

56-2225

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: Southgate Farm
Other names/site number: _____
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: 577 U.S. Route 1
City or town: Scarborough 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Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Robert F. Mahoney, SHPO

Date

2/6/2018

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

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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 of the Keeper

3/26/18
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

2

3

buildings

sites

structures

objects

2

3

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

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Main House - foundation: STONE; walls: BRICK; roof: ASPHALT; Carriage Barn - foundation: None; walls: WOOD/Shingle; roof: ASPHALT

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

The town of Scarborough is located in southern Maine, approximately seven miles south of Portland in Cumberland County. Although the town was historically a rural agrarian community, it is better known today as a coastal resort destination. Of the roughly 70 square miles of the typically flat area that make up Scarborough, more than half is water, including four rivers snaking through the town (Scarborough, Nonesuch, Libby and Spurwink Rivers). The central geographic feature of Scarborough is a large saltwater marsh formed at the confluence of the Scarborough, Libby, and Nonesuch Rivers. The town's most heavily developed areas encircle the marsh in a series of small villages. Southgate Farm is situated in the southwestern portion of Scarborough in an area known as West Scarborough or Dunstan, the village's more historic name. Commercial properties surround the Southgate Farm on the west, south and east sides, while the rear portion of the lot and the land beyond to the north are fairly heavily wooded. The long, narrow 2.78-acre lot on which the farm stands is situated on the north side of U.S. Route 1 and holds one principal residence and four outbuildings. The southern half of the farm lot, on which the buildings stand, is relatively

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flat, while the rear of the lot slopes downward to a brook along the north lot line. The two-story Federal Style house is a substantial brick residence with a hip roof, center hall plan, rear ell, and rubble/brick foundation. Outbuildings consist of an early nineteenth century carriage shed and adjoining barn, a mid-nineteenth century shed/garage, and a small cottage from the mid-twentieth century. The main house and carriage barn are contributing resources to the National Register property; however, the barn, shed/garage and cottage have undergone a number of alterations over the years resulting in a loss of integrity and are noncontributing resources.

Narrative Description

The main house is set back from U.S. Route 1 approximately eighty feet, while the outbuildings are located just to the rear (north) of the house. All buildings are free standing, with the exception of the barn and carriage barn, which are joined at one corner. The main house is set close to the west property line, leaving open space on its east side, where an asphalt parking lot was created, with access to the street directly from the parking lot. A narrow unpaved driveway runs along the west side of the house and curves around the rear, between the rear ell and the carriage barn, and continues into the parking lot on the east side of the house. A poured concrete patio lies just east of the carriage barn; it is in very poor condition, being cracked and buckled as the result of tree root growth. While the rear of the lot is heavily wooded, the land on which the buildings stand is largely mown lawn with scattered mature deciduous trees in front of the main house, along the eastern property boundary, and dispersed among the outbuildings. The only other notable vegetation are low shrubs, which are overgrown and positioned haphazardly around the foundation of the house.

1. Main House (circa 1807-1809; Photographs 1-11) 1 contributing building
577 U. S. Route 1

The main house is a two-story Federal style brick dwelling with a number of ells and additions from various periods, including what appears to be an original two-story brick ell.

Main Block

The rectangular main block (approximately forty-eight feet wide and forty feet deep) rests on a foundation of rubble, brick, and granite. It is enclosed by a low-pitched hipped roof with four prominent brick chimneys (asymmetrically placed). Historic photographs indicate that the chimneys were originally higher and had arched chimney caps (see attached historic photographs). The chimneys were reduced in height and the caps removed (likely between 1950 and 1970). The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The

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roofline is defined at each elevation by a simple molded wood cornice. The brick exterior walls of the house are laid in Flemish bond and are currently painted. Window openings, which appear to be in their original arrangement, have splayed stone lintels (now painted) and plain rectangular sills; those at the first floor of the façade and side elevations are painted stone, while the others are painted wood. Most window openings on the main block hold wood double-hung windows in a six-over-six configuration (likely mid-late nineteenth century replacements), except at the second floor of the rear (north) elevation, where four windows hold what may be the original twelve-over-twelve windows. All sashes are covered by modern storm windows (a combination of aluminum and wood; likely installed between 1970 and 1990). Modern vinyl shutters (circa 1970s-1990s) are present at most windows of the façade and side elevations.

A single-story wrapping porch was added at the façade and side elevations around 1910. This Colonial Revival style porch features wood Tuscan columns supporting a simple entablature and a stick style balustrade that appears to be an original feature. Access to the porch is by means of wood stairs at the center and at either end of the façade and a secondary stair at the north end of the west side leading to a secondary entry. Wood hand railings were added to all the stairs (circa 1925). The western portion of the porch was enclosed (circa 1940-1950) with double-hung nine-over-nine wood windows set on paneled wood bases and topped by multi-pane transoms. Access to this enclosed porch is by means of a historic glazed wood door at the south end (visible in Photo 1) and a modern aluminum storm door set between original sidelights at the north end. The wrapping porch was enclosed along the entire east elevation of the main block in a similar manner (circa 1915), here with six-over-one windows and narrow vertical board siding at the base (Photo 7). Access to this enclosed porch from the open front porch is by way of glazed double doors with partial sidelights and a multi-pane transom (visible in Photo 2).

The façade (south elevation) of the main block is laid out with a central main entry flanked by four symmetrical windows at the first floor, and five symmetrical windows at the second floor (Photo 1). This historic main entry is set within a basket arch opening and holds a six-panel wood door flanked by partial sidelights with paneled aprons. It is not known if the door itself is original or a replacement but it appears to be a historic door. Above the door is an original elliptical fanlight supported on paneled pilasters.

The west elevation of the main block has three windows and a door at the first floor and four windows at the second floor, all set toward the north end of the elevation, leaving the southernmost bay empty of fenestration where the chimney is located (Photo 1). The enclosed porch obscures the entry and one window at the first floor. The entry, which appears to be an original or early feature, is set within a round arched opening and consists

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of a six-panel wood door beneath an arched fanlight (Photo 9). The door itself appears to be an original or early feature.

The east elevation of the main block has two windows set near the center of the wall between the two chimneys at both the first and second floors (Photo 7). The enclosed porch obscures those at the first floor. An added entry at the north end of the first floor provides access from the house to the enclosed porch; it is likely this entry was added when the porch was constructed around 1910. The entry has a simple splayed brick head and holds a multi-pane glazed wood door.

As the result of the rear additions, little of the five-bay north elevation of the main block is exposed (Photo 6). On the sections of wall that are visible, there is one window at the first floor and three at the second floor. The original brick rear ell covers the two westernmost bays, while a small brick shed addition (circa 1920) without fenestration covers the central bay at the first floor. A one-story wood-frame shed addition (circa 1910-1930) covers the easternmost bay at the first floor. This wood addition has a single door and a window on its north face. The entry holds a two-panel wood door, while the double-hung wood window has a six-over-six configuration. Access to the entry is by means of a simple wood stoop with hand railings. A smaller six-over-six wood window is located on the east face of this shed addition. An added wood fire escape (circa 1950-1970s) extends from ground level to the roofs of the rear additions.

The interior of the main block remains remarkably intact in terms of its layout and finishes, despite the building having been converted to apartments (circa 1970). There are currently four apartments in the main block - two per floor on either side of the central stair hall (see attached floor plans). The main entry opens into a central entry/stair hall, which remains in its historic configuration and retains many historic features, including the staircase, horizontal board wainscoting, and plaster ceiling molding (Photo 8). Four rooms originally opened off the central hall at both the first and second floors. Despite the addition of bathrooms for the apartments and minor modifications to floor plans, the interior retains a significant amount of historic fabric, including trim, mantelpieces, doors, and paneled wood shutters at many of the windows (Photos 10 and 11).

