

SC 2592

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 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stover, Capt. Johnson H., Jr., House
Other names/site number: Capt. Abijah Stover House
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



2. Location

Street & number: 1691 Harpswell Neck Rd
City or town: Harpswell State: Maine County: Cumberland
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Kirk F. Mohney, SHPO</u>	<u>5/4/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

6/19/2018
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: walls: WOOD/clapboard, roof: ASPHALT/shingle, foundation: STONE/granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in Harpswell, Cumberland County, Maine, the circa 1807 Captain Johnson H. Stover Jr. House is a two-story hip roofed Federal style house with a five-bay façade facing north. It has a double-pile plan, clapboard siding, twelve-over-twelve windows, two large chimneys rising from the main block and a smaller chimney rising from the ell. It is located near the tip of the Harpswell Neck peninsula, between Casco Bay and Harpswell Sound, at the intersection of Harpswell Neck Road and Stover's Cove Road. It is set on a granite foundation approximately twenty-five feet from both roads. The lot is relatively flat around the house, with a granite slab retaining wall to the east of the house. Mature trees grow along the road frontage and several large clumps of large lilac bushes are located around the house. Built as a farm house, it is still surrounded by gently sloping open fields with some more recent residential development in the area. Visible from the house Middle Bay and Stover's Cove are located approximately one-quarter mile away at the bottom of a gentle slope eastward. While the main block is overwhelmingly Federal style inside and out, several interior spaces were updated in the Greek Revival style circa 1860, likely when the kitchen was moved into the ell on the rear of the house. Minor alterations were undertaken in several rooms and a back porch added in the Colonial Revival style in the early 20th century. The house retains integrity of location, design,

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setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the circa 1807 and circa 1860 periods of significance.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Main Block

The center entrance contains a six-panel wood door with a multi-light transom framed by paired flat pilasters and a paneled entablature. Granite steps lead up to the entrance. Windows are twelve-over-twelve historic wood sash with simple flat-stock and band molding trim. Narrow corner boards sit on an equally narrow water table board. The narrow cornice incorporates an integral gutter. There is no frieze. Clapboard siding is scarf-jointed and has a narrower exposure near the bottom than on the upper wall. The foundation is granite slab above grade.

The east and west elevations are each two bays wide with windows, trim, and siding matching those on the front façade. The south elevation is partially covered by the attached ell. There are two bays to the west of the ell and one bay to the east. Again, the windows, trim, and siding are consistent with the front façade. The hipped roof of the main house is covered by asphalt shingles as are the gabled roofs of the ell and shed. A pair of tall square interior chimneys rise from the roof of the main block. Each chimney is centered in its half of the house, east or west.

Ell

The west elevation of the two-story ell has a rectangular bay window on the first floor, with narrow three-over-three windows on the sides and three mullied twelve-over-twelve windows across the front. The bay is trimmed out in flat-stock with rectangular panels below each window. The hipped roof of the bay is covered with asphalt shingle. Square lattice encloses the underside of the bay window. The second story is three bays wide with twelve-over-twelve windows. The trim is flat-stock without a band molding. The foundation is an early 20th century board-form concrete replacement of the original foundation.

The south elevation of the ell is largely covered by the attached story-and-a-half shed. Above the shed's roof, the ell wall is clapboarded and has an over-hanging low sloped gable end with simple Greek Revival returns. The east elevation of the ell has a full-length Colonial Revival style porch on the first story and a full-length shed dormer on the second, creating a sun porch on that level. The first story porch roof is supported on square wooden posts framing three bays with segmental arches between the posts. A single arch appears on the south-facing end of the porch. Square lattice encloses the underside of the porch, below the wood deck. A mullied group of three six-light awning sash and a fifteen-light patio door flanked by ten-light sidelights and a transom are located on the wall beneath the porch. The shed dormer is seven bays wide, with a twelve-over-twelve window in each bay. A single rectangular chimney rises from the south end of the ell.

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Shed

The shed is the same width as the ell and separated from it by flat "corner" boards. It has clapboard siding like the rest of the building. The west elevation has a modern six panel door with sidelights served by a set of wooden steps with a wide landing. The door opens into a mudroom accessing both the ell and shed. The trim on the door is simple flat-stock material. The grade slopes down from north to south, exposing more of the board-form concrete foundation toward the end of the building. The ground in front of the south elevation has been partially excavated at the basement floor level to accommodate a paneled wood over-head garage door with a row of lights at the top. Field stone retaining walls flank the driveway accessing the door. A pair of six-over-six windows are located in the gable end, lighting the attic. The moderately sloped roof does not overhang the end wall. A weather vane is mounted at the peak of the gable. The east elevation of the ell is four bays wide, with four-light barn sash in bays one, three, and four. A door with transom is located in bay two, served by wooden steps.

