

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 *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 Heald House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 19 West Street N/A not for publication

city or town Waterville N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Kennebec code 011 zip code 04901

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.)

Edith S. [Signature] 12/30/04
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): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall Date of Action 2/15/05

HEALD HOUSE
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

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	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN:
/ Prairie School
/ Bungalow / Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stucco
roof Asphalt
other Brick (chimney)
Wood (rafter tails, trim)

Narrative Description

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

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DESCRIPTION

The Heald House is a two-and-a-half story, stucco sided home with asymmetrical one story porches and exposed rafter tails located in a residential neighborhood in Waterville, Maine. The structure is situated on a 60 by 107.5 foot lot at the junction of West and Carroll Streets. Facing north west toward West Street, the house is set back about 15 feet from both roads. (For convenience, the house will be referenced as facing west in this nomination.) At the rear of the structure is a small yard, dotted with apple trees, lilacs and rhododendron, all enclosed by a wooden fence. A small, one story, on-car frame garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot and opens onto Carroll Street. The house, has a hipped roof with asphalt covering, a concrete basement and a brick chimney located to the south side of the apex of the roof.

The architect for this unpretentious, yet artfully styled home was Waterville resident Herbert E. Knapp. Built in 1915, the building skillfully combines a Prairie School design with Craftsman style elements in a manner that resulted in a unique but honest home. It is set amidst vernacular, wooden houses built primarily between 1900 and 1915 in a conservative mixture of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, and it matches the scale and siting of these examples.

The front facade of the Heald House is a complex combination of wall planes, roof lines, porches and windows. Essentially the facade contains five bays on different vertical planes. On the northernmost end of the building is a one story enclosed porch with hipped roof and a wide arch, supported on massive, square, three-quarter height porch supports. These in turn rest on low concrete walls articulated with a narrow overhanging wooden cap. The next bay, located on the northern end of the main house contains on each floor a set of three, narrow four-over-six light sash windows set in a two-story, slightly projecting bay. Nest to this on the south, is a diamond pane casement window with lead caming, above which is a six-over-one sash window. The fourth bay contains a pair of the six-over-one sash on the second floor and a large picture window on the first floor. The plane on which these last windows are set recedes from the front of the house, and is fronted by the first segment of the southern two-bay porch. This unit wraps around the side of the house, and as with its partner on the north, it features stuccoed arches, supports and wall under broad arches. The front door is located at the north end of the porch in the corner between the two main sections of the facade. The final element on the western side of the house is a hipped roof dormer set on the roof between the second and third bays. Each window is set in a wooden frame that tapers from top to bottom.

The remaining elevations incorporate several of the design elements found on the facade, including the string course, exposed rafter tails, and tapered window trim. The south elevation consists of three bays, again each on their own surface. The northernmost bay includes the front door, surmounted by a six-over-one window. The middle bay contains a grouping of three four-over-one sash on the first floor and a pair of the same windows above. Both of these bays are fronted by the southern arm of the porch, which terminates in a set of steps at the eastern end of the deck. The final bay on this side is defined by another slightly-projecting bay unit, in which are set paired four-

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over-one windows on each floor.

The north side of the building has 4 bays anchored by the enclosed porch on the west, and a small, square back entry porch on the south, which also features thick porch supports and an arched exterior vestibule under a hipped roof. Between the two porches are two window bays, distributed asymmetrically between the two floors. A short window containing a line of four rectangular lights over a broad bottom pane is notable; its placement on the exterior marks the location of the kitchen sink on the interior. The eastern elevation of the building features the porch at the north east corner, which is marked with a small diamond-pane window in the enclosed portion of the entry. At the south end of the elevation is a string of leaded-glass, diamond pane casement windows. Between this feature and the porch are a pair of four-over-one sash.

