



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

150

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Clifford, George F., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 17 High Road

n/a	not for publication
n/a	vicinity

city or town Cornish

state Maine code ME county York code 031 zip code 04020

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Eden S. Thibault SHA-ME 3/12/10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 4.22.10
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	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.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: GRANITE

walls: WOOD / Weatherboard

roof: METAL / Steel

ASPHALT

other:

CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE**YORK COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The George F. Clifford house is a large, wood frame Greek Revival style house with an attached carriage house and stable. The two story, side-gable building is located on a corner house lot with a generous side yard on High Road in the small York County town of Cornish. Built in 1874, the house faces south in a neighborhood of houses primarily constructed during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. On the exterior the clapboarded house exhibits hallmarks of Greek Revival architecture including wide corner pilasters and frieze, continuous gable end cornices, moulded hoods over the large, symmetrical windows and matching, recessed, front and rear entries decorated with pilasters and transom and side lights. A one-story porch with scroll-saw cut porch supports and geometrically patterned railing wraps around the south, east and north elevations of the house. On the interior the wide center hall stretches the length of the house and creates a double pile plan with four rooms of approximately the same size on each floor. Most of these rooms retain Grecian-influenced fireplace surrounds, mouldings and architraves and either two- or four-panel doors. With the exception of the kitchen area in the northwest quadrant of the house (which has been sensitively updated) the Clifford House retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling.

Narrative Description

Situated at 17 High Road, the Clifford House occupies the eastern half of an village lot measuring just over ½ acre. The house faces south and sits on a terraced plateau: the ground to the north and east decreases in elevation away from the house and is populated with maple trees and saplings. Directly in front of the house the narrow, flat lawn is leveled by a low, pecked granite retaining wall. Portions of a second wall are visible adjoining the road bed which, over time, has gained in elevation in relation to the lawn. A brick path leads from the road to the front porch. The driveway is located on the west side of the house, and separates it from the large grassy lawn that extends west to the corner of Fiddle Lane and High Road. This side yard is enclosed by a well maintained white picket fence; historic pictures from 1893 century show either this fence or its predecessor in place at that time. The attached carriage house is set northwest of the house and the stable extends west from the carriage house. Large maple trees are positioned southeast and southwest of the house, and a large conifer and several ornamental fruit trees are set in the side yard. High Road runs roughly southeast to northwest, and historically was known as the County Road. The former Free Will Baptist Church is located across the road and to the east, while the Congregational Church and parsonage were formerly located up the street to the west. Prior to the establishment of the "new" County Road (now Route 5), High Road was one of the town's main thoroughfares and contained several shops and stores in addition to the homes of prominent residents. High Road, Fiddle Lane and Route 5 form three corners of a triangle, each leg of which contain buildings erected throughout the 19th century.

The façade of the Clifford House features five bays, with pairs of closely spaced, shuttered windows placed on either side of the front door/center second story window. The front entry is slightly recessed, with one story pilasters positioned on the edges of the recess, and large transom and sidelights surrounding the heavy four-panel door. All the corners of the building are decorated with wide pilasters, and a continuous, wide frieze encircles the house. The overhanging eaves and rake trim feature two part crown mouldings. All the windows on the house contain original, double hung sash with sash weights and large panes (approximately 9" x 15") in a six-over-six configuration. Each of the windows has an entablature with a simple frieze and cornice mold that matches the moulding on the eaves, rake, and pilasters. Two chimneys protrude through the ridge of the steep, ten-pitch roof. The front of the house roof, and the roofs of the porch and stable are clad in steel, while the back slope of the house and the roof of the barn are asphalt. The building sits on a granite foundation, and granite slab steps are positioned before the porch directly in front of the main door. Clapboards sheath the exterior walls of all the connected buildings. The wide porch wraps around the south, east and north elevations of the house. The porch has slender porch supports with scroll-saw cut brackets and a geometrical pattern of vertical rails and horizontal stiles in the railing. The porch roof is hipped at the corners, but broken by a pediment centered on the façade. (This pediment is not replicated on the north elevation.) A portion of the north side of the porch has been enclosed with screening. The porch has a wooden floor and ceiling, and a narrow band of latticework sandwiched between a horizontal water table screens the porch foundation. Based on the style of the railings and porch

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supports, it is likely that the porch was added to the house sometime after the initial construction phase and before it was depicted in a photograph of the property taken in 1893.¹

The east elevation has three equally spaced window bays on the first and second floors and a pair of windows in the gable. The west elevation contains matching windows in the gable, and four window bays (grouped in pairs) on each floor. Positioned on the western edge of the northern elevation is a narrow, two story connector that links the main building to the carriage house. Other than this connector, and an adjacent bathroom positioned over the porch roof, the northern elevation matches the detailing and symmetry of the front façade, including a matching recessed door surround with pilasters and lights.

