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.

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 25 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Goodwin, Edmund E., House
Other names/site number: E. E. Goodwin House
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: 503 Main Street
City or town: Sanford State: Maine County: York
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: Springvale

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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** x **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_____ **A** _____ **B** x **C** _____ **D**

SHPO-Me 9/18/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

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**

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:) _____

Dan Gibson N. Beall — 11.9.15

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC / Single family
DOMESTIC / Secondary building

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION / CULTURE / Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: The house has a grantie block, asphalt roof, and wooden siding of weatherboards and shingles. Trim elements and decorative are of wood and the chimmey is of brick.

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 Edmund E. Goodwin House is located in Springvale, a village on the northwest side of the York County city of Sanford, Maine. The house and its attached carriage house faces east onto Main Street, the primary north-to-south corridor that runs through Sanford and Springvale. Built in 1899, this balloon-framed three bedroom home displays many of the hallmarks of the Queen Anne style on the exterior and features an interior that has received very few updates. The building retains a high level of all aspects of integrity.

Narrative Description

Main Street in Springvale contains a mixture of residential, commercial, civic, and educational properties constructed throughout the nineteenth- and twentieth- centuries. In general, the residential properties are located on long rectangular lots with street frontage between fifty and one-hundred feet wide. The block on which the Goodwin House is located is

bounded by Edmund Street, John Street, Roles Street and Main Street[1]. The properties on Main Street are all residential and date to the later part of the nineteenth-century, while those on the rear lots and back streets are of later vintage. Immediately to the south is the former Sanford Town Hall (NR: 06001225), built for the town in 1873 by Edmund Goodwin, the father of Edmund E. Goodwin. The lot of the latter's house stretches from Main Street to John Street, although it diminishes in width from 65.5 feet on Main Street, to 39 feet before being further reduced to the width of a driveway as it intersects John Street. The lot is relatively flat with no formal landscaping. Several deciduous trees are planted along the south boundary line and two more are in the front yard.

There is a small lawn between the house and a cement sidewalk adjacent to Main Street. In plan, the house is oriented with its gable perpendicular to the street. The house is connected to the carriage house via a one and one-half story rear ell and one-story single-pitch shed. The two story front gable roofed carriage house is attached to the south side of the shed. An asphalt driveway runs along the south side of the house, and leads to a low ramp in front of the carriage house door.

Due to the presence of the ell, shed, and barn the massing of the building is irregular. The main mass is two and one-half stories high with a compound roof. The primary ridge line runs east-to-west, and centered near the ridge is a brick chimney. West of this the roof is intersected by two cross gables. The southern cross-gable shelters a one-bay deep by two-bay wide side projection. This width of this projecting feature also defines the front porch on the south side of the house and part of the ell and back porch located on the side of the rear ell. The northern cross-gable does not extend to the eaves of the main roof, but directly in line with this gable is a two-story bay window on the north wall. On the façade of the building is an attached entry porch and another two-story bay window.

The rear ell is shorter and narrower than the main house, and features one-story shed-roof extensions on the north elevation and on the south elevation –the latter contains the back porch and part of the kitchen. A brick chimney extends through the west end of the ell's ridge. Continuing west from the ell is the one-story shed. This part of the complex has an almost square footprint and is covered by a shed roof pitched down to the north. The south wall of the shed is attached to the two story carriage house. The carriage house extends towards the west twice again as long as the shed. A wooden cupola straddles the center of the carriage house roof.

The entire connected complex sits on a cut stone foundation. The stones under the main house and ell are regularly sized granite blocks with rusticated faces; those under the carriage house and shed are more irregular in terms of size, shape and finish. Asphalt shingles provide the roof covering. The siding is painted clapboard mixed with patterned shingles and all the corners are finished with painted board trim. The overhanging soffits on the main house and ell are decorated with dentil moulding and a narrow frieze and the same combination is repeated under the soffits of the bay windows and three porches.[2] All of the

[1] Edmund Street was named for Edmund E. Goodwin and John Street for his brother John. At one point they owned the block as well as surrounding land

[2] From a distance these appear to be dentils but upon close inspection are actually very small modillions.

windows and doors in the house are original, but the louvered shutters depicted in a c. 1900 photograph have been removed. In the bay windows the windows are narrow one-over-one sash, but on most of the remainder of the house, all of the ell, and the north wall of the shed the sash are in a two-over-one configuration. The west wall of the shed and the carriage house have two-over-two sash. In general the windows are trimmed in flat stock with narrow projecting hoods at the top.

