



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. Over the past several years, the National Register of Historic Places has been expanded to include... Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking (✓) 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 Heal Family House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number West Side of Route 127, 1.2 miles South of Junction with Robinhood Road Not for publication
city or town Georgetown, vicinity
state Maine code ME county Sagadahoc code 023 zip code 04548

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.)
Emil J. [Signature] STHPD 9/21/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State of 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 the 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 Signature of the Keeper
Entered in the National Register 10-29-94 Date of Action

Heal Family House
Name of Property

Sagadahoc, Maine
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
4		sites
1		structures
		objects
6		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Agricultural Field

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Camp

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/Weatherboard

Wood/Wood Shingle

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Heal Family House
Name of Property

Sagadahoc, Maine
County and State

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 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)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1798–c. 1906

Significant Dates

c. 1798

c. 1850

c. 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Heal Family House
Name of Property

Sagadahoc, Maine
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 159

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1,9 | 4,4,0 | 2,4,0 | 4,8 | 5,3 | 2,2,0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 1,9 | 4,4,0 | 1,2,0 | 4,8 | 5,2 | 2,8,0 |

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

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 Kirk F. Mohny, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date July, 1994

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/287-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 26 1991

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIV.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HEAL FAMILY HOUSE

Section number 7 Page 2

The Heal Family House is a two-story, five bay frame dwelling which is covered by a gable roof. A recessed two-story wing extends to the south. The building is sheathed in weatherboards and wood shingles and it rests on a brick and rubble stone foundation. It is the only standing structure on the 159 acre property. Several foundations indicate the former presence of other structures including a tidal mill and dam.

Facing east across former agricultural fields to Robinhood Cove, the symmetrically composed front elevation has a central entrance with flanking nine-over-six double-hung sash windows. The handsomely detailed doorway features a wide six-panel door that is framed by fluted pilasters that rise to a molded architrave above which is a four-light transom flanked by raised panels. The composition is capped by a narrow cornice that is decorated with indented moldings. The four first-story windows and the five six-over-sixes above are framed by typical Federal period moldings, as are those elsewhere on the main block. A narrow cornice extends across the facade (as well as on the rear) terminating at short gable end returns. Projecting forward of the roof ridge is the central chimney which was totally rebuilt in 1961, the original having been capped with the exception of one flue.

The north gable end contains a pair of symmetrically placed nine-over-six windows on the first story and two six-over-six units on the second. A louvered opening occupies the gable peak. The symmetry of the fenestration pattern is not maintained on the south end due to the connection of the wing, and while there are two windows on the first story there is only one on the second and another in the gable peak. Two widely spaced six-over-six windows punctuate each story of the rear elevation. The wing, whose Greek Revival style entry located at the junction with the main block suggests that it is a mid-nineteenth century addition, contains two nine-over-six windows on the first story of the east side and three on the second. Historic photographs show that there were an additional two on each level farther to the south as well as a shed roofed carriage barn attached to the south end. (Tradition holds that the wing was substantially modified in the early twentieth century by the Nutter family, although specifics are uncertain. The carriage shed had vanished by the late 1940s.) The wing's south gable end is occupied entirely by a screened window composed of small rectangular units. This was installed in 1950 by the present owner during the conversion of the wing into a summer studio. The wing's rear elevation is sheathed in wood shingles and is punctuated by a large sliding door at the southwest corner and five other windows. A small hip roofed shed at the junction of the main block and wing is said to have been used as a smokehouse.

On the interior, the house shares common characteristics with other center chimney dwellings of the period. Its entrance vestibule contains a steep flight of stairs in front of the chimney stack that features thin

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HEAL FAMILY HOUSE

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turned newel posts and slat balusters. A closet is wedged beneath the stair on the right side. To the right (north) of the vestibule is the parlor and to the left is the kitchen. The parlor is distinguished by its mantelpiece, wainscot and chairrail, as well as its cornice moldings. The mantel's pilasters have reeded panels and an entablature composed of raised reeded panels, framed at the edges by raised blocks with diamond insets and capped by a denticulated shelf. The paneled wainscot is surmounted by a chairrail with fluted insets, a detail employed in the cornice but with raised panels rather than insets. An additional feature in the parlor is the cupboard above the mantelpiece. Unlike the parlor, the kitchen is very simple in its architectural treatment with plaster walls above a wide pine board wainscot on two walls, and paneling on the west wall (behind which is a back stair and pantry - now a bathroom) and surrounding the hearth. A narrow mantel shelf spans the hearth above which is a long, wide raised panel. The bake oven and an ash pit survive in the hearth. There is a third room behind the chimney and parlor with doors leading into it from both the kitchen and parlor. It has a small fireplace and probably served as a bedroom. On the second floor a hall extends along the west side leading to a large closet and bedroom at the north end, the master bedroom at the northeast corner, and a third bedroom at the southeast corner. Both east bedrooms are well finished, particularly the north one with its reeded chairrail, denticulated and reeded mantelpiece, and wide cornice molding with fluted insets. In stark contrast to the two main bedrooms with their plastered walls, the hall has unfinished wood paneling.