The first floor interior of the Heald House contains a living room, dining room, den, kitchen, pantry, and half bathroom. The dining room, located in the north west corner is the most significantly detailed room in the house. The walls are decorated with high, painted wainscot, the oak floors laid in a parquet design, and the ceiling is coffered with cased beams. Two mahogany French Doors lead to the living room, which also has a parquet floor (southern yellow pine). The walls are painted plaster, and the trim in this room, as throughout the first floor, is limited to a diminutive cornice molding, Grecian ogee molded base board, and simple beveled trim around the windows and doors. Surrounding the fireplace is a Colonial Revival inspired chimney breast that is oddly out of place in the otherwise minimally detailed room. The den has a birch floor, and a range of built-in cabinets under the line of casement windows. Additional built-in cabinets are found in the upstairs halls and bedroom. The kitchen occupies the north east corner of the house, and along with the 1940s era appliances is the original, wall mounted telephone, and a retractable ironing board behind a cupboard door. A narrow pantry, lined with counter spans the middle of the north side of the building behind the stairs, and connects the kitchen to the dining room. Several period details accent the interior, including marble thresholds between the den and kitchen and pantry and diningroom, brass window hardware and original fixtures including a Waterford chandelier in the dining room, and several Arts and Crafts exterior lights. Throughout the house the wooden doors are composed of two flat, square panels over two elongated bottom panels. Four bedrooms occupy the corners of the second floor, and the cellar has one finished room, completed in the 1940s, lined with moulded pine paneling and outfitted with a built-in wooden bar. With the exception of the newels and handrail on the two-turn staircase (located between the dining room and kitchen), and the French doors, all of the interior wooden features are currently painted. Although paint analysis has not been done, it is likely that originally the natural wood was exposed, as was appropriate in Prairie and Craftsman style homes.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Knapp, Herbert E. (1879 - 1920s)

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 # _____

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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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heald House in Waterville Maine is an architect designed home, primarily in the Prairie School style. It is located in a neighborhood of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival vernacular houses that developed rapidly in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century. Unlike its neighbors, this building, designed by H.E. Knapp, encompasses the Prairie School style, in combination with elements of Craftsman design, and as such, is a unique contributor to the domestic architecture of Waterville. The Heald House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a locally important example of Prairie School architecture.

The family for whom the house was constructed were originally from Massachusetts. Arthur Ashton Heald, and Helen H. Jaques Rowley moved to Waterville in 1910 and initially settled down the road at 14 West Street. Arthur Heald was an education, who in the previous decade had taught in Rockland, Maine and served as the Superintendent of Schools in Bar Harbor, Maine and Wareham, Massachusetts. The family relocated to Waterville when Heald was offered a job as the Assistant State Secretary of the Y.M.C.A, a position he held for the remainder of his career. The following statement, written by his great-granddaughter, summarizes his activities while living in Waterville.

“Lived in Waterville until retirement in April 1938. During years at Waterville, traveled all over the State, raising money, speaking and organizing. Started Leadership Training program for boys of High School age conferences held every summer at Y. Camp. Lake Cobbossocontee, Maine – achieved great prominence – President of Rotary club, Member of Kiwanis Club, Member of Board of Education for Waterville, Deacon of Congregational Church, Spt. of Sunday School, Board of Directors, Fairfield T.B. Sanatorium – appointed by the Governor to Board of Directors of State School at Pownall (sic), Maine. Upon retirement, was asked to be City Treasurer for Waterville but refused as wanted to live quietly at the Farm - and above all things, “raise fruit trees.” Helen taught Sunday School class of women over 10 years. - also served as Regent of the D.A.R. In Waterville.”

When the Heald family settled on West Street in 1910 the population of Waterville just under 11,500 people, whereas thirty years earlier, the population was less than 5000. The 1879 map of the town indicates a nucleated city focused within half a mile of the western bank of the Kennebec River, and two small industrial settlements in the midst of farms further west on Messalonskee Stream. The town was developing an industrial economy: Lockwood Cotton Mill was built in 1874 along the river, and expanded in 1882, the Maine Central RR made Waterville an important hub for its rail lines, and in 1899, a second textile mill was built. The population grew in response to the opportunities these factories and their ancillary support operations offered. Much of the factory staff were lodged in company housing, but to the west of the city center middle class neighborhoods began to develop in the 1890s. The beginning of this change was signaled in part by its reincorporation from a town to a city in 1883.

