National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

	RECEIVED 2280	MB No. 10024-0018
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MAT	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	110

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Prince, Cushing & Hannah, House	
other names/site number <u>Trappan, Ruth, House</u>	
2. Location	
street & number <u>189 Greely Road</u> city or town <u>Yarmouth</u>	I vicinity
state <u>Maine</u> code <u>ME</u> county <u>Cumberland</u>	code005_ zip code04096
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering prop Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Par meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be con nationally distatewide Diocally (See continuation sheet for additional/comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Maine Historic Preservation Commission State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See	perties in the National Register of rt 60. In my opinion, the property asidered significant
comments.)	
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification I hereby pertify that this property is: I determined eligible for the National Register. I hereby pertify that this property is: I determined not eligible for the National Register. I removed from the National Register. I other, (explain):	Date of Action 7,1,99

5. Classification

Cumberland, Maine

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) ContributingContributingNoncontributing
 public-State public-Federal 	□ site □ structure	1buildi
	□ object	sites
		struct
		object
		1Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a	pperty listing a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A		0
6. Function or Use		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling	<u>.</u>	Domestic/Single Dwelling
<u></u>	- <u></u>	
<u></u>		
7. Description		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Federal		foundation <u>Stone/Granite</u>
Greek Revival		wallsWood/Weatherboard
		roof Asphalt
		other <u>Center Chimney</u> , One-Story Ell and
		Wing

Narrative Description

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

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PRINCE, CUSHING, & HANNAH, HOUSE

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CUMBERLAND, MAINE

The Cushing and Hannah Prince House is a two-story, five-bay, Federal style frame dwelling that is sheathed in clapboards and covered by a gable roof. It has a center chimney, granite block foundation, and a one-story ell that is connected to a long one-story wing that was used, among other things, for the storage of wood and carriages. The house is located in an area of Yarmouth that still retains its rural agricultural character, although modern development is rapidly changing this landscape.

Facing southwest (for the ease of description the front elevation will be referred to as the west elevation), the symmetrically composed facade is comprised of a central entrance that is flanked on each side by a pair of two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Five similar windows on the second story are aligned with the openings below. Each window has fixed louver blinds. The doorway features a six-panel door that is framed by a surround composed of narrow molded pilasters, sidelights that extend about two-thirds the height of the door (the balance of which is paneled), and a louvered elliptical fanlight. Narrow corner boards rise to an overhanging cornice of moderate depth.

The south side elevation contains a two-over-two window, a side entryway with sidelights and a Federal style entablature, and a small non-historic window on the first story, a pair of widely spaced two-over-twos on the second story, and a single two-over-two in the gable peak. The front and rear cornices make short end returns, and the raking cornice is flush with the endwall. Unlike those on the south end, the windows on the north gable end are symmetrically placed with two on the first story, two on the second story, and one in the gable peak. There are two historic windows and a pair of modern casements on the rear elevation: one near the northeast corner of the first story, the casements in the center, and the third centered on the second story.

The ell is attached to the main block at the southeast corner where it projects beyond the east endwall. There is one two-over-two on its narrow west side; two double hung windows, a modern bay window, and a door on the south side; three windows on the north side (including a modern triple casement); and one in the rear gable peak above a shed addition. There are no windows on the east side of the wing, but the south end contains two groups of three six-pane sash, and the west side has five six-over-sixes and a pair of segmentally arched garage doors.

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CUMBERLAND, MAINE

The plan of the house is organized around the central chimney and staircase with a dining room located at the southwest corner, the parlor in the northwest corner, a back staircase at the southeast corner behind the side entrance, and a remodeled kitchen in the balance of the first floor (it appears that an earlier partition wall has been removed near the northeast third of the space). The main staircase, which rises through two inter-story landings, exhibits a mixture of Georgian and Federal styles with slender turned newel posts surmounted by tall square caps that match the depth and molding profile of the hand rail. The balusters are thin slats, and the outer string is decorated with an elaborate wave molding. Woodwork throughout most of the interior is generally from the Federal or Greek Revival period, suggesting that the house was either not entirely finished or it was subsequently updated with fashionable moldings. The parlor is especially noteworthy for the composition of its mantelpiece whose unpainted mahogany pilasters and architrave frame a broad frieze and rise to a deeply projecting cornice formed by thin layered moldings. The door and window frames in this room are symmetrically molded Greek Revival forms with corner blocks, and the window surrounds encase paneled shutters that fold back onto a narrow space on either side of the window. The mantelpiece in the dining room is of modest Greek Revival style design. Unlike many houses of this period in rural locations, the Federal style back stair has an open string (i.e. it is not enclosed), and features a single inter-story landing. The basement exhibits a pair of arched brick vaults that support the center chimney. The ell has been substantially remodeled, although its basic plan is probably similar to what it was historically.

Two historic photographs (one taken prior to 1913 and one taken after 1913 and prior to the 1960s) document several changes that have occurred to this house. The earlier view shows a mix of nine-over-six and two-over-two double hung sash in place in the main block and ell. In contrast, the later view reveals that all of the sash had been changed to a two-over-two configuration, and a porch had been added along the south gable end. It is not positively known when the porch was removed. The present owner plans to restore the nine-over-six fenestration pattern to the main house.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the pr for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that ha a significant contribution to the broad patter our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of per significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characte of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or posse high artistic values, or represents a signific distinguishable entity whose components individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or histo

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.
- \Box C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- □ **F** a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved signing within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more contin

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

X

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 #

Cumberland, Maine County and State

roperty	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
	Architecture
ve made erns of	
rsons	
eristics n or esses cant and lack	
ery.	Period of Significance
	c. 1785
	c. 1830
	Significant Dates
	c. 1785
	c. 1830
	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	N/A
	Cultural Affiliation
е.	N/A
ficance	Architect/Builder
	Unknown
uation sheets.)	

