Kononen, Gribbel wished to retain Heistad and his crew through the winter months, and accordingly offered the landscape architect the opportunity to design and construct a tea house for the family on the inland hill property Gribbel had recently acquired. The Hut was built between 1913 and 1915, and according to Kononen, "the labor was done by local men and boys, with the help of horses, wheel barrows and picks. The mortar was all mixed by hand, and each stone carefully placed, never to show a scratch from the inside or outside of the house." (Kononen, 1983). Heistad designed the Hut, sited it on the land, laid out the road, and built the entrance gates and stone circle as well. Probably aware that this commission was unique in its location and function, Heistad looked to his own past for design inspiration. Born in Brevik, Norway in 1871 Heistad studied landscaping and gardening in Norway and Denmark, before working in Germany, and eventually teaching landscaping in Norway. Heistad emigrated to the United States in 1905, and after a brief trip to Norway, he returned again in 1909, and then started working on New York City estates. In 1910 he worked with the Olmsted Brothers out of Brookline, Massachusetts, on a Maine estate in Bar Harbor. This in turn led him to settle on the Maine Coast. In the Camden and Rockport area the dramatic rugged hills separated by fjord-like lakes advance toward the ocean with tenacity, and this reminded Heistad of the his native Brevik, on the coast of the North Sea, south of the Telemark Mountain Range.

The design and siting for the Beechnut Hut is conceptually linked to the Norwegian *Hytte*, described by Dos Santos as a 'holiday cabin in the mountains'. These villas will usually have "a commanding view over miles and miles of ragged mountain plateau, a view he can enjoy from the comfort of the glazed veranda" (Dos Santos, p. 76). The description of another mountain house states: "the mountains side on which the house is built is scattered with low, weather-beaten trees and small bushes. From the windows they can see the impressive snow-and glacier-covered Hallingskarvet mountain range...." (Dos Santos, p. 197). Position vis a vis the view is a key element of the *Hytte*, and one that Heistad maximized by the placement of Beechnut at the top of the hill. Traditionally, in Norway, both the *Hytte* and the *Stua* (farmhouse) were constructed of log and topped with sod roofs. While unquestionably picturesque, this roofing was also useful. "The sod not only provided a protective mantle for the bark covering, but was also an effective

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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block against the winter cold and the heat of the summer. By providing a carpet of ...greenery atop the buildings, the sod gave these structures the appearance of growing, and somehow, friendly creatures." (Holan, p. 72) The organization of both of these types of structures revolved around the fireplace, which was centrally located in a large common room, which featured the *langsbord*, or long table. Smaller rooms, or *koves*, all open off the common room. The living space was extended through the use of a *sval*, or covered porch, which was usually incorporated under the sod roof. In the design of Beechnut, the three small rooms along the west side of the house are the *kove*, however because this was not a residence, none of these rooms had doors, or were designed to function as anything but public spaces. And although Heistad's creation was in rock, rather than timber, this simply reflects the location of the Hut atop a granite hill and serves to integrate the structure almost totally with its surroundings.

The Beechnut Hut is not the only sod covered building in Maine, nor the only structure to be influenced by traditional Norwegian Design. On a 1959 tour of the Maine coast, Franklin P. Lincoln noted a stone garage with Norwegian-influenced sod roof in Prospect Harbor. Yet another Hytte, now located North Haven Island, had been constructed in Norway and shipped over the Maine and topped with local sod. Indeed, Heistad built a small sod roofed lookout at Weatherend. Additional 'exotic' structures popped up in other summer communities, such as C. F. Howe's Japanese inspired "Summer House" (a gazebo) of 1896 on North Haven Island which was described as a "playful, rustic design." (Reed, p. 34). However, Beechnut, with its exacting stone work, detailed exterior features, exposed interior roof framing and broad shaded verandah is truly an excellent example of Heistad's artistry. As noted by historian Deborah Thompson, it is that the "reverence for materials is inherent in the design and execution of these details [that] supports the undeniable integrity of the whole." (Thompson, p. 274). While the landscape at "Weatherend" is similarly comprised of local material, the minimalist design of the Beechnut Hut Historic District serves to highlight the natural beauty of the environment rather than enhance it. This approach is seen in some of Heistad's later commissions, including that for the Camden Hills State Park, where he built sunken gardens around enormous birch trees and rock wall seats that highlight views of the water. From the asymmetrical stone entrance gates at Beech Hill, through the framed views revealed along the path, to the outdoor sitting circle, to tea at the top, the landscape structures designed by Heisted evoke curiosity, surprise and awe, while at the same time blending effortlessly into their surroundings.

Today, the Beechnut Hut is located on the Beech Hill Preserve, owned and managed by the Coastal Mountains Land Trust. The landscape surrounding the Beechnut Hut Historic District is cultivated for its organic wild blueberries, and several foot paths meander through the property. Plans are underway for the restoration of Beechnut Hut, which will remain accessible (on the outside) to hikers and picnickers of the future.

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.822 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19491533 4890717

3 19491761 4890234

Zone Easting Northing
2 19491658 4890322

Zone Easting Northing
4 19491769 4890345

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 16 APRIL 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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UTM REFERENCES, cont.