Rear Ell

The two-story rear ell has a rectangular plan (approximately sixty by twenty-two feet) and asymmetrical fenestration (Photo 4). Its roofline is several feet lower than that of the main block. Set on a concrete frost wall (no basement), the ell is constructed of brick (now painted), with the exception of the three southernmost bays at the second floor, which were rebuilt when the roof was raised on that portion of the structure to increase head height at the second floor (circa 1920). The upper level of the three southernmost bays is now sided

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with painted sheet metal siding. The southern raised portion of the ell is enclosed by a shallow gabled roof, while the rear (north) portion retains the original steeper gabled roof. The entire roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The eaves of the southern section of the ell are finished with a simple molded wood cornice, while those of the northern portion have a simple wood box cornice. Window openings in the historic brick walls of the ell's side elevations (east and west elevations) have painted stone lintels and wood sills. The added windows at the second floor of the side elevations have simple wood surrounds and wood sills. Windows at the north elevation of the ell are set in simple brick openings with wood sills. Windows of the ell vary in size and most are historic wood double-hung sashes in several configurations, including six-over-six, twelve-over-eight, and twelve-over-twelve; all are covered by recent aluminum storm windows. There is one modern aluminum window at the north end of the second floor (west elevation).

The west elevation of the ell features ten asymmetrically placed windows (four at the first floor and six at the second floor – Photo 4). There are two entries toward the north end of the ell at this elevation. Historic photographs indicate that there were entries in these locations as early as the late nineteenth century. Today both entries are framed by wood surrounds that appear to date to the mid-twentieth century and include wide paneled pilasters supporting a tall entablature with triglyphs. The northern entry holds a multi-pane glazed wood door with partial sidelights and a modern aluminum storm door. The southern entry holds a modern glazed metal door. Windows in the three southernmost bays are at the same level as those of the main block, however, windows and doors of the northern bays are at a lower level, reflecting a change in floor level on the interior.

As is the case at the west elevation, fenestration at the east elevation of the ell is laid out asymmetrically and at varying levels (Photo 6). There are four windows at the second floor, two of which are added paired windows that were installed when the southern portion of the roof was raised around 1920. This elevation also features two added entries, one at the first floor and another that was added at the second floor to provide access to a wood fire stair, a circa 2000 replacement stair. Both entries hold glazed wood doors that appear to date to the late nineteenth century; both doors are covered by modern aluminum storm doors. The doorway at the first floor is topped by a splayed brick head, while the second-floor entry has flat wood stock trim. An added brick exterior chimney projects from the north end of the east elevation.

The north elevation of the ell has an entry at the first floor, three windows at the second floor, and a single window at the attic level (Photo 5). The entry appears to have been added (possibly early twentieth century) and holds a multi-pane glazed wood door framed by flat wood trim. An added brick exterior chimney rises from the east end of this elevation. A small single-story wood-frame addition (circa 1910-1930) covers the two easternmost

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bays at the first floor of this elevation. The addition has a flat roof, clapboard siding, and a simple box cornice. There are two windows and an entry on the north face of the addition, with the entry holding a glazed and paneled wood door.

The interior of the rear ell has undergone significant change and little remains of the historic floor plan or finishes. The floor plan is quite convoluted, with several added staircases, hallways, and multiple floor levels to accommodate the four apartments that were installed in the ell (circa 1970s). Finishes date to various periods. Trim throughout is composed of flat stock, making it difficult to determine its age. It is likely that the only historic trim to remain is around windows.

2. Carriage Barn (early nineteenth century; Photographs 12-15) 1 contributing building
577 U.S. Route 1

The carriage barn sits just north of the main house and joins an adjacent barn via an addition at the northwest corner (Photo 12). The carriage barn has a rectangular plan (approximately sixty-two by twenty-one feet) and is enclosed by a steep saltbox roof finished with asphalt shingles. The roofline is defined by a simple fascia board. Exterior walls of the carriage barn are finished with painted wood shingles and trimmed with narrow flat corner boards. The structure was constructed with traditional heavy timber framing, which is exposed on the interior. Typically, the original unadorned principal posts are each supplemented by a pair of substantial side braces, supporting the wall plates, and a smaller single brace extending up to the rough-hewn beams. Rough girts run between the posts at both the lower and upper levels. The original framing was supplemented over the years as the result of continual efforts to stabilize the structure, so that today there is a mix of wood framing throughout. Original framing was supplemented by added braces at the lower level and slender posts at the second level. The roof appears to be later construction, with rafters and collar ties.

The two-story west elevation originally featured three wide carriage bays, the outline of which can still be seen in the two southernmost bays despite them having been partially infilled and fitted with wide barn doors, likely in the early to mid-twentieth century. The northernmost bay was replaced by a wide loading/vehicle entry with a vertical slat door and an adjacent pedestrian entry holding a glazed and paneled wood door, likely in the early twentieth century. Both these entries are trimmed with painted flat wood stock. The second floor of the west elevation is penetrated by five small, square, evenly-spaced windows that appear to be original or very early features; these windows hold a combination of six and twelve pane wood sash.

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The one-story east elevation has five small windows and two doors evenly spaced across the elevation (Photo 13). The window openings have wood sills and flat wood casings, and hold historic nine-pane wood sash. The two doorways are located at the northern end of the elevation and hold what appear to be late nineteenth century glazed wood doors. Doorways are also trimmed with simple flat wood stock. A recently added wood trellis projects off the south end of the elevation.

The south elevation is void of fenestration but has a vent centered at the top of the wall. Only the eastern half of the north elevation is exposed as a result of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century addition linking the carriage barn to an adjacent barn (Photo 14). There is a six-over-six double-hung wood window at the first floor and a small window with a six-pane sash at the upper level; both windows have simple flat wood casings. The connector addition is located at the second floor and is supported by wood bracing and posts. It is finished with painted wood shingles and trimmed with flat wood corner boards and window casings. There are two windows on the addition; one with a two-pane sash and the other filled with a single glass pane.

The interior of the carriage barn remains very much intact although in poor condition due to structural failure of the framing system. It retains the large open spaces at both the lower and upper levels, with exposed timber framing, wood plank walls, and wood flooring (Photo 15). A utilitarian wood stair provides access between the two floors in the main portion of the carriage barn, while an added enclosed stair at the rear leads to the second floor of the adjacent barn.

3. Barn (early nineteenth century; Photographs 16-18) 1 noncontributing building
577 U.S. Route 1

The two and one-half story barn has a rectangular plan (approximately fifty by twenty-seven feet) and is enclosed by a gabled roof finished with asphalt shingles. Narrow fascia boards at the eaves define the roofline. The exterior is finished with painted wood shingles, except for the south elevation and the three southernmost bays at the west elevation, which are covered by painted clapboards. Narrow flat wood corner boards define the building corners. Most sections of the barn lack a proper foundation and the wood sills are significantly deteriorated. There is a section of granite foundation visible at the southwest corner of the building but it does not appear that one exists elsewhere. Fenestration is irregular across the building, with many added doors and windows of varying types; the dates of the various modifications are unknown. All windows have wood sills and are trimmed with flat wood casings. Flat wood casings also frame the entries.

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The south-facing gabled elevation (Photo 16) has two small six-pane wood windows at the first floor, three six-over-six wood double-hung windows at the second floor, and a nine-over-nine double-hung window at the attic level. Windows were likely added circa 1900 when the south portion of the barn was renovated to create living space. This elevation also features a low pedestrian entry at ground level with a vertical board door. Modern vinyl shutters were added to this elevation more recently.

