

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 *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 _____

other names/site number Intervale Farm

2. Location

street & number 1047 Intervale Road N/A not for publication

city or town New Gloucester N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Cumberland code 005 zip code 04260

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Evan S. Andrews 11/26/03
Signature of certifying official/Title SHPD Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edison M. Beall 1/14/04
Signature of the Keeper 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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation GRANITE

walls BRICK

WEATHERBOARD

METAL / Tin

roof ASPHALT

METAL / Tin

other GRANITE

Narrative Description

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

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INTERVALE FARM

CUMBERLAND CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The circa 1811 Intervale Farm is set among open fields along Route 231 (Intervale Road) in New Gloucester, Maine. It is located less than 1 mile south of Fogg's corner, the southern most settlement in New Gloucester. This small collection of farmsteads and houses contains several late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses, the majority of which are center chimney capes or two-story, double-pile houses. Most of these structures are more modest than the resources recognized in the New Gloucester Historic District, which is situated about three miles north of Fogg's Corners; however at least six larger farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of Fogg's Corner retain their mid-nineteenth century barns, fields or outbuildings. Adjacent to the southern boundary of the Intervale Farm stands the Greek Revival Universalist Church, which was built on land set off from that of the farm in 1839. (NR: 88000887)

The east-facing, Federal style brick structure fronts a series of brick and frame ells that stretch in a long line to the west before connecting to the large, 2 story New England barn. Cut granite stone walls lie to the immediate north of the barn and the ells and mark the location of no longer extant agricultural outbuildings. Another cut granite wall with granite steps is located between the facade of the house and the road, and forms a flat grass terrace in front of the building. Six mature maple trees flank the road in front of the house before giving way to field stone walls extending north and south along the farmstead. To the south, an east-west running tote road divides the farm buildings from the fields and pastures. This road is lined on each side with fieldstone walls and maple trees. About five hundred yards west beyond the barn are the tracks of the former Grand Trunk Railway. The back pastures, which stretch to the south, north and west are criss-crossed by stone walls and dotted with ancient apple trees. The current residents own 118 acres of which 34 acres of open field and pasture envelope the farmstead, while the remaining parcels are planted in tree growth.

The Intervale Farm is one of only two brick structures built in New Gloucester before 1824 and the only two-story, hipped-roof structure with end chimneys in the Fogg's Corner area. The eastern facing facade is five bays wide. The main entrance is centered on the facade and is currently a six panel door with four-light side-lights under an arched wooden fan. Each of the two-over-two windows on the main mass of the structure is topped with a flared granite lintel and granite sill, while granite also forms the threshold under the front doorway. Three matching chimney stacks originally pierced the roof just above the eaves on the south, west and north elevations, although the southern stack has been cut off below the roof. The northern elevation features three bays positioned towards the rear of the structure, while the southern side has only two windows on each floor. An exterior side door providing access to the driveway had been originally installed between the first floor windows on this elevation, however it was removed prior to 1900, and a smaller window inserted in its place.

The interior of the main house at the Intervale Farm contains two front parlors and a central staircase in the front half of the house, and the large, former kitchen in the center rear of the house.

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Originally partition walls subdivided the rear of the house into three bedrooms and a side hallway, however the southern partition has been moved and the northern partition removed, thus enlarging the room substantially. In between the unheated southwest room and the southeast front parlor there was formerly a hall leading to outside door and a staircase to the second floor, the ghost of which is still visible in the walls of that room, which is now a bathroom. The floor plan of the second story is very similar to that of the ground floor, however the partitions in the back of the house are in their original positions.

The interior decoration of the farmhouse features modest examples of Federal era detailing. Both of the two front parlors have ogee and bead moulding around the doors and windows, wide pine floors and plastered walls and ceilings. The doors throughout the first floor feature six raised panels with ovolo moulding. Federal-era mantles are present in both of the parlors and the southeast chamber. Small closets are built adjacent to the chimneys in all four of the front rooms. Sadly, some of the original trim has been removed, including the original baseboards, chair rail and newel post, although the hand railing on the stair case is particularly graceful. The fireplace has been removed from the center room in the rear of the house, but the wide pine floors and remaining plaster walls are original.