Interior

The plan of the main block on both floors contains four large rooms with center stair halls at front and back separated by a small internal room in the middle of the house. See Figures 5 and 6. On either side of the house, the front and back rooms are separated by chimney masses with fireplaces in each room, on both floors. Passageways between front and back rooms are located to the interior side of each chimney mass with closets on the outside of each. On the first floor, the closets in the two north rooms were converted to open shell-backed cupboards circa 1900. The front stair hall has doors to the two front rooms, as well as the primary entrance to the house and a low door under the stair landing accessing the small internal room. The stair has three runs with landings. The door under the landing leads into the small center room of the house, which has been converted to a bathroom. This room is also accessible through a door from the east rear room and was previously also accessible from the west rear room. This door remains visible in the room but is covered over in the small internal room. The rear stair is much steeper with winding treads at top and bottom. Another steep straight-run stair leads to the attic from the second story rear stair hall. The internal room on the second floor has also been converted to a bathroom, accessed from the west rear room.

Finishes throughout the main house consist of wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and painted wood trim. The ceiling in the northeast front room has been covered with hardboard with the joints covered with lattice strips. Wide board wainscot to window sill height is present in most of the first-floor rooms and one second floor room. The two bathrooms have gypsum wallboard and ceilings with historic wood wainscot (first floor) and an area of vertical beaded board wall (second floor). All of the rooms of the main house except the first-floor rear west room (the original kitchen) and front west room on the second floor contain Federal style trim and mantels, with a higher level of detail in the front rooms on both floors. The original kitchen and one bedroom have Greek Revival style moldings and mantles that appear to be from mid-nineteenth century alterations. Period grain painting on doors and window trim dating to the same period is present in the second-floor northwest bedroom. The wood floors are a combination of early 20th century hardwood and early 19th century painted or refinished wide pine. Finishes in the ell are largely from the second half of the 20th century. In the first floor

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kitchen, the walls and ceiling are gypsum board and the floors are new wood-veneer engineered flooring. The second-floor room in the ell was finished in the mid-20th century and has Pickwick pine walls, pine floors, and Weldtex wood paneling on the ceiling. The shed/garage is unfinished on the interior.

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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1807, c. 1860

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The circa 1807 Captain Johnson H. Stover Jr. House in Harpswell, Cumberland County, Maine, is significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a locally significant example of Federal style architecture with mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style interior updates to several rooms. Its character-defining features include a symmetrical five-bay façade with pilastered door surround; a hipped roof; Federal style mantles and trim in the principal rooms and a triple-run stair with a newel post typical of local early-nineteenth century design. The

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house was built for a prominent local family and remained in their possession through two generations before becoming a seasonal summer home. This pattern of use and ownership was quite common for architecturally significant Maine coastal houses. It is among the largest and oldest houses in Harpswell and the only house of its size and style on the southern end of Harpswell Neck, where the majority of historic houses exhibit distinctly different Federal style details. The house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for the circa 1807 and circa 1860 periods of significance.

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

The Captain Johnson H. Stover Jr. House is a locally significant example of Federal style architecture associated with one of the founding families of Harpswell. At the time of its construction, the building would have been one of the largest and finest homes on Harpswell Neck. Documentation indicates the house was built by mariner and farmer Captain Johnson H. Stover Jr. (1772-1856) shortly after he purchased the property in 1807. This date corresponds with the Federal architectural style of the house. The house was significantly larger than most on Harpswell Neck at the time and featured well-detailed Federal style mantles and trim, particularly in the front rooms. The most notable exterior feature is the front door surround with paired pilasters and a paneled entablature framing a wide six-panel door and transom with a Federal style muntin pattern. The simple treatment of relatively narrow corner boards and restrained cornice below the hipped roof reflect the simplified Federal style detailing often found in rural Maine communities. This differs from the more elaborate facades that can be found on Federal style houses in more urban communities like Portland or Wiscasset. Those facades often incorporated elements such as Palladian windows, multi-story pilasters, blind arches, and modillioned cornices. In rural communities, such elaboration was not necessary to make an architectural statement distinctive from the local norm.

Published histories of Harpswell from the second half of the 20th century attribute construction of the house to Johnson Stover Jr.'s son, Abijah, who was born in 1823. This is at odds with the style of the house and is not borne out by deed research, which shows that the house passed from Captain Johnson Stover Jr. to his son, Johnson Stover III in 1857 and was sold by Johnson Stover III to his brother, Abijah, in 1859.¹

¹ The attribution of construction of the house to Capt. Abijah Stover appears to be rooted in a story, titled "Mercy Ellen and the Oranges", by Miriam Stover Thomas (1906-1989), published in her book *Flotsam and Jetsam* in 1973. The subject of the story is a commercial sea voyage undertaken by Capt. Abijah Stover, his wife Mercy, and their infant daughter. At the conclusion of the tale, it is stated that they returned to Harpswell and had this house built. The story says a former "block house" was moved 65' to serve as the attached shed, identifiable by the angled braces in the exposed frame. It also says that Abijah imported cypress for the doors. The cited source for these claims is Delphina Stover Thomas, who was the infant daughter in the story, and told the story to the author in the 1930's.