A similar door is centered on the west elevation (Photo 18) and is flanked by two additional doorways, each holding a historic four-panel wood door. A small six-pane wood window sits above the central entry, as does a small wood loading bay with a vertical plank door. At the north end of this elevation are three small windows holding wood sashes in various pane configurations at the first floor and a single six-over-six double-hung wood window at the second floor. At the south end of the west elevation there are two windows at the first floor and three at the second; these six-over-six double-hung wood windows were likely added circa 1900 when the south portion was renovated. An addition was removed from the center of the west elevation around the mid-twentieth century.

The east elevation features a small cross gable at the roofline (near the center of the elevation). There is an irregular arrangement of windows of varying sizes and types, including a small paired window, a small single window, and five double-hung six-over-six wood windows, two of which have modern aluminum storm sash. There is evidence of a shed addition having been removed from the south end of this elevation.

The north elevation has an off-center entry holding a four-panel wood door (appears to be a late nineteenth century feature). Three windows join the entry at the first floor, while there are two windows at the second floor; all but one of the openings hold six-over-six double-hung wood windows.

The interior of the barn is in very poor condition and has undergone considerable change over time. The interior was divided into a number of smaller spaces when the building was converted to use as housing for the farm workers (circa 1900). There remains just one small unfinished utilitarian space near the center of the first floor. The remaining spaces at both floors are consistent with simple early twentieth century residential finishes.

4. Shed/Garage (mid-nineteenth century; Photograph 19) 1 noncontributing building
577 U.S. Route 1

The current appearance of the shed/garage reflects alterations that were made to the building around the 1920s when the shed was converted to use as a garage at the first floor and chauffer's residence above. The only suggestion of the building's original use is the

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hoist arm projecting from the gable peak at the south elevation. This one and one-half story wood structure has a rectangular plan (approximately forty by twenty-seven feet) and is enclosed by a steep gable roof. The roofline is defined by unadorned fascia boards at the eaves. Walls are finished with painted wood shingles and trimmed with narrow corner boards and flat wood door and window casings. Both side elevations feature a large shed dormer. The building has an irregular fenestration pattern, with six-over-one wood windows and modern storm windows, except as noted below.

The south elevation has a set of modern double doors, in the former vehicle entrance for the garage, flanked by two small modern double-hung windows. There are four windows at the second floor.

The west elevation has one window at the north end of the first floor and three windows in the dormer. A brick exterior chimney projects from the center of this elevation.

The east elevation includes an entry at the south end (access to the upper level). The entry holds a glazed and paneled wood door that appears to date to the early twentieth century; it is covered by a modern aluminum storm door. The only other fenestration at this elevation are four windows in the dormer.

The interior has been significantly altered from the original shed. The first floor has been subdivided, the walls covered with drywall, and a suspended panel ceiling installed. The second floor was converted to residential use around 1900.

5. Cottage (circa 1940; Photograph 20)
577 U.S. Route 1

1 noncontributing building

The cottage is a single-story wood frame building with a gabled roof and rectangular plan (approximately thirty-six by fifteen feet). The gable ends are finished with simple fascia boards, while side elevations have exposed roof rafter ends. The exterior of the cottage is finished with horizontal board siding and trimmed with simple flat wood stock for corner boards, window casings and door casings. A recessed enclosed porch dominates the south end of the building and features bands of one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows. There are three additional windows at each of the side elevations. The interior is not accessible at this time.

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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.

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. 1807-1809

c. 1910

Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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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)

Southgate Farm in Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine is significant as a well-preserved example of a rural New England Federal style brick farmhouse with later Colonial Revival additions. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of Federal style design in its form, proportions, plan, detailing, and materials. The original main block features a rectangular footprint (nearly square), low hip roof, and elegant neoclassical ornamentation, all hallmarks of the Federal style. Constructed around 1807 as the home of local attorney Robert Southgate, the property functioned as a gentleman farm for more than a century. The property is also significant for the circa 1910 Colonial Revival changes, most noticeable in the wraparound porch. Although three of the older outbuildings on the site have lost integrity, the historic carriage barn remains largely intact and is significant architecturally as an example of early nineteenth century barn construction. The property is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture and is of local significance. The period of significance is circa 1807 to 1809 and circa 1910, when the house and carriage barn were initially constructed and when major Colonial Revival design changes were made to the house.

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

National Register Criterion C: Architecture

The Federal style emerged following establishment of the United States at the end of the eighteenth century and was commonly employed between about 1780 and 1830. Rather than being a radical break from traditional architectural forms of colonial America, Federal design was a refinement of the Georgian style, which pervaded eighteenth century American architecture. The Georgian style is characterized by symmetry and proportions based on the classical architecture of Greece and Rome, typically with restrained ornament. The Federal style was also strongly influenced by the neoclassical Adam style, which was fashionable in Britain at the time American independence was achieved and appealed to the new American citizens for its associations with the republican values of Rome. American designers had access to the most well-known of the Adamesque designs after 1792 when Robert Adam published his work. The Federal style is said to be “the creation of an affluent mercantile aristocracy.... concentrated primarily in the coastal communities of New England.”¹ These men were typically conservative and were bound to England by strong cultural and economic ties; “recognizing in the architecture of England the reassuring graces of a venerable tradition, they had no desire to depart from it.”² Instead, they modeled the new Federal style of architecture on the balanced and symmetrical platform of Georgian

¹ William H. Pierson, Jr., *The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles* (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1986), 212.

² *Ibid.*, 212.

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architecture and introduced the more highly refined detailing from the Adam style, thereby creating a distinctly new idiom that can be identified as uniquely American. The Federal style was favored by the Federalist aristocracy in the prosperous trading centers of the eastern seaboard from Rhode Island to Maine. These men became the patrons of the style, hiring the most talented architects in the country, notably Charles Bulfinch in Boston and Samuel McIntire in Salem.

As was common in Georgian style houses, the Federal style typically employs a center hall plan, classical details, and symmetrical form and fenestration. Where the styles diverge is in the detailing, particularly on the building interiors, where ornamentation was utilized more prolifically. In addition, Federal details are characteristically more delicate and finely articulated, commonly featuring classical motifs such as garlands, urns, and swags. In some cases, the only discernable difference between the Federal detailing and the preceding Georgian style ornament is a more delicate scale and more slender proportions for interior finishes, such as mantelpieces, cornices, moldings, door casings, and window mullions. Federal exteriors typically feature more highly ornamented entries with fanlights, flanking sidelights, porticos and ornate surrounds. Facades are often decorated with Palladian windows, cornices with decorative moldings, columns, flat window lintels (often splayed), and curving or polygonal projections. Fenestration was generally symmetrical with double-hung wood windows (commonly six-over-six pane configuration) and six-panel wood doors.

While the new American idiom of the Federal style drew directly from the Adam style for its motifs and detailing, it was simpler and more severe in its execution than the British model, perhaps due to the American's more provincial and conservative tastes. "House plans were less complex, ornament was thinner, flatter, and even more refined"³ and colors were more subdued.

In urban settings, the Federal style detailing was often applied to buildings constructed as part of a row but in the farming communities of New England the Federal style house assumed its most well-known form, the ubiquitous two-story structure with rectangular (often nearly square) plan and hipped roof with prominent chimneys. Federal houses were constructed of both brick and wood; the level of detailing found on Federal style houses was dictated by several factors, including affluence of the owner, location, availability of materials, and regional tastes. In some cases, exterior ornamentation was limited to an elliptical fan light over the main entry. A more vernacular version of the Federal house found in rural New England has a narrower rectangular plan with a side gable roof.