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Prior to his death in 1901, George F. Gilman owned a large amount of land to the west of the city center. Gilman, who was born in Augusta, was a prosperous New York entrepreneur. He co-founded the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in 1869, the first grocery chain store, which was later known as the A&P. While he resided in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the Maine property was his holdings to be sold by the administrators of his estate after his death. The vast majority of the estate in Waterville was sold to the Waterville Land Company in 1905. Within a month, the company produced a plan to divide their holdings into 75 house lots that averaged 70' x 100' or 70' by 140'. This was not the first neighborhood development west of the city: similar events yielded areas known as Hillcrest (1898, expanded 1903), Dunn Homestead Lots (1901), Clairmont (1904), Campbell Field (1904), and Edgemont Park (1905). As quickly as the lots were platted and sold, single and duplex family houses were built and occupied. The houses in these neighborhoods were almost exclusively constructed of wood, generally vernacular Colonial Revival or Queen Anne in style, and many of them may have been based on pattern book designs. Tidy yards, walking access to down town or the mills,¹ and by a neighborhood school all worked to attract middle-class families to the neighborhood. Indeed, it was in one of these new houses on West Street that the Heald family settled in 1910.

The year before the Waterville Land Company purchased the majority of the Gilman estate, Edward C. Marcia, a local carpenter, bought an approximately 2 acre parcel on the north east edge of the property.² As with other developers, he sold the lots, and may have been involved with the construction of the houses as well. Marcia never settled in the neighborhood, rather, he boarded elsewhere in town. By the time that Marcia sold the house lot to Arthur and Helen Heald in 1915, it was one of the last unbuilt parcels in the neighborhood.

The architect that the Heald's chose to design their home may have similarly been attracted to the lucrative opportunities offered in the rapidly developing city. Herbert E. Knapp was a native of Northern Maine. Of his background and training little is known. He was born in 1879 in Blanchard and in 1902 married Sara D. Kimball of Sangerville, where they both were living. Eight years later they and their four children appeared in the Bangor Maine census; this enumeration lists Knapp as an insurance agent. Within the next four years the family had moved to 53 Burleigh Street in Waterville, located just to the west of the Waterville Land Company parcels in another neighborhood that was rapidly developing. There are no deeds to indicate that Knapp purchased this property. According to the 1914-15 edition of the Maine Register Knapp advertised himself as 'architect, heating and ventilating engineer'. The next year he took out an ad in the Waterville Resident and Business Directory stating 'Herbert E. Knapp, architect. Plans, specification, estimates furnished for all classes of buildings.' His tenure in Waterville was short. After 1917-18 he no longer appears in either the Maine Register or the local directories, and by 1920 he had relocated to Reading

¹The neighborhood developments further to the north, south or west of the former Gilman estate lots could ride the Fairfield and Oakland electric trolley into town.

² Marcia also bought two other similarly sized parcels in Waterville between 1900 and 1915.

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Massachusetts. In the census of that year his profession was described as 'Supt. Construction House'.

At this time, there are no other known commissions by Herbert Knapp, and indeed the extent of his architectural career may have been limited to his time in Waterville, and he may have acted more often in the capacity of a general contractor than architect. His association with the Heald house is revealed in a document labeled "Account of House at 19 West St. Waterville Maine". These accounts were recorded in a notebook, kept either by Helen or Arthur Heald between October of 1915 and July of 1916. Each expense, including materials and labor was recorded, frequently with the name of the laborer or supplier. On October 29th, 1915 they paid H.E. Knapp \$125 for plans, and two months later he received another \$25 in the same category. Interestingly, the heading on the page, 'Related Expenses not included in \$3500,' suggests that the family had been given a package deal, but that the architects fees for the plans were not included in this sum. Close examination of the accounts signify that the building was rased and enclosed by the end of October, and the accounts recorded generally deal with interior finish work (floors, plumbing and trim) or exterior site work, including painting, stucco, and construction of the garage. Interestingly, among the names that appear frequently in the log was V[ernon]A Knapp. Census research suggests that he was a brother or other close relative of the architect.