5. 19/ 491830 // 4890345
6. 19/ 491822 // 4890173
7. 19/ 491738 // 4890173
8. 19/ 491624 // 4890242
9. 19/ 491480 // 4890671

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary for the Beechnut Hut Historic District has been drawn to closely encompass the nominated site, objects, structure and building. The district boundaries start on Beech Hill Road, parallel the path to the Hut and includes the Hut and Stone Circle near the summit of Beech Hill. See attached sketch map and USGS map, Camden Quad, for specific boundary markers.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination does not include the entire Beech Hill Preserve, owned by coastal Mountains Land Trust of Camden Maine, due to the fact that much of the surrounding property is commercially harvested for its wild blueberries, under the auspices of CMLT. The entire preserve, including the Beechnut Hut Historic District, is protected from future development by a conservation easement held by CMLT.

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BEECHNUT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Beechnut Hut and path, facing north.

Photograph 7 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Entry piers and path, Beech Hill Road; facing southeast.

Photograph 2 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Beechnut Hut east elevation; facing west

Photograph 3 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Beechnut Hut south elevation, facing northeast.

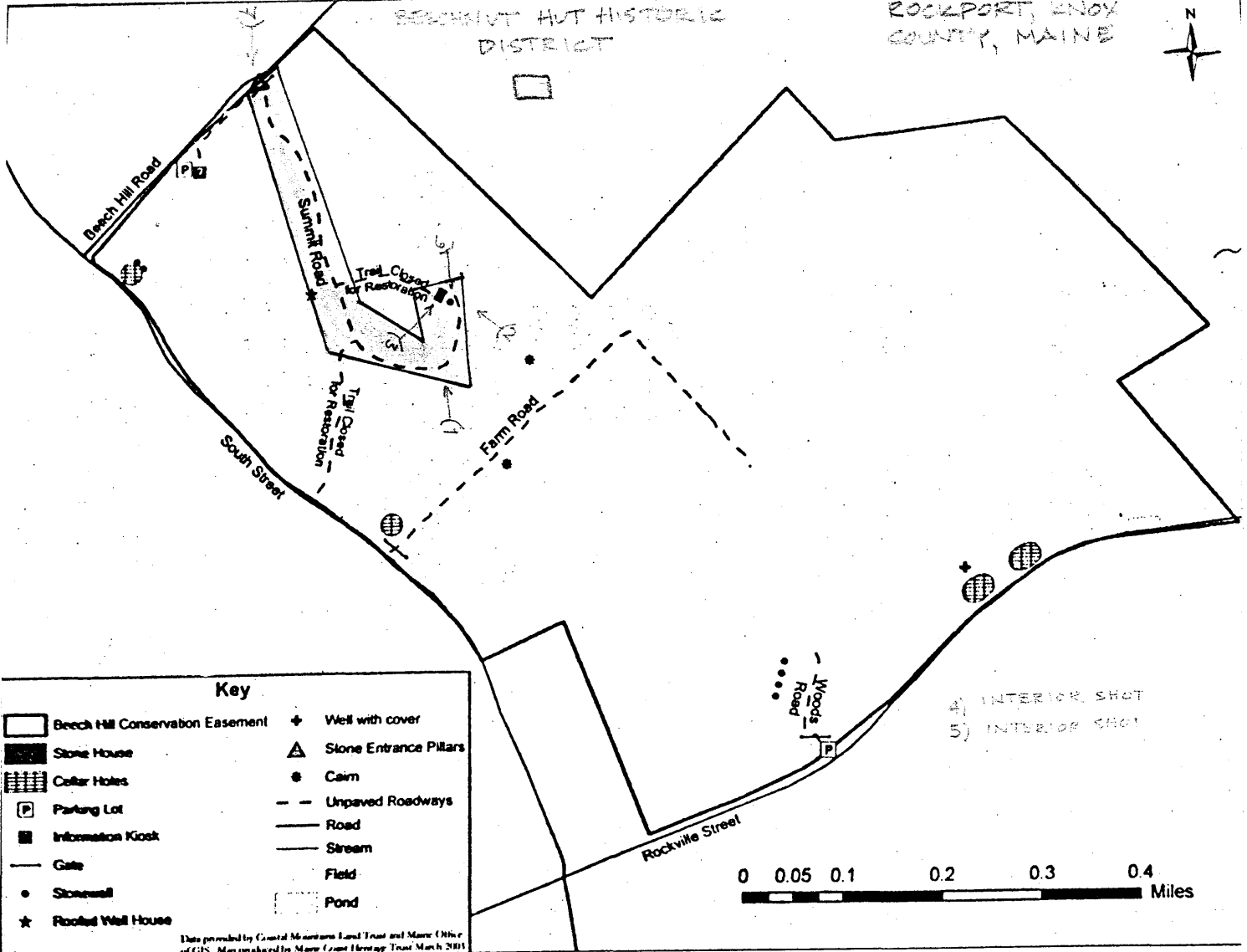
Photograph 4 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Interior, facing north.

Photograph 5 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Interior fireplace, facing north.

Photograph 6 of 7
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
9 April 2003
Stone circle and view; facing southeast.

BECKHUNT HUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

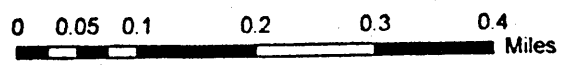
ROCKPORT, KNOX COUNTY, MAINE



Key

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Beech Hill Conservation Easement | | Well with cover |
| | Stone House | | Stone Entrance Pillars |
| | Collar Holes | | Cairn |
| | Parking Lot | | Unpaved Roadways |
| | Information Kiosk | | Road |
| | Gate | | Stream |
| | Stonewall | | Field |
| | Roofted Well House | | Pond |

4) INTERIOR SHOT
5) INTERIOR SHOT



Data provided by Central Maine Land Trust and Maine Office of GIS. Map prepared by Maine Coast Heritage Trust, March 2001.