The house at Southgate Farm remains a well-preserved example of the Federal style with its nearly square plan, low hip roof with four large chimneys, center entry with partial sidelights and fanlight, side entry with fanlight, molded wood cornice, and splayed stone window lintels. The style and construction of the main and west side entry doors suggest they may also be original features. The interior retains many of its original Federal style elements, including a central entry/stair hall with curving stair, balustrade with slender balusters, molded plaster crown molding, and wood wainscoting. Principal rooms at the first-floor feature deep window jambs with paneled wood shutters, plaster crown moldings, and

³ Ibid., 218.

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three wide fireplaces with wood mantels variously decorated with Federal style ornament, including slender engaged columns, narrow ogee molding, paneled pilasters, and wood panels. There are three additional historic mantelpieces at the second floor decorated with dentils, paneled pilasters, and narrow ogee moldings. Much of the molded window trim and a few of the six-over-six double-hung windows in the main block of the house are also believed to date to the original Federal era construction.

The main house also attains significance for its later Colonial Revival styling. The Colonial Revival style, popularized in early twentieth century America, embraced Georgian and Federal principals of design in a distinctly new and generally more stylized manner. The Centennial Exhibit of 1876 in Philadelphia awakened an interest in America's colonial past and architects in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries increasingly took inspiration from colonial precedents. The most common features that characterize the style are columned porches, pedimented doorways, pilasters, symmetrical facades, and double-hung windows. Renovations to the Southgate House around 1910 included a large wrapping porch that gave the house a distinctly more fashionable Colonial Revival appearance. The porch, which extends across three elevations, features Tuscan columns supporting a simple entablature. Interior work was also undertaken as part of the circa 1910 house renovations, however, it is not known if any of the existing fabric dates to that period.

The carriage barn also attains significance for its architectural value, being a good example of its type: an early nineteenth century heavy timber frame carriage barn. It appears to have been constructed at about the same time as the main house. The three-bay carriage barn clearly demonstrates the affluence of its original owner, Robert Southgate. Carriages were considered luxury items and only the wealthiest citizens could afford to own and maintain the vehicles. As a result, the three-bay size was more rare than a single bay carriage house at the time. Many nineteenth century carriage houses were lost after automobiles came into common use in the early twentieth century and garages were built, many of them replacing earlier carriage barns. The Southgate carriage barn retains its original form, with saltbox roof, rectangular plan, and three large vehicle bays, two of which retain the original clipped corner entries.

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

Historical Background – Town of Scarborough

Early settlement of Scarborough followed a unique pattern, dictated by the extensive salt marshes and waterways that wind through the eastern part of the town. Rather than evolving around a single town center, Scarborough developed as various small villages separated by the marshland and rivers. Initial non-native settlement occurred in the 1630s on Stratton Island in Saco Bay, on the northern peninsula of Black Point (now Prouts Neck) where the Nonesuch River empties into Saco Bay, and at Blue Point, on the opposite side of the Nonesuch River from Black Point. These small communities relied on fishing and fowling to survive. In 1651 the village of Dunstan was established, about three miles upriver from the earlier coastal villages. The coastal villages encountered significant resistance from Native Americans and, although Black Point was resettled in 1702, the center of town

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activity shifted in the early eighteenth century to Dunstan, an important shipping and trading port. Cutting of salt marsh hay was a significant industry for owners of salt marsh acreage in Scarborough in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although agriculture was the principal occupation of Scarborough residents in the nineteenth century, locals were also engaged in shipbuilding, fishing, and lumber trades. Settlement moved further inland into the northern part of town as transportation routes were established in the nineteenth century. Construction of the Cumberland Turnpike in 1802 established the path of the current Route 1, followed by establishment of what is today Payne Road. The Eastern Railroad built a line from Boston to Portland in 1842, passing through Scarborough. Increased access to Scarborough not only benefited local residents and businesses, but also spawned a tourism industry in town, which continues today. At the same time, the increased road and rail traffic across the marshes adversely affected the salt hay industry, which began to decline at the end of the nineteenth century.

Southgate Farm

Southgate Farm was established on twenty-five acres of land purchased in 1805 along the "County Road" (now U.S. Route 1) in Dunstan village by Robert Southgate (1741-1833). Southgate acquired additional adjoining acreage the following year, to bring the total property up to about fifty-two acres. This acreage was essentially all the land bounded by what is today Route 1, Payne Road, and Milliken Road. The exact date of construction of his Federal style brick "mansion," initially known as Dunstan Abbey, is not known but the most reliable sources suggest it was started in 1807 and completed in 1809.⁴ The barn and carriage barn appear to have been constructed at the same time as the house or shortly thereafter.

Southgate was born and raised in Leicester, Massachusetts, where he eventually became a physician. He moved to Scarborough in 1771 and continued his medical career, but by 1796 had switched to the practice of law. He was appointed a judge for the Court of Common Pleas in 1800 and served as Justice of the Peace for forty years. Southgate was a prominent and well-respected resident of Scarborough who amassed considerable property in town (deed records listing thirteen property purchases between 1774 and 1817, amounting to over 325 acres). Most of Southgate's land was not contiguous, although the majority was in the western portion of Scarborough. Southgate's land holdings included substantial stretches of salt marsh. Production of salt marsh hay was an important industry to Scarborough in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and Robert Southgate was instrumental in experimentation to improve local production methods and increase yield. It is not known if and how each parcel of Southgate's land was used except the salt marsh land, where hay was cut. Regarding Southgate's agricultural endeavors, it was said that "no individual in town ever performed more labor in the same period of time, or made greater improvements in husbandry than Judge Southgate. Agriculture was his delight. Few of his day better understood the adaptation of seeds to soils. Independent in property, he still devoted himself to all the duties of a practical farmer even in old age."⁵

⁴ Leonard B. Chapman, *Monograph on the Southgate Family of Scarborough, Maine Their Ancestors and Descendants* (Portland, Maine: Hubbard W. Bryant publisher, 1907) 8-9.

⁵ *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Vol. III. (Portland, Maine: Unnamed publisher, 1853) 224.

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Following Robert Southgate's death in 1833, his property passed to his son Horatio Southgate (1781-1864). Horatio was a Portland lawyer whose principal residence was in the city's fashionable West End at 60 Pleasant Street. City directories suggest that he resided in Portland as late as 1852, after which he moved to Scarborough full time. He served for twenty-one years as registrar of the Probate Court for Cumberland County, beginning in 1815, and in 1840 unsuccessfully ran for mayor of Portland. Scarborough tax records confirm that Horatio Southgate remained a Portland resident into the 1850s but perpetuated the family farm in Scarborough and spent enough time in Scarborough to have established a law office there.⁶ The local tax valuation for 1859 confirms that Horatio continued farming practices at his late father's estate, listing two horses, four oxen, twenty-four cows, and two sheep. In addition, he was taxed on 305 acres of land, including 139 acres of marshland.