The first ell behind the main house was added sometime after the front structure was built. The ell is one-and-a-half stories high with a gable roof, interrupted by a central chimney at the ridge. Positioned towards the north end of the west elevation, this section of the ell extends past the northern footprint of the main structure. Like the house, the ell is fashioned in brick, however the lintels over these windows, (some of which are original six-over-six sash), are rectangular rather than flared, suggesting a later, Greek Revival era construction date. There is little doubt however that the ell was added rather than original; a large cooking fireplace occupied the back center room in the main house (original kitchen), and previously exterior doorway, with granite threshold provides access to the brick addition. In the interior, the ell contains a kitchen, pantry and hallway circling a 20th century fireplace, while upstairs are two small, plastered bedrooms and a hallway to the second level of the backhouses.

Adjacent to the west end of the brick addition are two wood framed, clapboarded, one-and-one-half story ells (or back-houses) with tin roofs. The dooryard elevation, or southern side of these back houses, contains two wagon doors and several windows on each floor, while the back side of the ells have a total of four bays on the first floor and five on the second. As with the brick ell, early or original six-over-six sash are present on the first floor while fixed four-light sash are tucked under the roof. Now combined under one roof, and matching in width and height, these two extensions were not built simultaneously, nor even necessarily in place. The easternmost of the two conjoined buildings retains evidence that it had been a 'stand alone' structure before being attached to the brick ell because exterior clapboards are still attached to the frame where it abuts the brick back wall of the ell. On the interior, the western section is constructed with an a-frame rod and truss system, which is lacking in the eastern section, and doubled sills and posts between the structures indicated their relative structural independence from each other. The windows and doors are carefully arranged on the door yard side of the back houses and create a very pleasing pattern of alternating windows and doors. On the interior, the eastern most ell contains a four-hole privy, wood shed,

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summer kitchen and stairs to the upper level, while the western section is used for vehicle storage. The upper story is unfinished.

The final structural element of the Intervale Farm is the 42' by 85' long, two-story New England barn. The facade of the barn faces east, and is attached to the western end of the back houses. A two-leaf, interior-sliding wooden door is centered on the facade, below a twelve light transom and two nine-over-six sash in the gable peak. The southern side of the barn contains five pairs of small, six-light sash and two doors, while the north side has no openings at all. The rear of the barn mirrors the front facade, with the addition of a single six over six window. The barn is built on granite piers and fieldstone foundation walls, and the basement of the structure is accessible on the south side. Nominally characterized as a bank barn, a earth-filled cut granite ramp leads to the rear sliding doors. Each of the elevations have been clad in red-painted tin siding with the exception of the front facade which retains it's painted clapboards. An asphalt roof covers the building. The interior of the barn features hand-hewn beams and a common-rafter, major purlin framing system. The southern side of the structure features a long line of pig stalls, but previously housed dairy cows. Four horse stalls and a square, wooden interior silo take up the northeast corner of the barn, while the northwest corner was reserved for hay. Hay lofts flank each side of the center aisle, and a center loft for additional storage has been installed high above the drive. The barn is in extremely good condition as a result of continuous use. No firm date has been established for the construction of the barn, however stylistically it appears to date from between 1830 and 1840. The entire complex, as spatially organized today, can be seen in photographs tentatively dated to 1870.

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- 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 significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1811 - 1953

Significant Dates

C. 1811

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Intervale Farm in the Fogg's Corner region of New Gloucester embodies both an initial architectural style and building material relatively unique to this section of town, and an evolution of spatial adaption that reflects almost two centuries of agricultural functions. The farm is comprised of a long complex of buildings (main house, ell, back houses and barn), fields, gardens and pastures, stone walls, tree lines and orchard remnants. The farm is located on Intervale Road, which receives its name from the one thousand acre fertile plain (intervale) east of the Royal River and south of New Gloucester Village. Set in an historically successful agricultural community, the Intervale Farm is one of six properties in the Fogg's Corner settlement that retain their agricultural associations, if not functions. Examination of historical documents reveal that the farmstead is a good example of a local, successful agricultural operation that flourished in the nineteenth-and early twentieth-centuries. The Intervale Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as an example of a connected farmstead, and under Criterion C, for its local significance as the only two-story brick structure built in New Gloucester prior to 1824.