Abijah Stover was born in 1823 and his daughter, the infant in the story, in 1859. Even without the deed research documenting the construction of the house by Abijah's father c. 1807, the Federal style architecture would have been long out of style by the 1860's. The angled bracing in the shed is a typical element of timber frame construction and no documentation was found for a "block house" on the property in deeds, historic maps, or local histories. Several roof beams are mortised for purlins on the bottom side of the beams, suggesting they were reused from an older building. The reuse of

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The plan of the house includes a small central room on each floor that has doors from several surrounding rooms and no windows. Both these small rooms were repurposed as bathrooms in the 20th century. The placement and size of these rooms is similar to the typical location and size of a center chimney in an 18th or early 19th century house in the region but the framing (visible in the basement) clearly was not of sufficient size to accommodate the several hearths that would have extended beyond the outline of the chimney itself. Unlike many houses of the period in the Pejepscot region, this double-pile house has rooms of the same size in the front and rear. Most houses in the area have smaller rooms in the rear than in the front. The increased depth of the building to accommodate these rooms may have created the “left over” space at the center of the house. Less deep double-pile houses in the region often have a similar front and back staircase layout with the stairs back-to-back, sometimes with a connecting door below the landing level, as illustrated in *The Early Architecture of Bowdoin College and Brunswick, Maine* (Fig. 1).

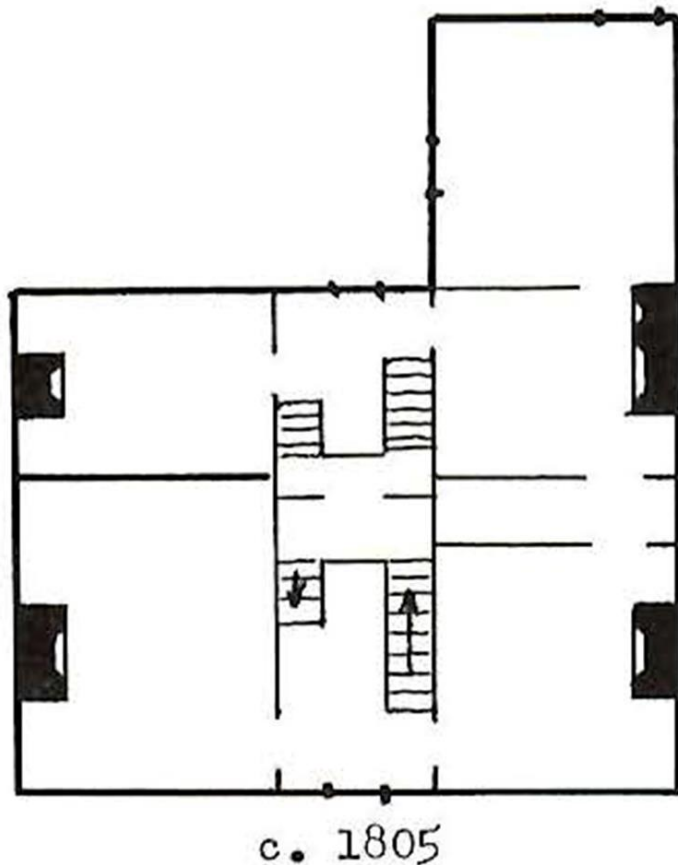


Figure 1

“Typical Floor Plan, c. 1805”

From William D. Shipman’s *The Early Architecture of Bowdoin College and Brunswick, Maine*, p. 60.

The depth of this double-pile house does not allow for front back rooms of the same size and is typical of the Brunswick, Topsham, Harpswell area. Many of these houses have back-to-back front and back staircases as shown here. Although the chimney placement is different in the Stover House, the plans are similar otherwise.

The Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House is deeper, with front and back rooms of nearly the same size and a steeper, winding, back stair, creating space for a windowless room at the center of the house.

The conversion of the interior rooms on both floors into bathrooms, and subsequent remodeling of the original first floor bathroom in recent years, have left little visible original material to study. It is possible that the building’s frame was reused from an earlier center-

an older frame when the house was built may be the origin of the moved “block house” in the oral history story. The “cypress” doors may be a reference to the grain-painted doors that remain exposed in one room.