Not long after the death of Horatio Southgate in 1864, his heirs sold eight lots, amounting to "all the real estate in Scarborough and Saco formerly belonging to Horatio Southgate," to Seth Scamman. This included "the homestead farm of Horatio Southgate... 40 acres between Payne Road and the Turnpike."⁷ Seth Scamman (1811-1894) was a member of a prominent family from Saco, Maine. He served in the Maine House of Representatives in 1855 and 1856. The following two years he was elected to the State Senate, where he acted as President. Identified as a farmer and grammar school teacher,⁸ Scamman also served as Superintendent of the State Reform School for many years. He moved his family to Scarborough and in 1870 at age 59 was listed in the federal census as a farmer. It is interesting to note that the value of Scamman's real estate that year was \$10,000, one of the highest in Scarborough. Together with a personal estate valued at \$5,250, also particularly high for the town at that time, he was certainly one of the most affluent residents of Scarborough. His level of wealth suggests that Scamman was continuing the tradition of operating a gentleman farm at the Scarborough property. By 1874 he had six horses, two oxen, five cows, three swine and fifteen sheep on the farm.⁹

In 1887 the farmstead along with fifty-two acres of land was sold to Fred N. Dow of Portland. Fred Dow (1840-1934) was a Portland native and son of Brigadier General Neal Dow. Until 1874 he reportedly ran a successful tanning business formerly belonging to his grandfather and later entered into a political career. One biography lists him as a newspaper publisher (President of Evening Express Publishing Company); President of Portland Gas Light Company; President of Portland Railroad Company; delegate to the Republican National Convention (1880, 1916, 1932); U.S. Collector of Customs (1883-85, 1890-95); and member of Maine State House of Representatives (1889-90).¹⁰ Dow was the fourth and last in a line of prominent gentleman to run the farm at Scarborough. He owned and operated the farm longer than any preceding owners (for forty-seven years, from 1887 to 1934) and was responsible for the greatest amount of change to the property since construction of the house, barn, and carriage barn in the early nineteenth century.

⁶ Chapman, *Monograph of the Southgate Family*, 12.

⁷ Cumberland County Registry of Deeds. Deed Book 336 Page 191, 1864.

⁸ Maine Memory Network website, www.mainememory.net. From caption accompanying portrait of Seth Scamman (Item 22004). <https://www.mainememory.net/artifact/22004>, accessed 5/20/2015.

⁹ Town of Scarborough Tax Valuation, 1874.

¹⁰ Henry Chase, *Representative Men of Maine* (Portland, Maine: The Lakeside Press, 1893) 19.

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The notes of Carolyn Wood Carter, whose father was foreman at the Dow farm from 1906 until 1933, provide an excellent glimpse of life at the farm during Dow's ownership.¹¹ Carter describes the property as including the original "brick house, ell, carriage house, and building used as a shed and a small barn" when Dow first owned the property. Dow built a cattle barn and hay barn west of the main house (no longer extant) to house his Jersey milk cows and Ayrshire cows, which he raised for beef. He later added an adjacent horse barn, which is now on a separate lot at 581 US Route 1 and was heavily altered for use as a commercial building. Dow's farm also included sheep, pigs, turkeys, hens, pheasants and pigeons. Husbandry was more than just a pastime for Dow, having registered pedigrees for his boar and three sows in The American Berkshire Record of 1917; several of his Ayrshire cows were recorded with the Ayrshire Record (North American listing of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association) in 1916. It is interesting to note that the names of all his registered animals included the word "Marshview," possibly his name for the farm.

Another improvement to the farm made during Dow's ownership was the addition of a water system (no longer extant) with a windmill and water tank. Water was pumped from the stream alongside the property to the large holding tank, providing water for cattle and household use. Dow also grew vegetables, berries, and fruit trees on the farm. The house, which was reportedly used as a summer home by the Dows, was also renovated during the family's ownership. A partition between the two rooms on the east side of the house was removed to create a large ballroom/music room. Dow also had bathrooms installed in the house. His daughter, Mrs. William Eaton is said to have restored the interior to "its former state of elegance, with new wallpapers, pictures, etc."¹² Dow also created a garage with living space for his chauffeur; this garage was likely created in the older shed/barn structure (referred to in this nomination as the shed/garage). Many of the modifications to the barn and carriage barn (noted above in the descriptions) were undertaken during Dow's ownership. When carriages fell into disuse, the large vehicle entries of the carriage barn were modified with sliding doors and new pedestrian entries were added. The upper floor of the barn was converted to sleeping quarters.

Following Fred Dow's death in 1934 the fifty-two acre farmstead was sold to Albert F. Hutchinson, who almost immediately began to subdivide the land into smaller lots, which were sold off between 1936 and about 1955. The main house, first barn, carriage barn, shed/garage, horse barn and 7 ³/₄ acres of land were sold to Madeline T. Albert in 1936. Albert converted the house to an inn, known as "The Southgate," which operated until about 1950. Albert's husband ran a hardware store in the old horse barn to the west of the house. The Alberts built a small cottage behind the main house during their ownership. In 1952 the Alberts further subdivided the acreage and sold the main house, first barn, carriage barn, shed/garage and cottage on a separate lot to Edith M. Whitlock, while the old horse barn was set off on a different lot and continued to function as a store. In 1955 Whitlock sold the house lot and its associated outbuildings to Chester and Helen Knight, who in turn sold it to Bob White, along with the two and three-quarter acres that make up the lot today. It is not

¹¹ "Doctor Robert Southgate House" (Unpublished paper in the collection of the Scarborough Historical Society, 1984) unpaginated.

¹² Ibid.

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clear exactly how the main house was used after about 1950, but around the 1970s it was converted to apartments, a use that continues today.

The Southgate Farm functioned as an active gentleman farm and rural retreat for more than a century in a community whose economy was supported by farming throughout much of its history. Between 1805 and 1934 four successive owners of the Southgate Farm, while deriving their wealth from careers in business or professional practices, maintained the farm and took up scientific farming as a leisure-time pursuit. This practice became increasingly popular in America throughout the nineteenth century as cities became more crowded and wealthy businessmen had the means to finance rural estates and/or summer retreats. The gentleman farms not only served as retreats for their wealthy owners but often the owners were quite serious about their study of agriculture and work undertaken in the areas of husbandry and cultivation yielded significant advances in agricultural technique. Robert Southgate, for example, was one of the first in the region to experiment with diking salt marshes to improve yields of hay and Fred Dow spent a great deal of time and effort on breeding techniques for his cattle. While the property is closely associated with this significant agricultural trend, it does not retain integrity due to the sale and alteration of associated farm land, buildings and structures.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baker, Sidney. *Map of Cumberland County, Maine*. Portland, Maine: J. Chace, Publisher, 1857.

Beers, F. W. *Atlas of Cumberland County, Maine*. New York: F.W. Beers & Company, 1971.

Carter, Carolyn Wood. "Doctor Robert Southgate House." Unpublished paper in the collection of the Scarborough Historical Society, 1984.

Chapman, Leonard B. *Monograph on the Southgate Family of Scarborough, Maine, Their Ancestors and Descendants*. Portland, Maine: Hubbard W. Bryant, 1907.

Chase, Henry. *Representative Men of Maine*. Portland, Maine: The Lakeside Press, 1893.

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Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. III. Portland, Maine: unnamed publisher, 1853.

Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, various documents.

Pickard, Mary. "Scarborough: They Called it Owascoag – Historical Overview,"
Scarborough.mainmemory.net (accessed 5/14/15),
<http://scarborough.mainmemory.net/page/1608/display.html>

Pierson, William H., Jr. *The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1986.

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“Seth Scamman, Saco, 1858,” www.mainememory.net (accessed 5/20/15),
https://www.mainememory.net/artifact/22004

Town of Scarborough, Maine, tax valuations, various years.