The carriage house is located just to the north and west of the Clifford House and is attached to that building by the hyphen which measures no more than five feet in length and eight feet in width. The west side of the hyphen contains one narrow, four-over-four window on the first floor and the east side abuts the porch on the north side of the house. Inside the hyphen is a passage way to the privy, located against the east exterior wall of the barn on the first floor, and in the northeast corner, a staircase leads to a hall on the second floor. From here access is provided to the large open upper story of the carriage house, as well as to a small, finished room in the northeast corner of the barn (accessible only from the hallway.)

Based on the exterior ornamentation it appears that the carriage house may have been built contemporaneously with the main house, and connected at a later point. The gable front building is two stories high, with clapboard siding and an asphalt roof and the foundation is built of large granite blocks. It is built of sawn large timber and sawn studs, with a common rafter roof. A square cupola with louvered openings on each face and pedimented eaves is centered on the ridge. The south façade has a interior-sliding door, composed of a series of elongated panels, offset to the west side of the façade. Centered over this is a similarly paneled hay door. A single six-over-six double hung window is positioned at the center of the façade on the first floor, and a matching window is located above it in the gable. As with the house the south gable features a moulded rake and closed gable return, but neither the frieze nor corner boards are as prominent or decorative as on the main house. A pair of two-over-two windows are located on each floor on the east elevation of the carriage house, and a batten door to the carriage house cellar is set into the east side wall as it descends the slope to the north. The north elevation has a line of four small, fixed windows at first floor level and a six-over-six window in the gable (which does not have a full cornice return). A single six-over-six window is positioned on the west, first floor wall, south of where the one-story stable attaches to the carriage house. The windows on the front, east and west elevations are ornamented with shutters and moulded wooden hoods, while those on the rear elevation are not. The first floor of the carriage house has bead board walls and ceiling and several built in cupboards. A square trap door is located roughly in the middle of the ceiling.

The stable was built sometime after the carriage house – probably after 1878 when Clifford obtained the parcel to the west that now constitutes the side yard. (Exterior clapboards are visible on the west wall of the carriage house, inside the stable.) The stable is one story high with a ridge that runs east to west (and fits just under the eave of the carriage house). The clapboarded structure has a metal roof, granite foundation and clapboard walls. Two six-over-six windows are positioned on the south elevation, another is positioned near the center of the north wall and a fourth is located at the peak of the west gable. Also on the west wall is a batten door leading to a crawl space under the stable. All the windows on this part of the building lack moulded hoods, although the southern examples are flanked by louvered shutters. The stable contains a staircase in the northeast corner, one box stall in the northwest corner, two smaller open stalls along the east wall, several work benches, and a trap door to the crawl space below. An interior sliding door separates the carriage house from the stable. There are numerous pencil notations from the early 20th century on the walls of the stable and carriage house marking planting dates, crop yields and livestock benchmarks. (A large vegetable garden was formerly cultivated in the side yard.)

The interior plan of the house is defined primarily by the full-width hallway located at the center of the house, and the two chimney stacks in the partitions between the front (southern) and back rooms. The staircase in the hall, which appears to have been fashioned in mahogany, has turned balusters and a large Victorian newel post. The balustrade and railing continue the length of the second floor hall and run to the attic level. On the first two floors are four rooms of roughly the same size; two smaller bedrooms are located on the east side of the attic, while the west side is one large, minimally finished room. Throughout the house the walls are covered with plaster. While there are modest, wooden fireplace surrounds featuring wide entablatures in each room on the first and second floors, the house never had fireplaces – the chimneys were built to accommodate stoves and a basement furnace. Throughout the house are original doors,

¹ Carr, No. 52, no page.

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baseboard, chair rail, door and window trim, and wood floors. Some of the more formal rooms have amethyst glass knobs and marble escutcons on the doors.