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chimney house, but there is no evidence that it ever had a center chimney as a circa 1807 Federal style house. A small section of existing Federal period trim extends from the front hall into a portion of the first-floor interior room further suggesting no center chimney existed as a part of the Federal period design. Except for the installation of the two bathrooms and alterations to the back hall, likely at the time the kitchen ell was added, the plan remains intact from circa 1807. The plan with center rooms is unusual and valuable for what it can tell us about variations in plan.

Some interior trim details are similar to documented work by Brunswick area master-builder and architect Samuel Melcher III, particularly the reeded wainscot cap and unusual newel post on the front stair. An identical newel post can be found in the Holden-Frost House in Topsham and is documented as Melcher's work. Unfortunately, the Melcher account books located at the George J. Mitchell Special Collections and Archives at the Bowdoin College Library are missing for the years 1806-1811. No attribution to Melcher is being suggested for the Johnson H. Stover Jr. House, but it is worth noting that some of the work in the house closely resembles work by Melcher, the recognized finest master craftsman in the area during the period of construction. A number of carpenters who trained under Melcher worked on their own as well, so without documentary evidence attributions are not possible. Even without the builder identified, the workmanship and details reflect local Federal style design trends of the period.

The U.S. Census Schedule 4, Production in Agriculture for the year 1850 records 146 farms in Harpswell, Maine. The cash value of 127 farms was under \$3000. Twelve farms were valued at \$3000, four at \$3,500, and one each at \$4,000, \$4,500, and \$5,000. The Johnson H. Stover Jr. farm was third most valuable farm in Harpswell, at \$4,000. This degree of success as a farmer suggests the Stover heirs had the means to update several interior rooms in the Greek Revival style.

The house received minor updates and alterations in the mid-19th century, likely when it passed first to Johnson Stover III in 1857 or his brother Abijah in 1859. These included the addition of Greek Revival style trim in the original kitchen. Decorative grained and marbled paint finishes that remain partially exposed in two rooms may also have been added at this time. Decorative painting is likely present in other areas under later coats of paint. Alterations to a house are often related to changes in ownership. The oral history story referenced in footnote 1 is clearly inaccurate in many respects (based on documentary evidence) but may be derived in part from alterations made to the house by Abijah and his wife Mercy, parents of the elderly woman who told the story (in which she was an infant) in the 1930's. The reference to moving a building sixty-five feet could relate to the kitchen ell added to the house and the "cypress" wood reportedly imported for the new house may relate to the grain painted woodwork in the second story front room that was remodeled in the Greek Revival style and retains visible grain painting on the doors and panels under the windows. It appears that additional grain painting has been painted over in this room and some decorative painting has recently been exposed on the northeast parlor mantle, suggesting that similar finishes may have been applied more widely in the house. Investigation in the surviving Harpswell tax records did not turn up any evidence to help date these changes with certainty. Without further documentary evidence, it is not possible to know exactly when the Greek Revival style alterations were made.

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Like many Colonial and Federal style houses on the Maine coast, the Stover house passed into the hands of wealthy summer visitors in the later 19th century and was “restored” for use as a summer home.² Alterations made at that time appear to include the addition of built-in shell cupboards in the parlor and sitting room, the porch on the side of the kitchen ell, and a now-gone front porch and portico. It appears that the board-form foundation was constructed under the kitchen ell and shed in the early 20th century, and the shed roof was raised half a story with knee walls during the same period. Since that date, the only apparent modifications have been limited to the kitchen, bathrooms, and the shed, where the floor was partially removed and a garage door added. The main block of the Johnson H. Stover Jr. House retains a high degree of integrity to the circa 1807 and circa 1860 period.

From October 28, 1889, the house appears to have been used primarily as a summer residence with limited periods of year-round occupation. The current owners use it as a summer home.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

The Stover family was among the earliest to settle in Harpswell. John Stover (1709-1786) arrived there from York, Maine, in 1727 and built a home a short distance south of the site of the Capt. Johnson Stover Jr. House. His father-in-law, Johnson Harmon, received the first deed for land on Merriconeag (now Harpswell) Neck from the Pejepscot Proprietors in 1727 and subsequently sold 50 acres to Stover.³

Like most early settlers to the Pejepscot region, the Stovers likely left their homes during periods of conflict with Native Americans and with the French. Typically, settlers returned to southern New England during these conflicts. Secure permanent settlement of the region only came with the end of the French and Indian War in 1760. The town of Harpswell was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts January 25, 1758 and the first town meeting was held March 30th of the same year, with John Stover as moderator.⁴ John Stover's son, Johnson Harmon Stover, was born in 1749 and died in 1827. His son, Johnson H. Stover Jr. was born in 1772 and died in 1856. His son, Johnson H. Stover, III was born in 1816.