The origins of the main house at the Intervale Farm are still uncertain. The first recorded deed that identifies the structure is dated to 1838 and reflects the sale of Ammi R. M. Cushman's brick farmstead to Micajah Plummer. The sale was made by his heirs after his death in 1837 at age 34. The first named party taking part in the sale was his mother Ursala Cushman, the widow of Jabez Cushman who had died ten years earlier. Part of the parcel that Plummer purchased from the Cushman heirs contained 6 acres across the street from the brick house. Ammi had bought this parcel from his father in 1826. The fact that Ursala and nineteen other heirs joined together to sell Ammi's home and farm suggests that this son, the next to last of the couple's twelve children, had inherited a right to his father's property that enabled him to claim and occupy the farm. Jabez Cushman was a wealthy man: in 1788 he was one of the proprietors of Buckstown (Bucksfield) although he lived in New Gloucester. He served as a selectman in New Gloucester in 1808 and served in the local militia as a captain, and also held the job of warning off illegal settlers in Buckstown in 1789. (History of Cumberland County, p. 330; Cole and Whitman, p. 67). Cushman was involved with over 150 recorded real estate transactions between 1760 and 1827. Although it is not known for certain if he built the Intervale Farm house, it is a structure that certainly would have been appropriate for a man of his social and economic stature. The estimated date of construction is 1811, based on an inscribed beam in the attic. Although this is an unreliable marker, the stylistic attributes of the building support this date. Because the structure faces the road, it is probable that it was built after the road was laid in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

In 1824, one of New Gloucester's founders, Isaac Parsons, reported on the town's first fifty year of history. In his comments, he identifies only two brick houses in town, out of 240 structures. The first is the subject of this nomination, and the second is a center chimney cape about 1.25 miles north of the Intervale Farm. The cape has a very similar fan above the front door (it is slightly flatter), but the lintels over the windows are not flared. The date of this structure is also unknown, but it is much more modest.

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than the house which was owned by at least one generation of the Cushman family. By way of contrast, the Intervale Farmhouse is a full two stories high, with the only hipped roof in the Fogg's Corner settlement. Additionally, the design of the main house varies from that of the other early structures in the neighborhood, all of which are fashioned around either center chimneys or paired, interior chimneys rather than chimneys on the exterior walls. Interestingly, the floor plan of many center chimney homes include front corner parlors and a back center kitchen, which is repeated at the Intervale Farm. However the use of three separate chimneys and a center hall reflects a more refined and advanced spatial arrangement. It also indicates that the owner had the ability to afford the construction of three, rather than one, chimney. While New Gloucester village is a community with several examples of significant Georgian and Federal architecture, none of these are constructed in brick. The Intervale Farmhouse is unique both in its materials, chimney placement and roof line, and is the best example of Federal architecture in Fogg's Corner.

The earliest indication of the agricultural functions of the farm come from the 1851 town tax assessment of Micajah Plummer's property. In that year his home was valued at \$375.00, which was well above the average. He had three outbuildings, (one of which was the barn on the former Cotton farm across the street), and 98 acres of land. His stock included 1 horse and 1 carriage, 2 oxen, a total of 14 cows, 1 pig and 42 sheep. It is probable that one of the out buildings was the current barn, but the site and function of the third is not know. The sheep may have lived under the existing barn, however the cut granite foundation to the north of the barn may also have been a sheep shed. Four years later Micajah and his brother Moses had cut the number of livestock they kept and eliminated sheep entirely. Within two years, Plummer sold his farm to Thomas Clark who was to occupy the structure for the next 30 years. Starting by 1864, only two outbuildings are attributed to Clark (the two barns), possibly indicating that the house and barn had been connected and the third outbuilding was incorporated in to this complex. As advocated by progressive newspapers and agricultural societies, the connected farm complex enabled multipurpose agricultural operations to be centralized around the home. Both indoor and out door work spaces were formed, the most important of these being the south facing dooryard, as is present at the Intervale Farm. Interestingly, researcher Thomas Hubka has found that many of the regions in which there are significant numbers of connected farm complexes occurred near older, Colonial town, and that "proximity to concentrations of early nineteenth-century Federal estate also seems to have been a factor in the popularization of connected farms". Finally, areas with concentrations of connected farms, such as are found in New Gloucester and Yarmouth to the south, were generally continually prosperous.