The most formal rooms on the first floor are the living room (southeast corner) and dining room (southwest corner). The living room has a grain-painted floor, high moulded baseboard and plaster picture rail decorated with a floral frieze. A similar frieze was utilized on the chair rail in the dining room. Below the chair rail is an embossed paper said to be original to the room. The dining room has an unusually patterned parquet floor (the woods have not been identified and the pattern is reminiscent of a 'log cabin' quilt). The front hall also has a parquet floor, and the library, located in the northeast corner of the house has a grain painted floor. In both the library and kitchen small cupboards are built into the walls next to the chimney stacks, while in the front rooms closets are positioned adjacent to the chimney. The second floor bedrooms all have painted, random width pine floors and shallow closets. The southeast bedroom is referred to as the Judge Nathan Clifford room and is maintained by the family as a tribute to their ancestor. A small bathroom was installed in the early 20th century at the northwest end of the second floor hall – this room is positioned on the roof of the porch below.

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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

1873-4

Significant Dates

1873-4

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance reflects the date of construction of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Located in the northern York County town of Cornish, the George F. Clifford House is a late example of Greek Revival style residential architecture. The two story, double pile house with recessed entryway, massive pilasters, thick frieze and full cornice returns, while excellently detailed and composed, does not differ much in style, massing or composition from numerous other examples found throughout the Maine towns and cities that had been settled by the mid-19th century. What is notable about this example is that it was built c. 1873-4, close to a quarter century after the form had reached its peak of popularity, and almost a decade and a half after the style is generally considered to have "run its course", as noted by architectural historian and author Denys Peter Myers.² The house was built for the young family of George Franklin Clifford, Esq. and Martha H. Clifford, and is adjacent both to a small, Greek Revival style law office, and to the Greek Revival style home of Clifford's uncle and law partner Caleb R. Ayer. Still owned by the family, the George F. Clifford House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture, at the local level of significance, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of Greek Revival domestic architecture and which testifies to the continued popularity, if not social significance, of this architectural style into the 1870s.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architecturally, the Clifford House is notable within the village of Cornish for its large, well proportioned size, and prominent location, as well as for its distinct Greek Revival details. During the 1820's to the 1860's, the adoption of the Greek forms symbolized the ideal of democratization over republicanism, the importance of Classical studies to the general school curriculum, and a collective pride in developing a new, non-British, national identity. The Greek Revival style became popular in Maine in the decade during the Greek war for independence (1821-1832), and as the Federalist postures of the early century gave way to a more populist conception of democracy the Greek architectural forms came to represent increasingly accessible democratic ideals. Author Joyce Bibber elaborated on this connection in *A Home for Everyman: The Greek Revival and Maine Domestic Architecture*:

This high opinion of Greece might well have been strengthened by feelings of empathy in the 1820's, when the Greeks were engaged in a renewal of the struggle for independence from centuries-old Turkish rule. Only a few decades removed from their own war for independence, Americans had no qualms at all about perhaps having "exported revolution." More commonly, they delighted in the Greeks' having followed American example... It may also have been important that, as Americans were very much aware of the uniqueness of their type of government in the modern world and as increasing emphasis was placed on democracy, a kinship with ancient Athens was felt. History showed that Athens had had the only earlier form of democracy. Was it not therefore logical to assume that buildings which were fitting for democratic Athenians might also be proper for democratic Americans? Jefferson had long insisted on the unsuitability of following English cultural leadership because of the differences in government. Perhaps Greek forms might provide an answer as to what was appropriate. (Bibber, p 12.)

Throughout Maine civic structures, churches, and residences were built in the "new" Grecian style, some just by affixing a few details from an Asher Benjamin plan book to their edifices, while others built colonnaded homes on a grander scale. While there are numerous examples of high-style, architect designed Greek Revival homes in the state (the 1840 James P. White House in Belfast, NR # 73000245, and the 1832 Charles Q. Clapp House in Portland, NR # 72000072, are two ready examples) the adaptation of the style to earlier, vernacular forms was widespread throughout the state. Most of these domestic structures were built on traditional center hall plans (one or two stories), but a large number of one and two story gable fronted side-hall houses were also constructed. Recessed entries flanked by pilasters or columns, corner pilasters, substantial frieze boards, heavily moulded trim and prominent, pediment-style closed gables are among the hallmarks of the style in Maine. Comparable examples of the two-story, center hall plan, double pile Greek Revival style houses include the Laudholm Farm (1830-50 and 1860-79) in Wells (NR: 83003702) and the 1850 James Leavitt House in Waterboro (NR: 04001051), both in York County.