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. purchased and sold land in Harpswell at several points throughout his life and likely inherited property from his father as well. His 1807 purchase of 85 acres from Mathew Martin appears to correspond with the lot the nominated house sits on. He had purchased 30 acres across the road from it from the estate of Jonathan Webber in 1805. Stover died in April 1856 and his wife Susanna in February 1857. In that year, a subdivision plan for a plot totaling 123.75 contiguous acres owned by the four surviving sons of Johnson and Susanna Stover on Harpswell Neck was drawn by Cyrus Cummings. This land may have included the site of John Stover's original home on the Neck. The irregular plot of land was

² Prominent examples of this pattern are the Nickels-Sortwell House in Wiscasset and Hamilton House in South Berwick, both now owned by Historic New England and operated as house museums.

³ Wheeler, 44.45 and 855.

⁴ Wheeler, 161-163

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divided into east and west portions by Harpswell Neck Road and extended from shore to shore. The plan divided it into 18 lots of varying size which were then divided among Johnson Stover Jr.'s four surviving sons, Johnson III (1816-1896), David (1819-1900), Norton (1812-1898), and Abijah (1823-1887). Johnson III received six lots totaling 32.5 acres, including two small lots with the homestead and barn on them; David received four lots totaling 30 acres; Norton received five lots totaling 31.25 acres, including the 2 acre point of land where his shipyard was located; and Abijah received four lots totaling 30 acres.⁵

Cumberland County Registry of Deeds Book 276, Page 343, records that "Abijah C. Stover, David Stover, and Norton Stover 2nd granted to Johnson Stover (3), lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 from Cyrus Cummings 1857 subdivision plan for the farm of Johnson H. Stover Jr. (deceased)" on May 15, 1857. This is one of a series of deed transfers in which three of the sons deed certain lots to the fourth son, formalizing the division of lots shown on the Cummings plan. Lot 1 included the house and lot 2 included the barn, located on the opposite side of the road down the Neck. Johnson Stover III retained ownership of the house and barn for less than two-and-a-half years. Cumberland County Registry of Deeds Book 297, page 272, records a transfer from Johnson Stover III to Abijah Stover of lots 1 and 2 from Cyrus Cummings 1857 subdivision plan on November 12, 1859. The deed notes "lot No. one, situated on the east side of the town road, containing one acre, and one hundred and fifteen rods, with the buildings thereon, - being the homestead of the late Johnson H. Stover, deceased. ... Also, lot No. two, situated on the west side of the town road, containing one acre and one hundred and fifty five rods, with the buildings thereon, - with all the privileges thereunto belonging: - reference being had for a plan of the above-named lots, made by Cyrus Cummings, Apr. 1857." Later records in the Registry of Deeds indicate that Johnson Stover III was residing in Yuba County, California, suggesting he may have sold the homestead to his brother when he moved west.

Capt. Abijah Stover resided in the house built by his father for the rest of his life, dying in 1887. The probate will of Abijah Stover, dated May 3, 1887, states "I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Mercy E. Stover the farm on which I now reside, containing sixty acres more or less with the buildings thereon situated in said Harpswell." His widow sold the farm two and a half years later. Cumberland County Registry of Deeds Book 563, Page 451, records that Mercy E. Stover (of Bath) sold to Emily DeBacon Page, wife of George Shepard Page of Stanley, Morris County, NJ, on October 28, 1889.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barker, Sidney. *Map of Cumberland County Maine*, J. Chace, Publisher, Portland and Philadelphia, 1857.

Beers, Frederick W. *Cumberland County Atlas*, Map of Brunswick, Harpswell, and West Harpswell, New York, 1871.

⁵ Cumberland County Registry of Deeds (CCRoD).

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Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, Books 287, 302, 483, 538, and 545, Plan Book 6.

Harpswell, Town of. Historic tax records held at Harpswell Historical Society, various dates.

Melcher, Samuel III and others. Samuel Melcher Account Books, George J. Mitchell Department of Special Collections & Archives, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, ME, 1803-1880.

Mitchell and Campbell. *The Harpswell Town Register, 1904*, H.E. Mitchell Publishing Co., Brunswick, ME, 1904

Shipman, William D. *The Early Architecture of Bowdoin College and Brunswick, Maine*, Brunswick Publishing Company, Brunswick, ME 1973.

Thomas, Miriam Stover. *Flotsam and Jetsam*, Harpswell, ME, 1973.

Wheeler, George Augustus and Henry Warren Wheeler. *History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, Maine and the Ancient Territory Known as Pejepscot*, Alfred Mudge & Sons, Printers, Boston, 1878.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, Portland

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 1.08 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 418797 | Northing: 4844935 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundary encompasses Harpswell tax lot 16-454, as shown on the attached Harpswell Tax Map detail.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the homestead lot "No. 1" identified in the 1857 Cyrus Cummings subdivision plan titled "A Plan of a Farm in Harpswell Owned by Mrssrs. Stovers, Surveyed and Divided April 1857," drawn to divide the estate of Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. among his four sons. This lot represents the current extent of land associated with the nominated building. The historic farm property has been divided, sold and built upon.

