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

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY OCT 3 0 1975

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

JAN 1 1876

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AND/OR COMMON	Waterville Opera Ho	Juse 4 au 17 Max			
	_				
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER					
	Castonguay Square		NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
	Waterville	VICINITY OF	1st Hon. Davi	d Emery	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
		23	Kennebec	011	
CLASSIFICA	ATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENT USE	
DISTRICT	<u>X</u> PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESID	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<u>X</u> ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	<u>X</u> GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATI	
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
<b>OWNER OF</b>	PROPERTY				
NAME					
MANIE	City of Waterville				
STREET & NUMBER	orty or watervirie				
	Castonguay Square				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	Waterville —	VICINITY OF	Mai	ne	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE,					
	<sup>TC.</sup> Kennebec County Reg	ristry of Deeds			
STREET & NUMBER		323227 02 20000			
•	State Street				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	Augusta.		Mai	ne	
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REPRESEN?	IATION IN EXIST				
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	TATION IN EXIST		STATE COUNTY 1004		
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#### CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT XGOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_RUINS \_\_UNEXPOSED XUNALTERED
ALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Waterville Opera House is a good representative example of the multi-purpose civic buildings erected in Maine at the turn of the century. Designed in the Colonial Revival style by George G. Adams of Lawrence, Mass., the Opera House was constructed between 1897 and 1902.

The Waterville Opera House is a large three story rectangular building with a flat roof. The foundation and basement story are of stone, while the main structure is brick with wood and stone trim.

The facade or south wall of the Opera House is composed of nine bays with a projection of the central three. The central projection of the rough stone basement story contains a recessed entrance staircase flanked on either side by a window. The two sections flanking the central projection each have three windows.

The first story of the central projection is made up of a recessed arched doorway flanked on either side by an arched window with a stone sill. Both the doorway and windows are surrounded by rusticated brickwork. The two sections flanking the central projection each contain three windows which have stone sills and are surrounded by rusticated horizontal brickwork. A stone stringcourse is located between the first and second stories.

The second story of the central projection displays three large arched windows which are enframed by two stone Doric columns and two brick pilasters with stone bases and recessed brick panels. Flanking the central projection at this level are two pairs of three windows with stone sills and lintels as well as decorative stone arches above them. A projecting brick pilaster with a stone base appears at either side of the facade.

Another stone stringcourse separates the second story from the half story containing three small rectangular windows which are flanked on either side by three circular windows. The design of the facade is completed by an elaborate wooden cornice composed of a dentil molding, a series of modillions and an ornamental crest at the center bearing the inscription "City Hall".

While the entrance to city offices is located on the facade, access to the theater is gained from the west side. The rough stone ground story of the west wall is largely covered by a granite staircase with an iron railing. The remaining two and a half stories exhibit a five bay composition with a projection of the central three. The three central bays of the first story each contain an arched doorway surrounded by rusticated brickwork. These doorways are flanked on either side by a window surrounded by rusticated horizontal brickwork. A stone string-course divides the first and second stories.

(See continuation sheets)

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The second story of the central projection has three arched windows which are enframed by four brick pilasters with stone bases. These windows are flanked on either side by a window with a stone sill and lintel as well as a decorative stone arch above it. A projecting brick pilaster with a stone base appears at either side of the wall.

A second stone stringcourse separates the second story from a half story containing three small rectangular windows which are flanked on either side by a circular window. Above these appears a continuation of the facade cornice.

As a secondary entrance to civic offices, the east wall has a simple design than the facade and west walls. As with the west wall, the rough stone ground story is largely covered by a granite staircase with an iron railing. The first story exhibits the five bay composition of a central arched doorway flanked on either side by a pair of windows. Rusticated brickwork surrounds these features. The first and second stories are divided by a stone stringcourse.

The second story contains two symmetrically placed windows with stone sills and lintels as well as decorative stone arches above them. A projecting brick pilaster with a stone base appears at either side of the wall.

Another stone stringcourse separates the second story from a half story containing two symmetrically placed circular windows. Over these is located a continuation of the facade cornice.

The rear or north wall is not exposed to public view and thus lacks the ornamentation of the other three. It is of plain brick with symmetrical distribution of windows on the ground, first, and second stories.

The interior of the Waterville Opera House is comprised of two major sections. The ground and first stories ærve as the headquarters for the local city government. The remaining story and a half houses the community's opera house. Much of this space is devoted to a huge auditorium which has retained its turn-fo-the-century appearance. The balcony and proscenium arch are ornamented with elaborate Baroque style plasterwork. Still in sude is the original painted curtain bearing a large scenic landscape.

As the last century ended, the citizens of Waterville created their opera house as a sumbol of civic pride. Three quarters of a (See continuation sheet) Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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century later, this imposing building remains as a civic and cultural landmark in the center of one of Maine's major industrial cities.

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1898	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT George Ad	ams
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY ;INVENTION	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X_THEATERTRANSPORTATION
1600-1699 1700-1799	ARCHITECTUREART	EDUCATIONENGINEERING	MILITARY MUSIC	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Waterville Opera House is an unusually well preserved turn-of-the-century theatre which continues its original function as a facility used for the theatrical productions both by visiting and local companies as well as for other civic events. It remains as a rare holdover from the pre-motion picture era when nearly every community of any significant size maintained a theatre or "opera house" for live entertainment. Of further interest is the fact that it was built as part of a municipal "complex" housing the city offices in the same structure, a typical late-nineteenth century trend.

The project was initiated in May, 1896, by a petition of 63 citizens to the mayor and aldermen of Waterville. George G. Adams of Lawrence, Mass. was commissioned as architect and a building contract was executed with Kelly Brothers of Haverhill, Mass., in Feb. 1897. Although scheduled for completion on July 1, 1898, the building was not finally finished until early in 1902 partially due to litigation with the architect over fees.

The auditorium part of the building was originally referred to as the "Assembly Rooms" and one of its earliest uses was for a dairyman's exhibition. Touring companies of various kinds also made it a regular stop on their way from Canada or from Boston and New Haven and many amateur shows were produced in the early years.

Artists who appeared at the Opera House included Judith Anderson, Rudy Valle, Marion Anderson and even Tom Mix (his horse having to be hauled up the outside of the building.) President Hoover also delivered an address in the auditorium. Several prominent opera companies and orchestras played the house. There was general decline in interest in live theatre following World War II and the Opera House was used largely for movies.

Since 1960 the theatre has reverted to its original use and each year is the scene of several plays, musicals and recitals. During the last two years it has seen performances of "Ruddigore", "My Fair Lady", "Godspell", "Blithe Spirit", "Pirates of Penzance", "Cosi Fan Tutti", "The Nutcracker Suite", and "I do, I do" as well as barber shop nights, dance recitals and so on. This kind of activity carried on in a 1900 theatre in a relatively small city is extremely unusual in this day and age.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Original documents Ms. by Anthony Betts, M.D., Waterville, 1975

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STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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hereby nominate this criteria and procedure		n Officer for the National Ronal Park Service.	ational Historic Pi egister and certif	eservation Act of 19	66 (Public Law 89-665), I valuated according to the
TITLE	State Historic	Preservation	on Officer $^l$	DATE	10/28/75
Acting DIRECTOR OFFICE TTEST:	THAT THIS PROPERT	Y ISTNOTUPED I	N THE NATIONA SERVATION	L REGISTER  DATE  DATE	1/1/26