The Greek Revival style was prevalent in other portions of the northeast that were either being settled or experiencing economic growth after 1821; upstate New York is one such region. The four decades after Maine gained statehood in 1820 are generally considered to have been prosperous for the state's residents. Traditional occupations,

² Myers, 1976, p. 95.

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including lumbering, boat building, fishing and farming benefited from the maturing of the 18th and early 19th settlements, and new industries, mills and factories led to burgeoning cities and steady population growth. The town of Cornish had been initially settled in 1776 and enumerated 409 residents in 1790. Five decades later the population reached its zenith of 1263 souls, from which it slowly declined to 1100 people in 1870 and then 984 in 1900. The 1872 map of Cornish from the Atlas of York County depicts a compact village center with a well established commercial corridor along the "new" County Road to Portland, currently Main Street, or Route 5. Merchants included three dry goods stores and a milliner; clothing, harnesses, carriages, and coffins were manufactured. Among the villages residents were three lawyers, two carpenters, three physicians, a shoemaker, a lumber dealer, two cattle brokers, an undertaker, an artist, a painter and a hotel keeper. Although the town had passed its population peak by the time the map was made, it was still a thriving village.

Not surprisingly, as Cornish grew during the 1830s and 1840s houses in the Greek Revival style were built. Photographs & Memories of Cornish, published in 1978 by Jon Carr, is a collection of historic photographs keyed to the properties identified on the 1872 map. At least 13 of the 42 residential structures photographed in this volume are Greek Revival in style, with several, such as the Pugsley House on Main Street (no longer extant) exhibiting high style detailing, including prostyle columns and colonnades.³ But at the outbreak of the Civil War much of the state's growth was slowed and the nation's civil society tested. After the war architectural styles moved away from the Grecian ideals and towards more romanticized styles, including Italianate and Gothic Revival.

The question must be asked why the Clifford family chose to erect a building in a style that had fallen out of favor with the masses. Certainly the style and scale of the house befits a family with a deep, multi-generational grounding in participatory democracy. George Franklin Clifford's father was Justice Nathan Clifford (1803 – 1881). The elder Clifford was born in Rumney New Hampshire, attended the Haverhill Academy and New Hampton Literary Institute before studying law in New York with Josiah Quincy. He was admitted to the Maine bar and started a practice in Newfield, Maine in 1827. Clifford served in the Maine House of Representatives between 1830 and 1834 (the last two years as speaker of the house) and was then appointed state Attorney General in 1834. In 1839 he was elected as a Democrat to the United States House of Representatives, in which capacity he served until 1843. In 1846 he was appointed as the Attorney General of the United States under President Polk after which, in 1848, he was appointed as the United States Commissioner in Mexico (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). During this commission he negotiated the treaty with the Mexican government through which the United States acquired California. He returned to private practice in Newfield and Portland between 1849 and 1858 when he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He sat on the court until his death in 1881. During his tenure on the Court he was the president of the electoral commission which was convened in 1877 to determine the outcome of the contested 1876 presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden. In 1828 Nathan Clifford married Hannah Ayer of Cornish, and they had three sons and two daughters who lived to adulthood.

Hannah Ayer Clifford's brother, Caleb R. Ayer, (1813 – 1883) was also a prominent lawyer and politician. Born in Newfield, he studied with Clifford after graduating from Harvard in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. Between then and 1841 he and Clifford shared a practice in Newfield. In 1841 he married a woman from Cornish and subsequently relocated his law practice to a small office two doors down from the property he later purchased in that town. Although there were several other lawyers in the small town Ayer distinguished himself through politics and regional legal service. Elected to the Maine State Senate in 1847 he was chosen President of the Senate the following year. In 1856 he served as Secretary of State under Governor Wells, and from 1868 to 1870 he held the position of County Attorney for York County. It is interesting to note that Ayer and Clifford built small law offices (Ayer in Cornish and Clifford in Newfield in 1845) that, at least on the exterior, were exact replicas of each other. The gable-fronted buildings contained a two-bay recessed porch with a corner column and prominent frieze, and a third bay that was even with the front plane of the pedimented gable.⁴ The Newfield office is still extant (now a library, and the only public building in that town to escape the extensive 1947 fires), but the Cornish office, which is still owned by descendants of George F. Clifford, was converted to a dwelling in the early 20th century. The original building was jacked up and became the top floor of the small, two story house. However, the Greek Revival style massing, porch, recessed and projecting bays, and cornice return (as well as the side fenestration) are clearly recognizable.

