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1 NAME	Illo Township (	Tape Cod How	ises Thematic Resources
HISTORIC E <b>arl</b> y	Wells Capes (before 1	800)	
AND/OR COMMON		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	
2 LOCATIO	N		
STREET & NUMBER			
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CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE	Maine	CODE 023	COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY CODE 031.
3 CLASSIFIC	CATION		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTUREMUSEUM
BUILDING(S)		UNOCCUPIED	
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	-EDUCATIONAL - X PRIVATE RESIDE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENTRELIGIOUS
OBJECT X Thematic		YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED	GOVERNMENTSCIENTIFIC
Group	BEING CONSIDERED		
4 OWNER O	FPROPERTY		
NAME 301	Mutiple Ownership		in the task that
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Wells	Historic Preservation	Committee Survey	
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DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Wells Municipal Buildi		
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# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
X EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED _XALTERED	X_ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

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

The nineteen structures included in this thematic group nomination are all so-called Cape Cod houses built before 1800 in the town of Wells, Maine.

Wells, during the early development and today, with the exception of a coastal strip along the beach and U. S. Route 1, is an essentially rural area with low population density. During the 18th and 19th centuries much of the region was cleared for agricultural purposes but today the interior has become reforested with second and third growths over a large portion.

The properties included in this nomination, as the title implies, are one-and-a-half story dwellings with single gable roofs. Most are five bays wide with a central entrance on the main facade which is on one of the sides parallel with the gable. Commonly they also feature a single central chimney. Typically they are low posted as compared with 19th century Capes and tend to have rather smaller windows than their later descendants. Frequently doors and windows are tucked snugly under the eaves of the roof.

Built as dwellings for varying sizes of families in a subsistence farm milieu, these properties range from relatively small, one room deep cottages with fairly steeply pitched roofs to broad rangy, often nearly square houses with expansive more gently sloping roof lines. More often than not ells and attached sheds are also present as contemporary or later additions.

In their variations these Wells Capes exemplify the humbler dwellings typical of rural Maine in the 18th century. For reasons discussed under Item 8 (Significance) Wells possesses a greater concentration of this type of property than any other easily definable area in Maine.

The development of the list of properties selected for this nomination came about as a result of a general survey of historic properties conducted by the Wells Historic Preservation Committee, a duly authorized agency of the Town of Wells. Survey leaders were Eugenie Sotiropoulos-Foss and Hope Shelley both of whom are residents of the area, familiar with its history and trained in deed research. They were assisted in technical aspects of the project by Frank A. Beard, Historian of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The survey included a road by road examination of the entire area of the town covering about 50 square miles. The 19 properties selected were chosen after visual examination of more than 60 Capes and study of photographs. The examples chosen were those deemed to have retained their original features with fewest changes and alterations. The most common reasons for exclusion were added dormers, changes in fenestration, and movement or addition of chimnies. Consideration was also given to the nature of accompanying structures, particularly if attached.

#### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW PERIOD \_\_\_PREHISTORIC \_\_\_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC .....COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_\_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_RELIGION \_\_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC \_\_\_CONSERVATION \_\_LAW \_\_\_1400-1499 \_\_\_SCIENCE XAGRICULTURE \_\_1500-1599 \_\_\_ECONOMICS \_\_\_LITERATURE \_\_\_SCULPTURE XARCHITECTURE \_1600-1699 \_\_\_EDUCATION \_\_\_MILITARY -SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN X\_1700-1799 \_\_\_ART ENGINEERING \_\_\_MUSIC \_\_\_\_THEATER X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_\_1800-1899 \_\_\_COMMERCE \_\_\_PHILOSOPHY. \_\_TRANSPORTATION ....INDUSTRY \_\_\_1900-.....COMMUNICATIONS \_\_\_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT \_\_\_OTHER (SPECIFY) .....INVENTION SPECIFIC DATES **BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8 SIGNIFICANCE

Among the communities first established in what is now the State of Maine, Wells, settled in the 1640's, alone lacked a harbor, river mouth or other shelter suitable for extensive maritime activity. Kittery and York to the south, and Cape Porpus to the north were all amply supplied with such geographical features. As a result, settlement and economic development in these towns was oriented toward the sea in the form of fishing and later shipping and shipbuilding. Wells, on the other hand, with little but an exposed beach along virtually the entire coast line, became an almost entirely agricultural settlement made up of small farms. While her neighbors developed a certain prosperity in the 17th and 18th centuries which was reflected in the development of town centers with some large and impressive houses, Wells remained a dispersed community of small dwellings, largely Capes.

During the worst of the Colonial conflicts at the turn of the 18th century, Wells Was one of only two or three communities to avoid complete depopulation, but so great was the devastation that there are no structures which can be definitely dated earlier than c.1710. This is true also of the rest of southern Maine.

Throughout the 18th century Wells continued as an almost purely agricultural area with relatively small landholdings and, as a result, a larger proportion of humbler dwellings, mostly Capes. Thus, because of its early date of settlement and its geography, Wells is possessed of a concentration these "houses that built America" - and Maine for that matter - unmatched elsewhere in the state in number and age.

It is hoped that on the basis of this nomination, research can be developed leading to a definitive analysis of the early Cape in Maine both architecturally and as it relates to economic and sociological factors in 18th century settlement patterns.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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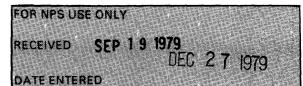
Connally, Ernest Allen, The Cape Cod House. Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XIX, No. 2. May, 1960.

Doane, Doris, A Book of Cape Cod Houses	s New York, 1970.
10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	ITM NOT VEDICIED
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See inventory sheets	UTM NOT VERIFIED
QUADRANGLE NAME <u>Kennebunk</u>	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:62500
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See inventory Sheets	
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLA	PPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
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<b>11</b> FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Frank A. Beard, Historian ORGANIZATION	21.3 - 19 - 18 - 5 
Maine Historic Preservation Commission	July, 1979
STREET & NUMBER 242 State Street	TELEPHONE 207/289-2133
CITY OR TOWN Augusta,	state Maine 04333
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFIC THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPE	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Histo hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and o criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	Kon Sal-
TITLE S.H. P.O.	DATE 9/5/79
FDR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATI	
Sally & Rolling	DATE 12/27/79
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE 12/27/79 DATE 12/11/79
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION (/	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Early Wells Capes (before 1800)



CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	9	PAGE	2	
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Bourne, E. E., History of Wells and Kennebunk. Portland, 1875.

Perkins, E. G., <u>Wells: The Frontier Town of Maine</u>. 2 vols. Ogunquit, 1970-71.