Although Clark consistently kept 3 swine until 1870, the focus of his livelihood shifted from sheep (23 in 1864 and 1865) to dairy cows (23 in 1869 and 1870). Although the sheep industry was important throughout the nineteenth-century in Maine, the price of wool fell sharply, albeit temporarily, in the years after the Civil War. (Day, p. 43-46). Although the booming years of the dairy industry did not commence until the 1880s, the shift in agricultural focus was a natural reaction to the decreased profits returned from sheep farming and the possibility of increased income from cheese processing. During this time Clark also increased his stock of horses as well as the acreage of his farm. Photographs of the

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property circa 1870 include 2 horses with a hay wagon and one pulling a carriage. The house had twelve-over-twelve windows and the side door, as well as a gated picket fence in front of the house. The property is very well kept and appears prosperous.

In 1888 Thomas sold the property to Abbie Piece, wife of DR. Joseph Pierce of Warren, Rhode Island. Although they only stayed on the property for two years they continued the farming tradition with their three horses and seventeen cows. One of the reasons that dairying was so fruitful in New Gloucester can be traced to the rail lines that ran through the back yards of many farms, including the Intervale Farm, and provided ready access to markets for butter and milk. In 1841 the Grand Trunk Railroad (Atlantic and St. Lawrence) was built, connecting Portland to points north. The New Gloucester stop was located at Woodman's Station, about 1 mile north of Fogg's Corner. In 1871, a second line was added and in places the Portland and Kennebec extension of the Maine Central Railroad paralleled the earlier tracks. Immediately thereafter the first freight house was installed at Woodman's Station. In 1883 the New Gloucester Creamery was incorporated, and a new market was opened for local dairy farmers.

"The Construction of the freight shed followed on the heels of the inclusion of the New Gloucester Creamery in the milk-shed of the Portland Creamery Company, resulting in morning freight of filled cans and afternoon freight of washed empties. New Gloucester was the leading agricultural town in Cumberland County, due in large part to 1,000 acres of fertile intervale land along Royall's River. In 1887, when most Maine Farms had but several cows, New Gloucester's A. C. Chandler was milking nearly forty Jerseys in a 180-foot -long barn, raising sixty hogs, and putting up 200 tons of hay. Two other big farmers cut as much hay The creamery produced 2500 pounds of butter a week, fattening fifty hogs on the buttermilk. Butter was shipped to Portland. (Bunting, p. 190.)

The property changed hands again in 1890. According to local tradition Harris Jordan was a very successful farmer, as summarized in a story in the *New Gloucester News*:

"He was a farmer with twenty to thirty milch cows and heifers, horses, hogs, and hens and much hired help, many of whom came from Canada. Mrs. Jordan was a southern girl and brought colored help with her.

Harris Jordan was the son of a farmer in Webster...After working in the cotton mills in Lewiston, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, he finally returned to Maine and bought the large farm which at that time contained 275 acres. The tillage land was the best in the area, and Mr. Jordan raised hay, corn, potatoes, fruit and small grain. Water for the house and cattle was a problem, and at one time after Mr. Jordan's death, Mrs. Jordan had a windmill constructed to provide power to pump water."

Photographs taken in 1900 show that by then the windows had been replaced and the side door removed. A porch with ornate Victorian posts and bannisters was attached to the front facade, and the

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INTERVALE FARM

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original front door was replaced with Victorian double doors. Six horses were trotted out for the family photograph, which included several hired men as well.