³ Carr, No. 42, no page. While there are more than 42 photographs in the book, not all of them are clear enough images to ascertain architectural style.

⁴ These two law offices also resemble the law office of Albion K. Parris in Paris Hill, Maine, with the exception that, at least in the recent past, the roof line of the latter's office has been altered.

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Each of Judge Clifford's sons studied law. His youngest son, George Franklin, born in 1841, attended Portland High School and Exeter Academy before studying first with his older brother and then in 1863 with his uncle Caleb R. Ayer, as well as another Cornish lawyer, Edwin Wedgewood. In 1868 he and Ayer formed the law partnership which was to last until Ayer's death fifteen years later. Clifford then continued the practice on his own. Clifford was a prominent resident within Cornish and he held several local offices, including School Board member. At one point he was considered as a candidate for Governor, but as a Democrat in a Republican district his attempts to gain even county offices were unsuccessful. According to documentation owned by the family, he was "admitted and qualified as an Attorney and Counselor of the [U. S.] Supreme Court" but there is no indication that he ever argued a case before that bench. While the obituaries written after his 1903 death acknowledged his professional accomplishments, they lamented at length the loss of his quick wit, oratorical dexterity, and spirited social skills.

In 1871 George F. Clifford married Martha O'Brien of Cornish. That same year he purchased the law office he had shared with Ayer, as well as a lot of land adjacent to and south of the law office, and which was also adjacent to the Ayer residence to the northwest. In 1878 he purchased the lot at the corner of High Road and Fiddle Lane which is now the side yard, and which also shares a boundary with the Ayer property. The 1872 map of Cornish Village does not depict Clifford's house, but traditionally the date given to the house by the family is 1874. It is interesting to note that the north elevation of the Clifford House (which has a formal entry that matches the front façade) is positioned such that a person emerging from that door would look almost directly at the front door of Ayer's house. (The Caleb R. Ayer house, another Greek Revival structure was listed in the National Register in 2002 in recognition of its architectural significance.)

According to family tradition, Judge Clifford built the house for his son. While this cannot be confirmed through documentation (unfortunately most of the family papers and letters were destroyed decades ago), photographs in the Carr volume consistently refer to the property as "Judge Clifford's house".⁵ While the Judge and his wife were frequent visitors to Cornish (he died at the Ayer House), they continued to live in Portland. Regardless of the Judge's involvement with the structure, it is not unreasonable to speculate that the design of the house may have been a reflection of the family's political prominence – perhaps an assertion of the continued importance of the democratic form of government in the aftermath of the Civil War. Alternately, the choice of the Greek Revival style may have been made to complement older town architecture. This, however, was not the general trend in Cornish; the other homes that were built in the vicinity of High Road and Fiddle Lane (and elsewhere) in the 1870s exhibited Italianate, Second Empire, and later, Queen Anne details. Finally, it is also possible that the style is simply a result of an older or conservative builder's preference and experience.⁶ Although its date of construction is anachronistic for the style, this helps to enhance the significance of the building as a well articulated example of the Greek Revival style with a high degree of integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bibber, Joyce K. A Home for Everyman. (Lanham, Maryland: University Publishing Associates, Inc), 1989.

Carr, Jon. Photographs and Memories of Cornish. (Cornish, Maine: Jon Carr), 1978.

"Clifford, Nathan, (1803 – 1881)" in *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774 – Present*. 7 January 2010. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000518>.

Deeds, various years. York County Registry of Deeds, York County Courthouse, Alfred, Maine.

⁵ Carr, # 50, 52; no page.

⁶ According to the family the house was built by a local builder named Fred Abbott. However, census records for 1870-1880 do not locate anybody by this name in Cornish or surrounding communities. Four men with the surname Abbott are listed as carpenters in the 1871 Maine Business Directory, but they resided in Skowhegan, Fryeburg, Carroll, and Buckport and none were named Fred.

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"George Franklin Clifford" in Leading Citizens of York County, Maine. (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company), 1896.

Maine Register, State Year-Book and Legislative Manual. (Portland, Maine: Greenville M. Donham), various years, 1872-1900.

Myers, Denys Peter. "Part 2 The Greek Revival: from about 1835 to 1850" in Maine Forms of American Architecture, Deborah Thompson, ed. (Camden, Maine: Downeast Magazine), 1976. Pages 95-140.

