

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maine
 COUNTY: Cumberland
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE: MAR 4 1975

1. NAME

COMMON: North Yarmouth Academy
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: ME 115
 CITY OR TOWN: Yarmouth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st
 STATE: Maine CODE: 23 COUNTY: Cumberland CODE: 005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Trustees, No. Yarmouth Academy
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Yarmouth STATE: Maine

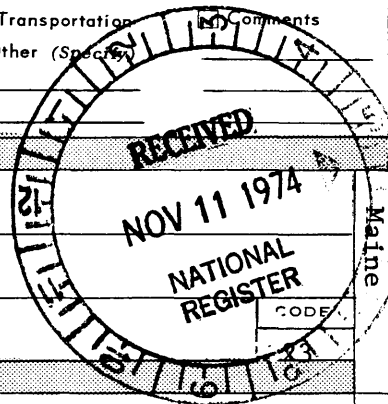
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Cumberland County Registry of Deeds
 STREET AND NUMBER: Federal Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Portland STATE: Maine CODE: 23

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Russell and Academy Halls at North Yarmouth Academy are fine examples of the Greek Revival style educational buildings which were erected in Maine towns before the Civil War. The construction of Russell Hall in 1841 was followed by Academy Hall in 1847. Both were built of brick with granite and wood trim.

The first of the two halls, Russell, was erected in 1841 as a dormitory. The building is rectangular in shape, stands three stories high, and has a gable roof. In the Greek Revival manner, one of its gable ends, the south wall, serves as the facade. The facade foundation is constructed of granite, while its three stories are of brick. The facade is divided into three recessed bays by four brick pilasters with wooden capitals. On the first story, the central bay contains a door flanked by sidelights and having a granite lintel above it. A flight of granite steps leads to the door. Each of the two side bays contains a six-over-six paned window with a granite sill and lintel. Identical windows appear in each of the three bays of the second and third story facade.

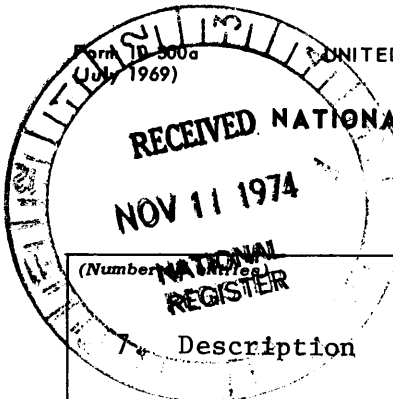
Above the third story is a classical entablature executed in wood. The triangular shape of the facade gable end is faced with matched boarding and is outlined in cornice molding to give the appearance of a Grecian pediment. At the center of this pediment is a slightly projecting pedestal-like ornament which is capped by a broad triangular pediment. The design of the facade was originally completed by a domed Greek Revival belfrey, which was removed about 1900.

The east and west or side walls of Russell Hall are of identical design. The terrain slopes downward, so that the brick foundation is above ground. Each foundation wall contains a door and three windows. While the sills are individual pieces of granite, the lintels are part of a granite course which divides the foundation from the first story. The brick side walls have a series of six windows on each of the three stories. These windows are located in a large recessed panel flanked on either side by a brick pilaster with a wooden capital. Each window is identical to those on the facade with its six-over-six sash and its granite sill and lintel. The facade entablature extends to the sides. Projecting from the roof above it on each side is a series of four tall chimneys.

Like the side walls, the north or rear wall has an above ground foundation with a door and windows. These openings have individual granite sills, while their lintels are part of the granite course dividing the foundation from the first story. The three stories of the rear wall each have three windows, which are contained within a large recessed panel flanked on either side by a brick pilaster with a wooden capital. Each window possesses six-over-six sash and a granite sill and lintel. The facade and side entablature also appears at the rear. The rear gable is treated like that on the facade with the exception of the ornament within the pediment.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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**RECEIVED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STATE	Maine	
COUNTY	Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAR 4 1975

Description

1.

Academy Hall was erected in 1847 for classroom use. Located east of Russell Hall, it is smaller in scale but of similar Greek Revival design to the earlier building. Academy Hall is rectangular in shape, stands two high, and has a gable roof. In the Greek Revival manner, one of its gable ends, the south wall, serves as the facade. The facade foundation is constructed of granite, while its two and a half stories are of brick. The facade is divided into three recessed bays by four brick pilasters. On the first story, the central bay contains a double window which has a granite sill and lintel. Each of the two side bays has a door with a granite sill and lintel. Each door is approached by a flight of granite steps. On the second story, each bay contains a twelve-over-twelve paned window with a granite sill and lintel.