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: Scarborough Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 383-0937

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.78 acres

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: |

SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

4. Latitude:

Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 388174 | Northing: 4825465 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The National Register boundary includes the town lot identified by the Town of Scarborough assessor's department as lot number U034037.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary includes all land associated with town lot U034037. The farm at one time had approximately 50 acres of land, which was subdivided several times. In 1952 the existing lot was created. The lot holds all of the major buildings historically associated with the Southgate Farm, except the former horse barns, one of which remains standing on an adjacent lot, although it is heavily altered and no longer retains integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christine Beard, Architectural Historian
organization: Tremont Preservation Services
street & number: 21 Market Street
city or town: Ipswich state: MA zip code: 01938
e-mail: chris@tremontpreservation.com
telephone: 978-356-0322
date: February 2017

SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Form Edited By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain, Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: ME zip code: 04333
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 931-6289
date: November 13, 2017

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Southgate Farm

City or Vicinity: Scarborough

County: Cumberland State: Maine

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: 7/18/17 (Photos 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 19, 20)
2/26/15 (Photos 3, 8-11)
4/7/15 (Photos 13-18)

SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0001.tif
Main House - View northeast showing façade (south elevation – right) and west elevation (left) of main block
- 2 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0002.tif
Main House - View northwest showing façade (south elevation – left) and east elevation (right) of main block
- 3 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0003.tif
Main House – View north showing detail of main entry on façade (south elevation)
- 4 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0004.tif
Main House - View northeast showing west elevation of rear ell
- 5 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0005.tif
Main House - View southeast showing north elevation of rear ell
- 6 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm_0006.tif
Main House - View southwest showing east elevation of main block (left), north elevation of main block (center), and east elevation of rear ell (right)
- 7 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0007.tif
Main House - View west showing east elevation of main block (left) and east elevation of rear ell (right)
- 8 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0008.tif
Main House - View north in main entry hall at first floor
- 9 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0009.tif
Main House - View southwest in west side entry hall at first floor
- 10 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0010.tif
Main House - View southeast in east parlor at first floor
- 11 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0011.tif
Main House - View southeast showing detail of typical window in east parlor at first floor
- 12 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0012.tif
Carriage Barn - View northeast showing west elevation
- 13 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0013.tif
Carriage Barn - View northwest showing east elevation
- 14 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0014.tif
Carriage Barn - View southwest showing north elevation
- 15 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0015.tif
Carriage Barn - View south at first floor
- 16 of 20 ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0016.tif

SOUTHGATE FARM

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- | | |
|----------|---|
| | Barn - View north showing south elevation |
| 17 of 20 | ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0008.tif
Barn - View west showing east elevation |
| 18 of 20 | ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0018.tif
Barn - View southeast showing west elevation |
| 19 of 20 | ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0019.tif
Shed/Garage - View northeast showing south elevation (right) and west elevation (left) |
| 20 of 20 | ME_Cumberland County_Southgate Farm _0020.tif
Cottage - View northeast showing south elevation (right) and west elevation (left) |

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.).

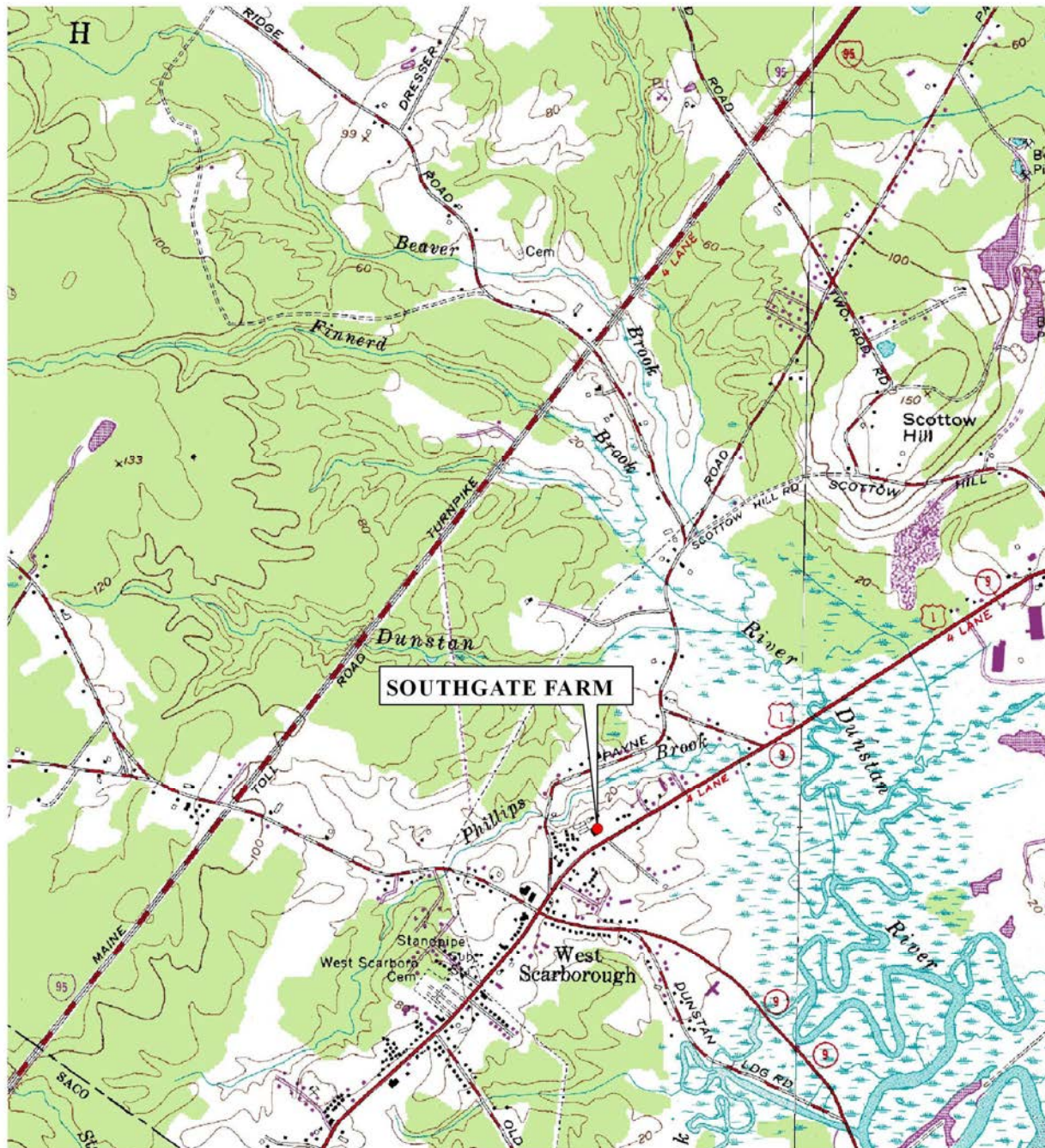
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Name of Property

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SOUTHGATE FARM
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE
2 JANUARY 2018