Newspaper clippings provided by the Clifford descendents on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine:

- "Former Office of Nathan Clifford Survived Newfield's Fall Fires". August, 1948. (Paper unknown.)
- [Obituary] "George F. Clifford." 1903. (Two obituaries, papers unknown.)
- "One of the Diversions of a Country Law Student". July, 1903. (Paper unknown.)
- "A Little Journey to the Maine Home of a Distinguished U.S. Supreme Court Judge" in Lewiston Journal Illustrated Magazine Section. March 28-April 1, 1908, p. 5.
- "Home Sweet Home - No. 83 - George F. Clifford Homestead." Photograph and caption dated 1932-1849. (Paper unknown.)

The Old Maps of York, Maine in 1872. (Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley Printing), 1990.

"Town of Cornish" in History of York County, Maine. (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck), 1880.

United States Decennial Population Census, 1790 - 1900. York County, Maine. Copies on microfilm, Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .57
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 354932 4851504
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the subject property are depicted and defined on the Town of Cornish tax map number U 03, lot 067.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above cited boundaries reflect the current and historic limits of the property, which is on a house lot in a small town setting.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historianorganization Maine Historic Preservation Commissiondate 21 January 2010street & number 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65telephone (207) 287-2132 x 2city or town Augustastate Mainezip code 04333-0065e-mail Christi.mitchell@maine.gov**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Clifford, George F., House**City or Vicinity:** Cornish**County:** York**State:** Maine**Photographer:** Christi A. Mitchell**Date Photographed:** 20 October 2009**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

- 1 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_001.tif
South façade of house and carriage house; facing north.
- 2 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_002.tif
Detail of front entry, window trim and porch on façade; facing north.
- 3 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_003.tif
South and east elevations of house; facing northwest.
- 4 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_004.tif
West and south elevations of table, carriage house and hyphen and west elevation of main house; facing northeast.
- 5 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_005.tif
First floor hall; facing north northeast.
- 6 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_006.tif
Judge Clifford's room (southeast chamber, second floor); facing northwest.
- 7 of 7.** Maine_York County_Clifford House_007.tif
Southeast parlor; facing northeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Clifford, George F., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, York

DATE RECEIVED: 3/19/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/07/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/22/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/03/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000230

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.22.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE ; YORK CO., ME