Another change that Jordan made to the Farmstead was the installation of an interior silo in the barn. In 1895 Jordan had 33 cows; a sufficient number of cattle to make the investment worthwhile. According to historian Clarence Day, many of the smaller farmers did not avail themselves of this new technology.

“Some of these early silos were pit silos with walls of stone or concrete; others were of wood. For years the wooden silos were square or rectangular in shape and many of them were built inside the barn. Square silos were likely to burst if they were not properly built, so great was the pressure of the silage when they were filled. This difficulty was later overcome when round silos became the fashion.

The coming of the silo helped to widen the gap that already existed between the “home maker” farmer and the growing number of commercial farmers. Men who kept a dozen or more cows found corn silage a valuable addition to their supply of forage and usually had a cash income large enough to warrant the necessary investment. The self-sufficient farmer, on the other hand, had only a few cows and frequently could not feed silage fast enough to prevent spoilage. He was also handicapped because of the outlay required for erecting the silo and purchasing the needed equipment. For these reasons silos never became popular with small farmers in Maine even though they recognized their value. Among larger dairymen, however, the silo soon became common.” (Day, p 6).

The Jordans remained on the farm into the late 1930s and over the generations cock fighting, as evidenced by the order forms and receipts for prize fighting poultry found in the attic, were added to their other agricultural pursuits. Later inhabitants of the Intervale Farm shifted the focus of the farm to raising pigs, and also removed the front porch that the Jordans had added. Intervale Farm remains under cultivation today, and as the acres of pumpkins and flowers planted by the current owners thrive their beauty continues to add to the dignity, significance, and history of the almost two hundred year old farmstead.

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Cole, Alfred and Charles F. Whitman. A History of Buckfield. (Lewiston, Maine: The Journal Printshop), 1915.

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Day, Clarence A. Farming in Maine 1860 - 1940. University of Maine Studies Second Series, No. 78. (Orono: University of Maine Press), 1963.

History of Cumberland Co., Maine. (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck), 1880.

Hubka, Thomas C. Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn. (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England), 1984.

Lindsell, Robert M. The Rail Lines of Northern New England. (Pepperell, MA: Branch Line Press), 2000.

"New Gloucester's Heritage" in *New Gloucester News*. August 9, 1976. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Tax records, 1851 - 1898. Town of New Gloucester, Maine. Original documents located at the Town Office, Intervale Road, New Gloucester, Maine.

[Town of New Gloucester Bicentennial Committee.] New Gloucester Images. (Rockland, Maine: Mid Coast Printers), 1976.

INTERVALE FARM
Name of Property

CUMBERLAND CO., MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 34 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 9 3 9 9 4 2 0 4 8 6 4 6 2 6	3	1 9 3 9 9 6 8 3 4 8 6 4 1 9 0
	Zone Easting Northing		Zone Easting Northing
2	1 9 3 9 9 6 8 9 4 8 6 4 6 0 7	4	1 9 3 9 9 3 0 9 4 8 6 4 1 0 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 15 July 2003
street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132
city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -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.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 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 is defined by the Town of New Gloucester tax map number 8, lot 30.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The size of the Intervale Farm has fluctuated substantially in its history, from 98 acres in 1851 to 275 acres c. 1900. The current owners of the farm hold 118 acres, which have been pieced together from many real estate transactions over two centuries. Because the significance of the property, as nominated under Criterion A, stretches from c. 1811 to 1953, there is no one point in time at which the boundaries of the farm can be seen as the most authentic or representative of the properties history. The present boundary has been chosen for two reasons: this is the parcel of land on which the homestead and outbuildings are sited; and the 34 acres around the house remain under cultivation and retain their historic features, including orchard trees and stone walls. Beyond the above described boundary the farmland consists of tree growth and some pastures, but the continuity of the farm has been impacted by the power line cut, that forms the southern edge of parcel 30, and the rail lines that define it's the western edge.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
28 May 2003
East elevation; facing west.

Photograph 2 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
28 May 2003
South elevation; facing north.

Photograph 3 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
28 May 2003
Interior, southeast chamber; facing south.