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott Hanson
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 306
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
e-mail: scotthanson@sutherlandcc.net
telephone: 207 620-6291
date: 2/27/2018

Form Edited By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 270 287-5435
date: March 10, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House

City or Vicinity: Harpswell

County: Cumberland State: Maine

Photographer: Scott Hanson

Date Photographed: January 22, 2018

Number of photographs: 13

*All digital images are labeled as follows:
ME_Cumberland_Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House_#.tif*

0001. View east from Harpswell Neck Road showing façade and southwest elevation of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0002. Detail view southeast showing front door and surround on Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0003. View southwest showing northeast elevation of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House, ell, and shed.

0004. View northwest showing southeast elevations of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House, ell, and shed with well cover structure at left foreground.

0005. View northeast from Harpswell Neck Road showing southwest elevation of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House ell and shed.

0006. View north in front hall of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0007. View southwest in front hall of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0008. View east in first floor east side front room of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0009. View west in first floor west side rear room (original kitchen) of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0010. View east in first floor west side rear room (original kitchen) of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State

0011. View east in second floor east side front room of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

0012. View south in second floor west side front room of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

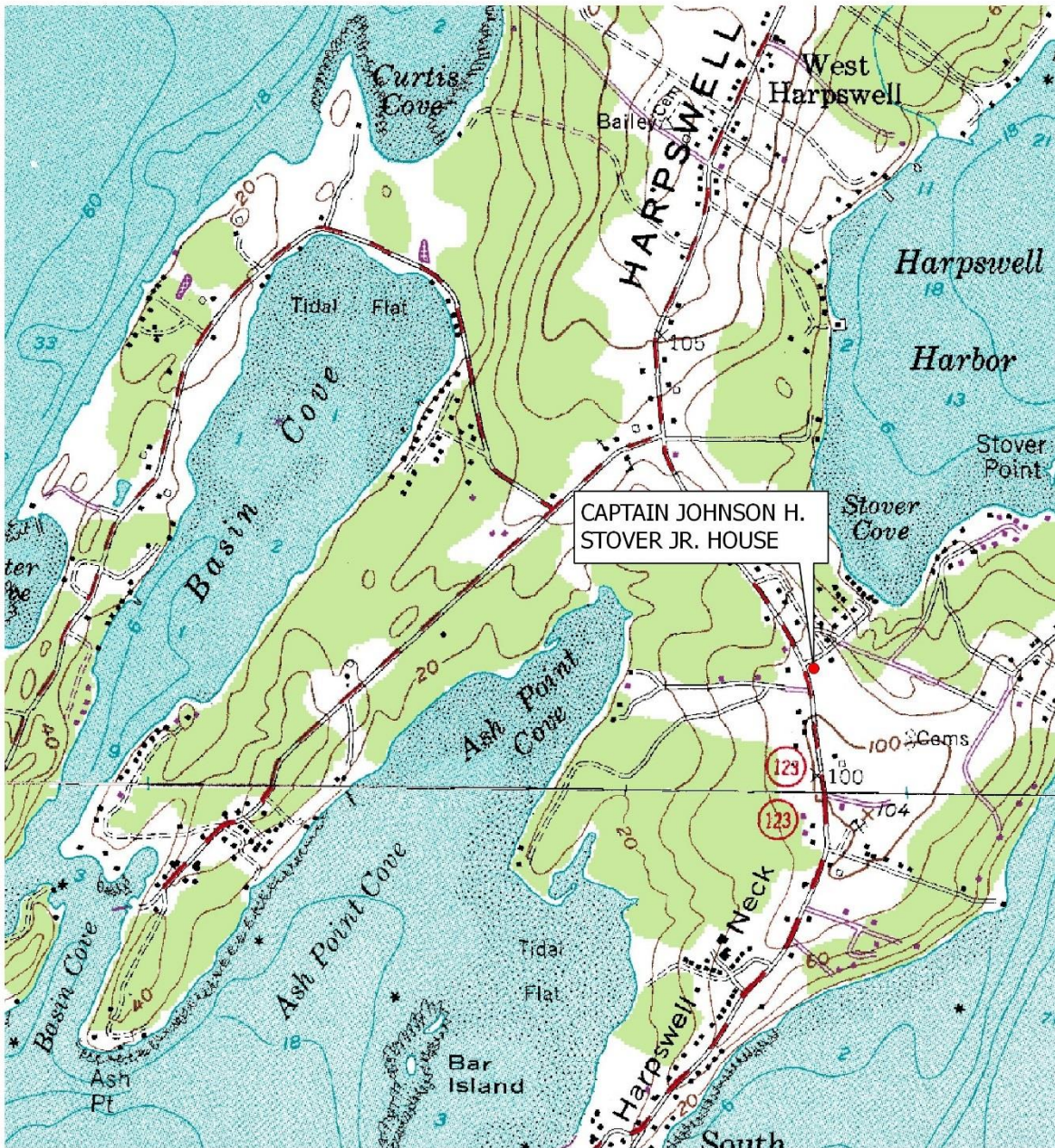
0013. Detail view of grain-painted door in second floor west side front room of Capt. J.H. Stover Jr. House.