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE; YORK CO., ME



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE, YORK CO., ME



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE; YORK CO., ME

4057



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE; YORK CO., ME

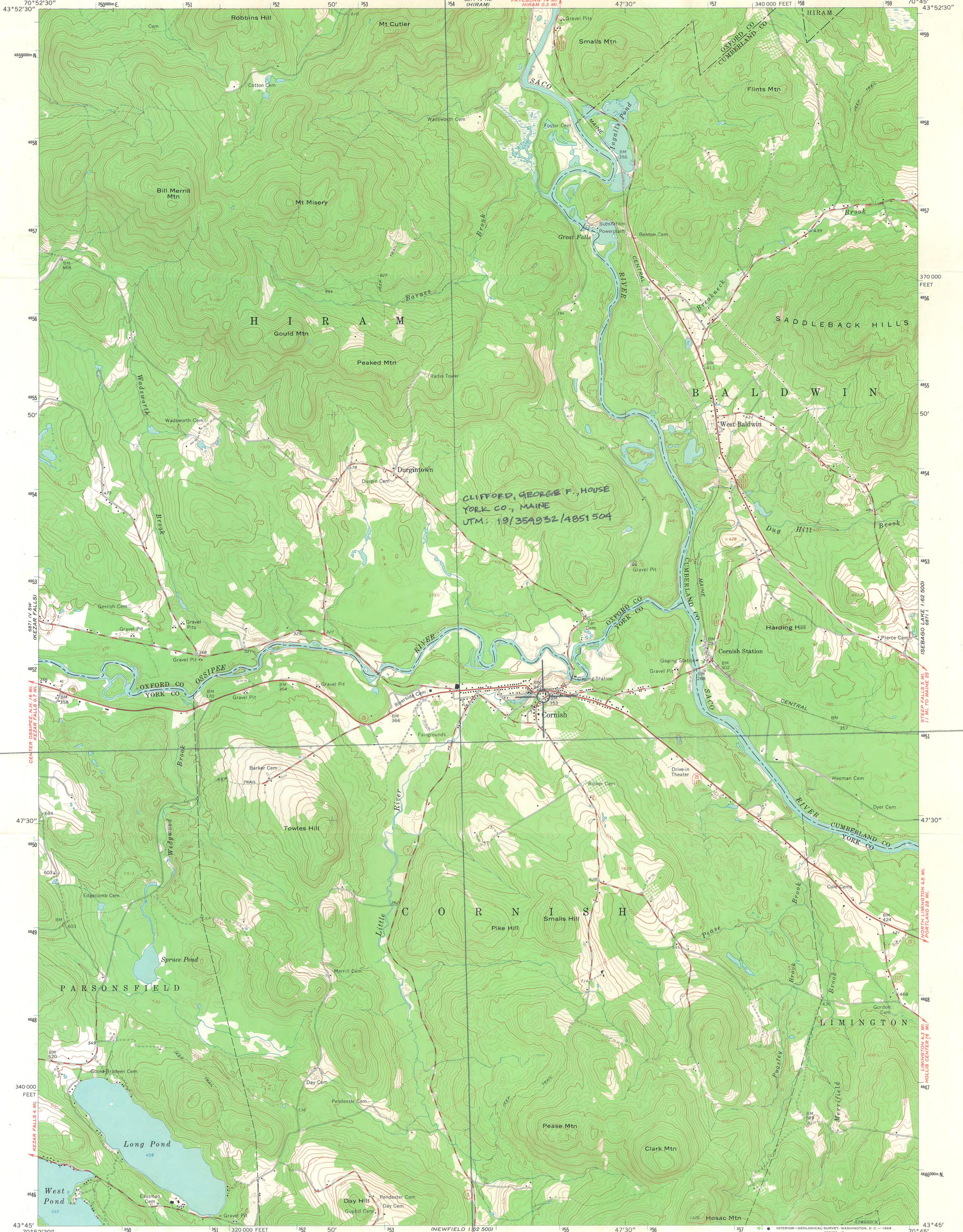
5077



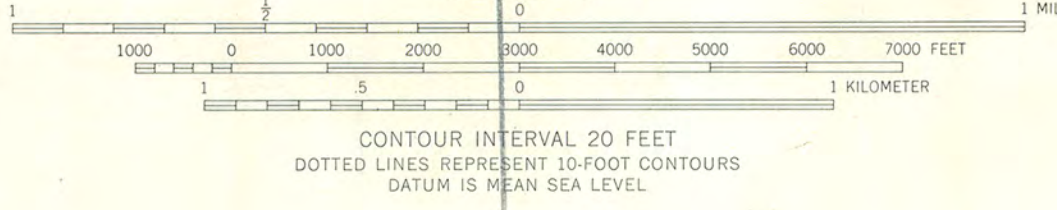
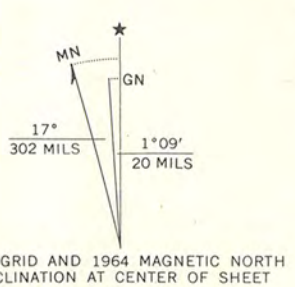
CLIFFORD, GEORGE F., HOUSE; YORK CO., ME



CLIFFORD, GEORGE F.; HOUSE; YORK CO., ME 7 OF 7



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&S
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	



CORNISH, MAINE
SE/4 KEZAR FALLS 15' QUADRANGLE
N4345—W7045/7.5

1964

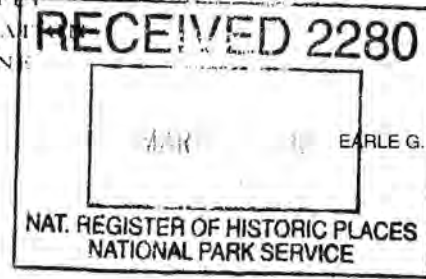
AMS 6871 IV SE—SERIES V811

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE ST
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

11 March 2010

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern: - -

Enclosed please find one (1) new National Register nominations for properties located in the State of Maine, the George F. Clifford House, York County, and one nomination offering additional information and a boundary increase for the University of Maine campus in Penobscot County. The latter of these both updates information provided in the original nomination (NR 78000194) and expands the boundaries and period of significance to include new resources. The photographs accompanying the University of Maine nomination were generated with film and as such there is no corresponding CD.

Also enclosed are three documents seeking to remove destroyed properties from the National Register. Please note, the Jacob Abbott House (Fewacres) was both listed individually and was included as a contributing resource in the Farmington Historic District. Thus both of these listings are being addressed.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 787-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.