Primary location of additional data:

Other State agency

Federal agency

University

Other

Name of repository:

Local government

State Historic Preservation Office

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PRINCE, CUSHING, & HANNA, HOUSE Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

CUMBERLAND, MAINE

The Cushing and Hannah Prince House is a two-story five-bay frame dwelling which appears to have been substantially built about 1785, but was in all likelihood remodeled about 1830. In its overall form and exterior detailing, the house is representative of late eighteenth and very early nineteenth century rural farmhouses in Maine. It is located in a neighborhood of historic farmsteads along Greely Road whose contiguous agricultural landscape has, unfortunately, been altered by modern residential development. The Prince House is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion C for its local architectural significance.

According to research conducted by local historians, in 1785 Cushing Prince (1745-1827) purchased 122 acres of land from his father Paul Prince, consisting of Lot 5 and two acres of Lot 4 in the 120 acre division of [ancient] North Yarmouth west of the Royal River. It is presumed that the present house was built shortly thereafter. At the time that Cushing and his wife Hannah moved to their new home they had five children, and three more would be born on the Greely Road farm. Tax records show that in 1825 and 1826 the house was valued at \$420, whereas two barns on the property were valued at \$70.

After the death of Cushing Prince, the house and farm passed through a number of interfamily deeds until the various interests were acquired by his son Thaxter Prince and son-inlaw Levi Blanchard (who had married Olive Prince in 1825). In 1832 Levi Blanchard obtained 82 ½ acres from the northern section of the original Lot 120 that included the house. The 1833 tax valuation on the house and a shed set the value at \$675 and two barns at \$125. The value of the house rose by \$25 the following year. Descendants of the Blanchards occupied the house until 1912 when it was sold out of the family. It changed hands a number of times in the twentieth century, and in 1959 the size of the associated parcel of land fell to its present twelve acres. In 1960 the property was acquired by Ruth Trappan, a retired educator from New Jersey, and upon her death in 1997 it was left to the Yarmouth Historical Society. The historical society plans to sell the house with preservation covenants.

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CUMBERLAND, MAINE

The architectural history of the house has been the focus of some debate among historians who have studied the building. This debate centers on the difference in stylistic character of a number of the finishes in the main house, as well as on the substantial change in tax valuation of the building between 1826 and 1834 (at which point the size of the farm had been reduced by forty acres). In the absence of further information about how property assessments in Yarmouth changed over time and what outside factors influenced them, it is difficult to make a direct correlation between the assessed value of the Prince House and improvements that may have been made to it at any given time. On the other hand, the stylistic changes that are evident in the house are clear indicators that the building was either not completely finished on the interior until a generation after it was initially constructed, or that it underwent a substantial remodeling about 1830. It seems, for example, that the main staircase dates to the initial period of construction because of its late Georgian style. Similarly, the basic configuration of the house with its central chimney is typical of eighteenth and very early years nineteenth century farmhouses in Maine, and much of the Federal style woodwork dates from this period. However, the Greek Revival style trim in the downstairs rooms are probably contemporary with the occupancy of the house by Levi and Olive (Prince) Blanchard, whose ownership they assumed in 1832. Furthermore, the specific design of the front and side entrances is more typically found in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and not in the 1780s, suggesting that further changes might have been made in these areas to update the house's appearance. Perhaps a related change to the side entrance is the back staircase which is decidedly more Federal in form than the Georgian style front stair. In addition to the physical changes that are evident in the finishes, there has been some discussion about whether the ell may have been the earliest building on the site with the front block added sometime later, or whether the front block may have been raised. Unfortunately, the ell has been extensively remodeled over the years and there is little in the way of original fabric to test this theory, and there is no direct evidence to suggest the house was raised.

Although the precise construction history of the Cushing and Hannah Prince House is not known at this time, it nonetheless remains as an important local example of an early farmhouse which retains a high degree of integrity illustrating how such buildings evolved over time.

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PRINCE, CUSHING, & HANNA, HOUSE Section number <u>9</u> Page <u>2</u>

CUMBERLAND, MAINE

Bibliography

"Home of Ruth Trappan." Greater Portland Landmarks Advisory Service inspection report. November 4, 1995. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

"The Cushing Prince House." Yarmouth Historical Society, n.d. [1998]. Typescript copy on file

at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Name of Property

_(Cun	nberland	Maine	
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County and State

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property1	
1 3 Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting 2 1 9 4 0 1 8 1 0 4 8 4 9 9 0 0 4 4 4	0 1 4 6 0 4 8 4 9 6 3 0 asting Northing 0 1 2 9 0 4 8 4 9 8 4 0 ntinuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	·····
name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian	
organization <u>Maine Historic Preservation Commission</u> date	April, 1999
street & number <u>55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station</u> telephone	207/287-2132
city or town <u>Augusta</u> , state <u>Maine</u>	zip code04333-0065
Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location	
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage	or numerous resources.
Photographs	
Representative black and white photographs of the property.	
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)	
Property Owner	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Property Owner	
Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	_ telephone

for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property of eleven (11) acres occupies the Town of Yarmouth Tax Map 14, Lot 16.

Boundary Justification

The boundary embraces the entire rural lot that is historically and presently associated with the Cushing and Hannah Prince House.