UTMs NAD 83 19 / 388174 / 4825465

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 ft

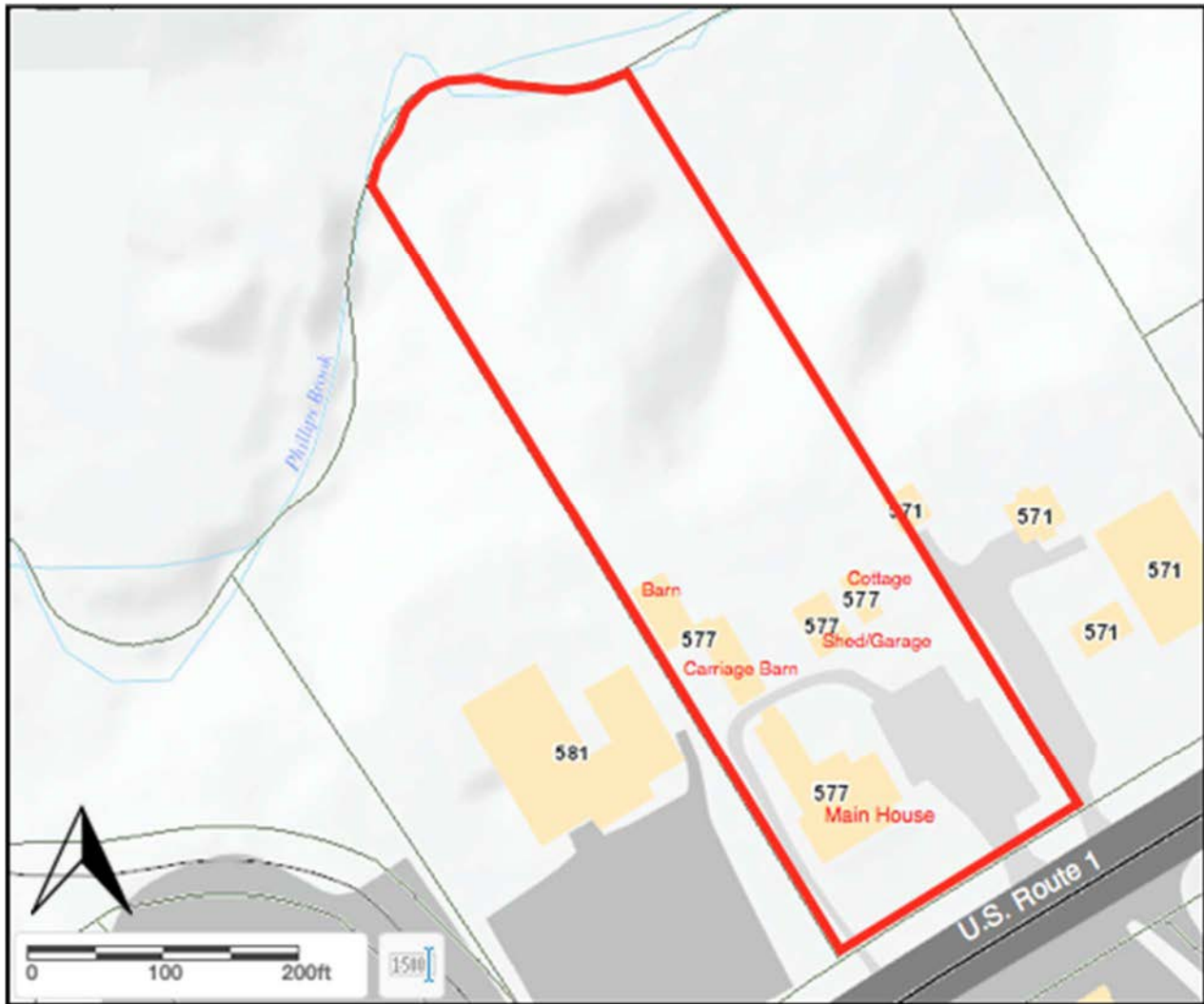


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Name of Property

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**SOUTHGATE FARM
SCARBOROUGH, MAINE
GIS MAP
(map retrieved May 25, 2017)**

— = NR & Tax Parcel Boundary

SOUTHGATE FARM

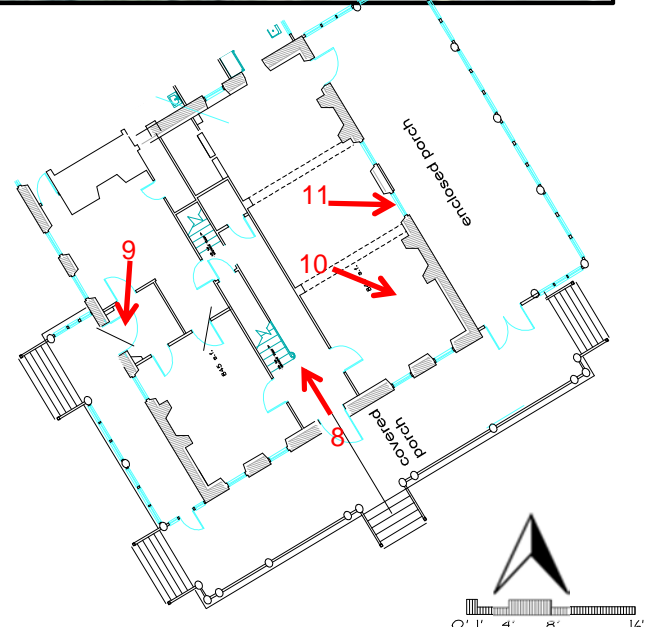
Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