Above the second story is a modified classical entablature executed in brick. The triangular shape of the facade gable end is faced in brick and is outlined in wooden cornice molding to give the appearance of a Grecian pediment. The design of the facade is completed by a Greek Revival belfrey.

The east and west or side walls of Academy Hall are of identical design. The terrain slopes downward, so that the brick foundation is above ground. Each foundation wall originally contained four windows. One window on the west wall has been converted into an enclosed entrance. While the sills of the foundation windows are individual pieces of granite, the lintels are part of a granite course which divides the foundation from the first story. The brick side walls have a series of four windows on each of the two stories. These windows are located in a large recessed panel flanked on either side by a brick pilaster. Each window is identical to those on the second story facade with its twelve-over-twelve sash and its granite sill and lintel. The facade entablature extends to the sides.

Like the side walls, the north or rear wall has an above ground foundation with windows. These windows have individual granite sills, while their lintels are part of the granite course dividing the foundation from the first story. The two stories of the rear wall each have three windows, which are contained within a large recessed panel flanked on either side by a brick pilaster. Each window possesses twelve-over-twelve sash and a granite sill and lintel. The facade and side entablature also appears at the rear. The rear gable is treated like that on the facade.

Standing side by side, Russell and Academy Halls are stately brick buildings which reflect the dignity and restraint of the Greek Revival. After more than a century and a quarter, they continue to serve their original functions in a good state of preservation.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1841, 1847**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Perhaps the most significant educational event in New England during the 19th century was the springing up of private academies in many of the larger towns. In the 18th century secondary education was generally available only to the wealthy who could afford tutors or who sent their children to England for pre-college training. In a few towns local ministers conducted classes for gifted pupils beyond the primary level but in general the opportunity for college preparation was extremely limited.

Nevertheless the Puritan interest in intellectual pursuits remained strong and manifested itself in the academy movement. One significant result of this was the enlargement, proliferation and democratization of New England colleges and universities as the number of eligible students rapidly increased.

In 1810, in spite of hard times brought on by the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, a group of North Yarmouth citizens petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to form a body to establish an academy and subscribed funds therefore. An Act of Incorporation was signed by the Governor of Massachusetts on February 4, 1914 and the school was opened for pupils in 1815. In 1826 the State of Maine granted the Academy one half of a township, the proceeds of which placed it on a firm financial footing.

By 1841 the enrollment had increased to a point which made necessary the construction of Russell Hall as a dormitory and in 1847 Academy Hall for a classroom building replacing an earlier wooden structure which was moved elsewhere.

In 1873 an agreement was reached between the Academy trustees and the town under which a free high school was established for local students. This arrangement lasted until the town erected a public high school of its own and the Academy reverted to its former fully private status.

By the end of the century the public secondary education system had taken over or put out of business all but few of the academies and those remaining were mainly the larger and more heavily endowed. North Yarmouth

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Edward Clarence Plummer, Reminiscences of a Yarmouth Schoolboy,
 Boston, 1923
 Yarmouth Town Register, 1904
 William Hutchinson Rowe, Ancient North Yarmouth and Yarmouth, Maine
 1636-1936, Yarmouth, 1937

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

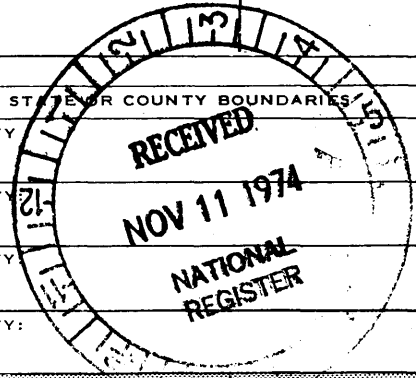
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE							
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds			
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	43°	48'	00"	70°	11'	04"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

UTM
 17/404720
 4850120
 HL

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3 Acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES:

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr. Architectural Historian
Frank A. Beard, Historic Preservationist

ORGANIZATION: Maine Historic Preservation Commission DATE: 10-25-74

STREET AND NUMBER: 31 Western Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Augusta STATE: Maine CODE: 23

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: James H. Mundy
 Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
 Date: November 6, 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. R. Montrose
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 3/4/75

ATTEST:
Charles A. Starnes
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 2-25-75

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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

8. Significance.

Academy is significant as a healthy survival of the typical small local academy as it existed widely in Maine and the rest of New England.

In addition these two fine Greek Revival buildings are significant examples of a strong tradition in mid-nineteenth century academis architecture.