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 100 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.

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State



**CAPTAIN JOHNSON H. STOVER JR. HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE
5 APRIL 2018**

UTMs NAD 83 19 / 418797 / 4844935

750 0 750 1500 2250 3000 ft



Figure 2

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State



Figure 3

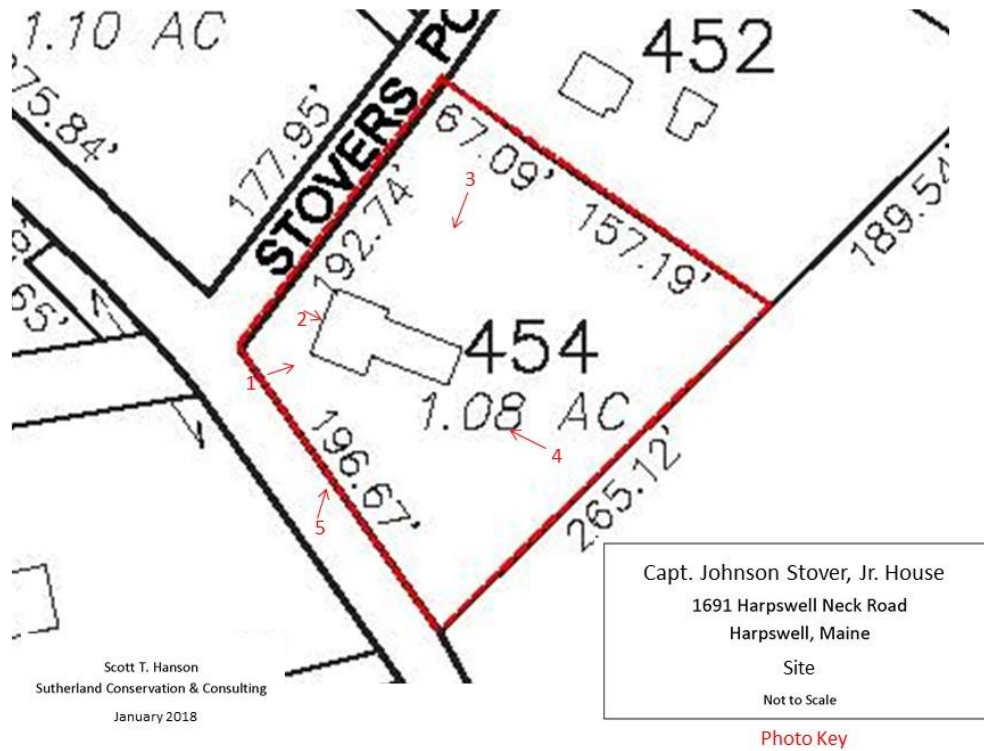


Figure 4 Detail Town of Harpswell tax map 16 lot 454

Capt. Johnson H. Stover Jr. House
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine
County and State

