

PH029620

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
JUL 17 1975	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	OCT 10 1975

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Robert Rose Tavern

AND/OR COMMON

John Banks House

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Off Long Sands Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

York

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First District

STATE

Maine

CODE

23

COUNTY

York

CODE

031

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

### CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

### OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

### STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

### PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

George Ernest Estate - Mrs. Wallace H. Wulfeck, Executrix

STREET & NUMBER

33 Ocean Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Palm Beach Shores VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida 33404

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

York County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Alfred

STATE

Maine

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In 1680 John Banks built a home near the ocean at York. This house survived the Indian Massacre of 1692 and later served as the basis upon which Robert Rose constructed his tavern in 1756. Rose's extensive remodelling left virtually no 17th century features intact, except for probably part of the foundation and frame. While primarily a mid 18th century structure, the tavern also shows signs of Federal style and Colonial Revival changes.

The Rose Tavern is a two story, hipped roof, ell shaped building. It stands on a granite foundation, is of frame construction, and has a clapboarded exterior.

The facade or east wall of the Rose Tavern displays an approximately symmetrical doorway and window arrangement. A projecting entryway is located at the center of the first story. The front of this entrance contains a door which is flanked on either side by a recessed rectangular panel and sidelights. The door and sidelights are enframed by four elongated pilasters. Above them is a simple entablature and a triangular pediment, the latter of which forms the gable end of the entryway roof. The design of the six panel door and the delicate, attenuated quality of the pilasters suggest that the entryway dates from the Federal period.

The entryway is flanked on the left by two windows with original nine-over-six sash. To the right is an early 20th century three part window which replaced the two original individual windows. The upper half of this three part window has a twelve pane sash in the center which is flanked on either side by a nine pane sash. The lower half contains three large single panes.

On the second story are five symmetrically placed windows, each with nine-over-six sash. A chimney projects from the southeast corner of the facade.

The north wall of the Rose Tavern contains two windows on the first story, both of which have undergone alteration. That at the northeast corner contains a twelve-over-one pane arrangement, while the one at the northwest corner has a six-over-one design. No windows are present on the second story. A chimney is located at the center of the roof near the cornice.

The south wall is twice as long as the north one, because it is part of the ell side of the house. Each story originally contained four nine-over-six pane windows. While this arrangement survives on the second story, the two center windows of the first story have been covered by an early 20th century enclosed porch.

The west or rear wall of the Tavern has two nine-over-six pane windows, on each story. From the west wall of the building's ell projects an additional one story gable roofed ell with a door in both its north and south sides. The west ell wall itself contains an altered two-over-two pane window on the first (See continuation sheet)

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story and an original nine-over-six pane one on the second. A chimney projects from the center of the roof near the cornice. The north ell wall has two two-over-two pane windows on the first story, while its second story features one nine-over-six pane window and one two over two.

The interior of the Rose Tavern exhibits a symmetrical plan characteristic of the 18th century. In the front part of the building is a central hallway with its original staircase. On each floor, the central hall is flanked on either side by one room. The ell contains a kitchen and a shed on the first story and bedrooms on the second. Woodwork throughout the building is predominately from the Colonial and Federal periods.

The architectural history of Robert Rose's tavern is one of continued change. From a 17th century dwelling, Rose fashioned a substantial 18th century hostelry, the straightforward Colonial lines of which have survived the alterations of more than two centuries.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1680 / 1756

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Robert Rose's tavern in York is significant as a rare surviving example of a pre-Revolutionary hostelry in Maine. It is also of interest in having had its origin as the 17th century home of John Banks.

John Banks was the son of Richard Banks, one of four Englishmen who came to York in 1642 from Scituate, Massachusetts, to settle on adjoining grants of land. Located on the ocean at Long Sands, north of York Village, these lots became known as Scituate Men's Row. John Banks was born in York in 1657 and built his home on the Row in 1680. Land at Long Sands had become available for ownership after Massachusetts disavowed the rights of the patentees and gave possession of the claims to the town. Shortly thereafter, one citizen after another applied for and received grants.

Richard Banks, who had become active in the public affairs of York, was slain in the Indian Massacre of January 25, 1692, along with two of his sons. Two other sons, Joseph and John Banks, survived. The latter's house was spared because the Indians apparently moved along the beach at Long Sands, missing a few dwellings which stood approximately 1000 feet inland from it.

Banks lived until 1723-24, serving several terms as a selectman of the town.

Robert Rose acquired John Banks' property in 1756 and extensively remodelled his 17th century house into a substantial two story hipped roof tavern of forthright Colonial design. Rose maintained a hostelry here from 1759 to 1782, periodically hosting meetings of the town selectmen. In addition, he was a skilled peruke or periwig maker and maintained a barber shop in front of the jail at York Village. He further supplemented his income as underkeeper of the prison and as a master of the House of Correction.

Robert Rose's tavern is of importance to York, one of Maine's first towns, for its connection with its early settlers, the Banks family. Moreover, the building is of statewide significance as one of Maine's few Revolutionary War period inns.