The house that H.E. Knapp planned for the Heald family stands out in the neighborhood. The motivation for this design remains obscure. It may simply have been either the family's or architect's preference. On the other hand, it may reflect the fact that this home was built a full ten years after the building boom peaked in the neighborhood. Thus its style looks away from the passe Queen Anne/Colonial Revival masses and instead embraces the fresher and more fashionable (albeit short lived) aesthetic of the Prairie School, as well as the contemporary styling of Craftsman architecture.

The Prairie School style as expressed in Knapp's design is incorporated most obviously in the low pitched roof with overhanging eaves, the strong horizontal lines created by rows of windows, and the contrasting string course that visually extends beyond the main house out onto the roofs of the two porches. The wrap-around porch on the south and the smaller enclosed porch off th dining room contribute to the asymmetry of the mass and create spaces in which the interior and exterior functions are blurred. As with many examples of Prairie School buildings, the walls are covered with stucco, as are the massive porch supports which are integrated into the concrete porch walls. Interestingly, the horizontal emphasis of the house is interrupted by the broad sweeping arches between the supports, a treatment found neither in the Prairie School or Craftsman designs.

Another detail not commonly found among Prairie School commissions are the exposed rafter tails seen on the Heald House. Indeed, these are often found on Craftsman style homes that were popular at the time. According to McAllester and McAllester, Prairie and Craftsman houses can share several similar elements, especially in the hipped roof examples. In the case of the Heald house the strong horizontal elements, the undulating wall planes and the juxtaposing porches all trump the Craftsman elements in favor of Prairie. Nonetheless, these details, as well as some of the

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interior finishes and appurtenances indicate that Knapp's design vocabulary was versed in both styles. The Heald house is significant for its uniqueness among the newly developed residential neighborhoods in Waterville prior to World War I. It is also significant as the only known example of H.E. Knapp's work in Maine. The full extent of this architect's contributions to Waterville, or the state, remain to be determined, but if the Heald House is representative of his work, the search will be worth the effort.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf), 1995.

Merrill and Webber Company, compilers. Resident and Business Directory of Kennebec County, Maine. (Auburn, Maine: Merrill and Webber Company). Various years: 1907/08, 1911/12, 1913/14, 1915/16, 1917/18.

Merrill & Webber Company, compilers. Directory of Augusta, Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville. (Auburn, Maine: Merrill and Webber Company), 1901/02

[Portland Directory Company, compilers. Directory of Kennebec County, Maine. (Portland, Maine: Portland Directory Company), 1923/4.

Whittemore, Rev. Edwin Carey, ed. The Centennial History of Waterville. (Waterville: Executive e Committee of the Centennial Celebration), 1902.

Manuscript Material

"Account of House at 19 West St. Waterville Maine." Account book kept by Heald family during construction of their house, October 1916 to July 1917. Photocopy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

"Arthur Ashton Heald". Manuscript biography of Arthur Ashton Heald, 1876 - 1953. Prepared by Florence Dubay of Fairfield, Maine. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Other Resources

Deeds, various years. Kennebec County Register of Deeds, Kennebec County Courthouse Annex,, Augusta, Maine.

The Old Maps of Kennebec County, Maine in 1879. (Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley Printing), 1986.

HEALD HOUSE
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .15 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3 1 9
Zone Easting Northing

2 1 9

4 1 9
 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 14 October 2004

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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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is fully described by the City of Waterville tax map number 48, location 180.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the above described property have remained constant since this lot was sold to Arthur Heald by Edward C. Marcia in 1916 for the purpose of constructing the Heald House.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
September 27, 2004
Exterior facade; facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
September 27, 2004
Exterior, south and west elevations and garage, facing northeast.

Photograph 3 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
September 2, 2004
Interior, living and dining rooms, facing south.