**SOUTHGATE FARM
SCARBOROUGH, MAINE
SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY
(2015 image)**



SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

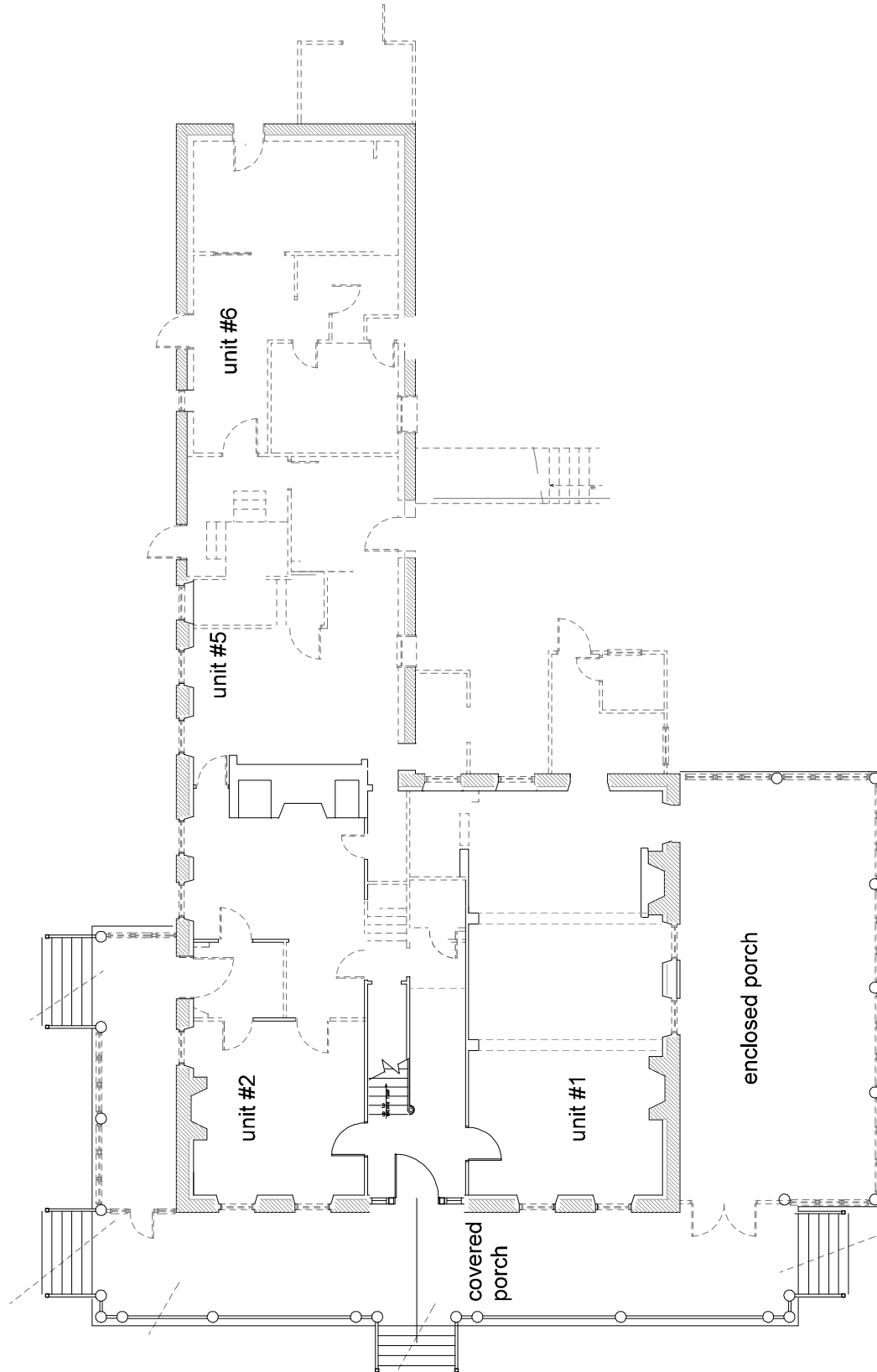
County and State



**SOUTHGATE FARM
SCARBOROUGH, MAINE
BIRD'S EYE VIEW
(2015 image)**

SOUTHGATE FARM
Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE
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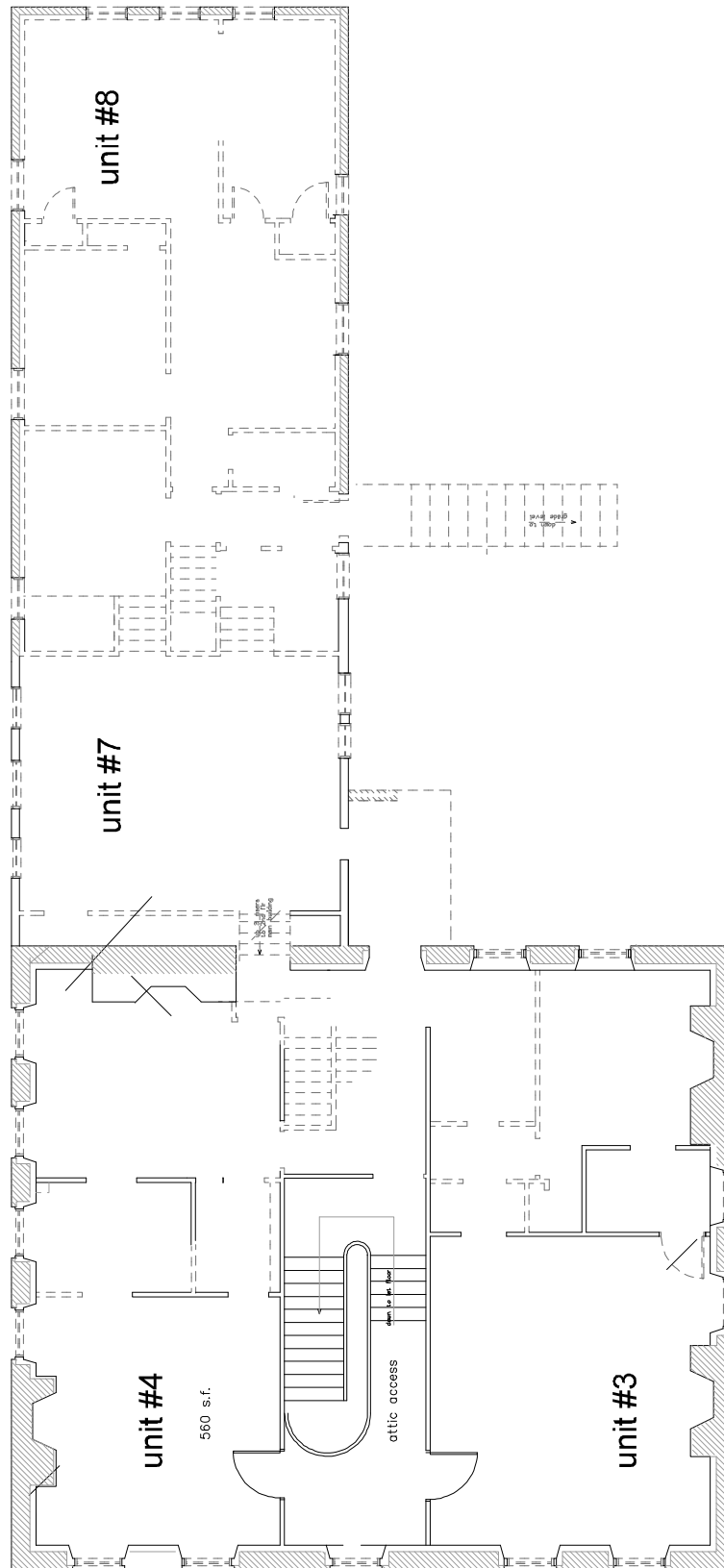
**SOUTHGATE FARM
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR
(May 1, 2017)**

SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



**SOUTHGATE FARM
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR
(May 1, 2017)**

SOUTHGATE FARM

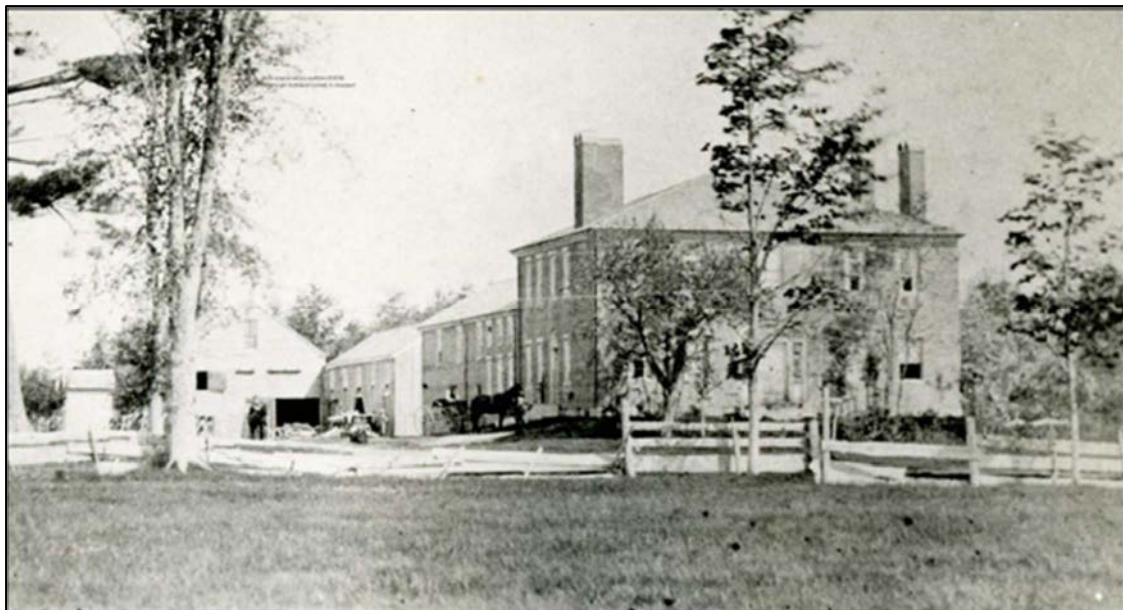
Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

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SOUTHGATE HOUSE
Circa 1898 View
(from collection of Scarborough Historical Society)



SOUTHGATE HOUSE
Circa 1900 View
(from collection of Scarborough Historical Society)

SOUTHGATE FARM

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



SOUTHGATE HOUSE
Circa 1910 View
(from collection of Scarborough Historical Society)







577



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Southgate Farm

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: MAINE, Cumberland

Date Received: 2/8/2018 Date of Pending List: 2/28/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/15/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/26/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002225

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 3/26/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria Criterion C, Architecture, POS: c. 1807-1809, c. 1910, AOS: local.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 3/26/18

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.



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

6 February 2018

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

Dear Mr. Beall:

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

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

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

The Herbert, Franklin County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Herbert 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.