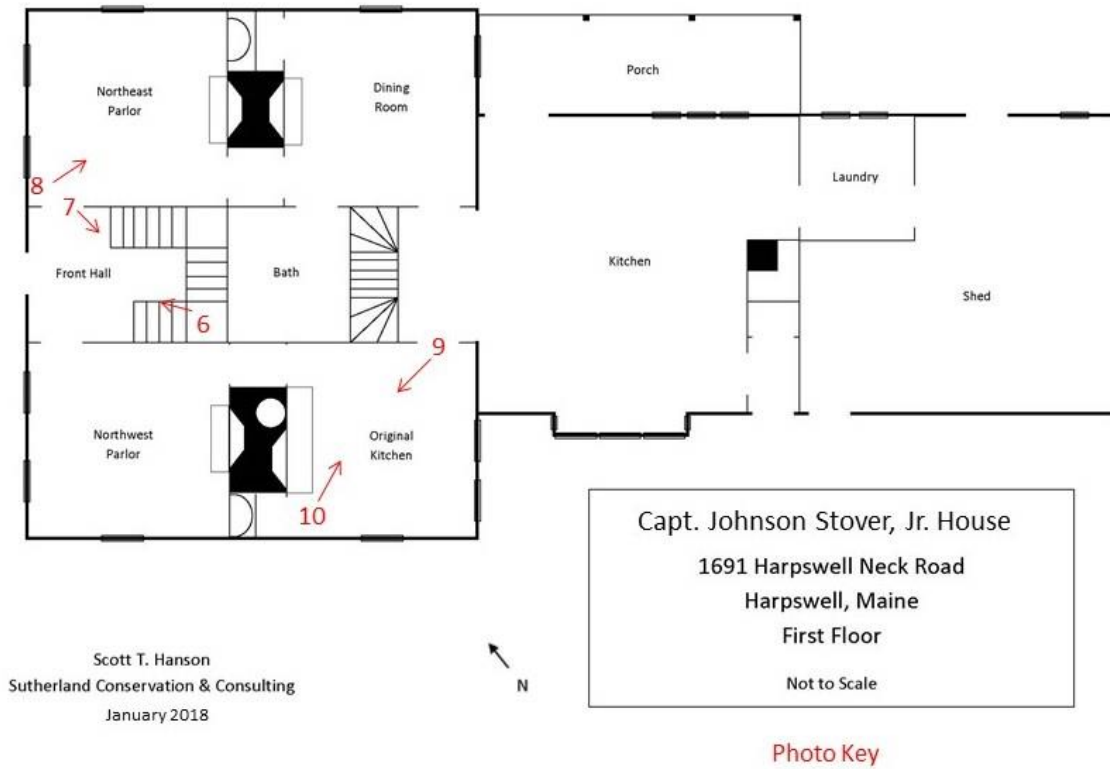


Figure 5

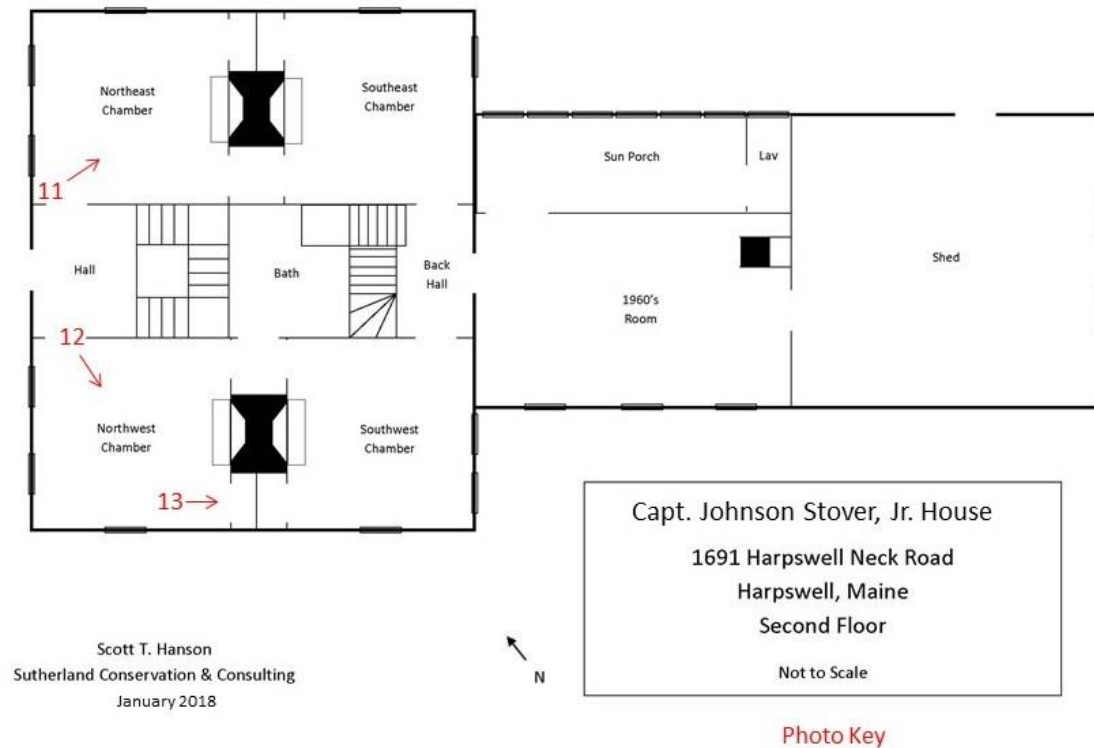


Figure 6

















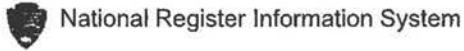












Evaluation/Return Sheet For Single/Multi Nomination

1 of 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Stover, Capt. Johnson H. Jr., House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: MAINE, Cumberland

Date Received: 5/9/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018 Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002592

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/20/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria: _____

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Back



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

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

8 May 2018



Control Unit
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find four National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine.

Stover, Capt. Johnson H., Jr., House, Cumberland County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Stover, Capt. Johnson H., Jr., House to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Union School, Oxford County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Union School to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

The Memorial Chapel, York County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Memorial Chapel to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Crescent Lodge, Cumberland County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Crescent Lodge to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.