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Believed to have been constructed about 1798, the Heal Family House is a well preserved early Federal period farmhouse which survives in a rural context that is unaltered by twentieth century development. It occupies a 159 acre parcel of land, the vast majority of which is reforested and separated from the house lot by State Highway 127. The Heal Family cemetery is located at one corner of this larger parcel at a point bordering the road southeast of the house. This property is eligible for nomination to the Register under criterion A for its association with nineteenth century agricultural patterns in Georgetown and criterion C for the architectural significance of the house. Criteria consideration D also applies by virtue of the cemetery's presence.

Local tradition holds (and documentary research seems to support) that the property on which the existing house stands was erected for William Heal (1765-1849). Its 1798 date of construction has been based upon the year of William's son Washington's birth, although according to his tombstone this did not take place until 1801. Nonetheless, from an architectural standpoint the house certainly fits this period. Little has been discovered about William Heal or his wife Abigail (1767-1859) and their activities on this property. It is surmised, however, that the siting of their house along the one interior highway which splits the peninsula, indicates a livelihood centered on agriculture rather than on fishing.

Prior to William Heal's death in 1849 the farm had been transferred to his two sons Washington and Thomas with clauses pertaining to the children's responsibility for caring for their parents and providing life tenancy. Washington and Thomas Heal are thought to have farmed the property for several years with Thomas later moving to another farm in Arrowsic, the neighboring town to the north. The 1858 wall map of Sagadahoc County indicates that the home farm was, by that date, occupied only by Washington Heal. According to the agricultural schedule of the 1850 census Heal had improved eight acres of his farm while the remaining 65 were unimproved. The cash value of his farm, on which he reported a harvest of 10 bushels of Indian corn and 8 tons of hay, was valued at \$800. Heal owned 11 sheep at this time, and undoubtedly much of his land was devoted to pasture for his modest herd.

In the 1859 History and Description of New England the authors stated that "About one half of the town [Georgetown] is tolerable farming land, well adapted to grazing" (p. 140). This description further observed that "The inhabitants are principally employed in coasting and fishing, though raising stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, receive attention." The agricultural census of 1860 and 1870 show that Washington Heal was among those in town who were giving "attention" to raising stock and manufacturing cheese and butter. From a single "milch" cow in 1850 his herd had enlarged

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HEAL FAMILY HOUSE

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to six a decade later with a three-fold increase in butter production (300 pounds). In addition, he owned seven "other cattle" but not one sheep. As late as 1880 Heal had three "milch" cows that produced 150 pounds of butter and nine other cattle. By this time he had also reintroduced sheep onto his farm, his four animals providing twenty-five pounds of wool.

While the census clearly indicates that Heal was principally engaged in agriculture, a portion of this property along Robinhood Cove contains the sites of several buildings and structures including what is believed to have been a tidal mill. To date, no documentary evidence has been found to link Heal to this mill operation although careful scrutiny of deeds may reveal the connection. In any event, the presence of these remains deserves further investigation that is beyond the scope of this nomination.

Washington Heal died on Christmas Eve of 1897 at the age of 86. His widow Margaret subsequently married a member of the Power family in nearby Robinhood, and sold the Heal property out of the family (they had not had children). It was acquired by the Nutter family whom local tradition credits with the alteration of the wing's upper story. Thereafter, it passed through several owners until purchased in 1949 by Adolph Ipcar for Jason Schoener, the present owner.

Architecturally, the Heal house exhibits many characteristics of the more substantial Maine farmhouses of the period including the two-story gable roofed shape of its main block, the central chimney, and the symmetrical fenestration pattern of the facade. This is also evident in the hall-and-parlor plan with its entry vestibule housing a tightly confined stair in front of the chimney stack around which the rooms are arranged on three sides. Noteworthy interior detailing is especially evident in the first floor parlor and the second floor bedroom above it.

Georgetown has not been the subject of an architectural survey which makes it impossible to fully evaluate the Heal house in its local context. However, it is interesting to compare it to the c. 1790 Benjamin Riggs House (N.R. 12/22/88) in Robinhood, particularly in the treatment of the kitchen. While these two houses are quite different in form and interior detailing (the Riggs house is late Georgian in appearance as opposed to the Federal period Heal house), they share similarities in the vertical paneling for partitions and in the placement of a long rectangular raised panel above the hearth.

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HEAL FAMILY HOUSE

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Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Census of the United States. Agricultural Schedules. Microfilm of the original manuscript copies. Maine State Archives, Augusta.

Author's interview with Jason and Virginia Schoener. June 30, 1994. Notes on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Coolidge, Austin J., and Mansfield, J. B. A History and Description of New England. Boston: Austin J. Coolidge. 1859.

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HEAL FAMILY HOUSE

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Heal Family House occupies the Town of Georgetown Tax Map R-3, Lots 9 and 10.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is drawn to embrace the entire 159 acre parcel of property which constituted the nineteenth century Heal Family Farm. This parcel continues to be associated with the house by ownership.