In addition to the denticulated cornice, the three large gables (façade, south elevation, and front of carriage house) each feature bands of dark fish-scale shingles alternating with bands of square cut shingles. The one-over-one window in the south gable has an additional piece of scroll-cut trim affixed below the window sill, as does the two-over-two sash in the gable of the carriage house and the pair of one-over-one sash on the façade. There are also rows of fish-scale shingles between the first and second stories of the bay windows. At the base of these shingled areas the wall flares out slightly creating a shadow line that adds to the decorative treatment. On the bay windows another line of applied trim, in the shape of an inverted pendant or arrowhead, is applied under the flared course of shingles. Lastly, the base of the bay windows feature rectangular inset panels decorated with a double-arrow and bull's eye motif executed in scroll-cut wood. These panels are on both the two-window wide front and one-window deep sides of the bay windows.

There are three porches attached to the Goodwin House. The main entry porch is attached to the northern bay of the façade and has a square footprint and a hipped roof. The side porch is located along the south elevation, starting at the façade and ending at the south projecting wall. The back porch starts at the carriage house and stretches north for two bays. All three porches have lines of pierced, inverted cone trim at the roof overhang. The main porch and the side porch also have turned porch supports and a turned balustrade. Wooden latticework is used to obscure the foundation under the porches and the porch steps. A custom made batten-and-panel storm door with diagonal bead board panels covers the interior panel-and- glass front door, and a four-panel-and-glass storm door and interior door are located on the side porch and back porch.

Fenestration pattern

Façade: (East elevation). The front elevation is two bays wide with the two-story bay window in the south half and the main entrance and a two-over-one window in the north half. The gable contains a pair of one-over-one sash with shared trim. The side porch on the south side of the building, the one-bay south projection and the bay windows on the north elevation give the building a greater sense of width than is represented on the front wall alone. At the back of the complex the first floor of the carriage house has a large, internal slide barn door (decorated with a chevron pattern formed by narrow batten boards) and a two-over-two window on the north end of the wall, sheltered under the roof of the back porch. The second floor has a hay door, also featuring the chevron design, and there is a two-over-two window in the gable.

North elevation. The main house is two bays wide on the north elevation with a two-over-one window on each floor in the eastern half of the wall and the two story bay window unit in the west half. Above the bay window is a gable roof dormer with an oculus window. On this

elevation there is one two-over-one window on the ell extension, one two-over-one on the eastern end of the ell, and two joined two-over-one windows in the shed. The carriage house has no windows on its north side.

West elevation. There are three west facing wall planes on the Goodwin House. On the west wall of the main house a two-over-one window is positioned under the gable peak and another is positioned in the second floor, north of the ell's roof. The west wall of the shed contains a batten door and a two-over-two sash window. This elevation of the carriage house features two, small, fixed pane windows on the north side of the first floor, and a two-over-two sash under the gable peak.

South elevation. On the barn there are two widely spaced two-over-two sash windows on the first floor. There shed does not have an exposed south wall. The south elevation of the ell is divided into two: the western half, which is recessed under the porch roof, contains a narrow one-over-one sash (an anomaly, and perhaps a replacement) and a four panel and glass door. The eastern half, which aligns with the plane of the adjacent projection contains two separate two-over-one windows. Another set of two-over-one windows are on the first floor of the projection, above which are an adjacent pair of the same sash that share trim. In the gable is a one-over-one sash window. The fenestration on the south elevation of the main house consists of a single two-over-one sash on each floor. The side porch is in front of the first floor window.

Interior

The Edmund E. Goodwin House essentially is arranged on a side-hall plan, but the interior rooms expand to fill the footprint of the building. The main house contains a relatively narrow stair hall in the northeast corner and a larger, formal parlor is located to the south. Behind these two front rooms are an informal parlor in the south and the dining room to the north. A pocket door is located between the two parlors. Opening into the informal parlor is also a door and vestibule from the side porch. Both the dining room and the formal parlor have bay windows, and the former room also contains a small cupboard, a china cupboard, and doors to the pantry (in the ell-extension), the kitchen and a closet under the front stairs. The informal parlor also has a door to the kitchen.

Much of the ell contains the large kitchen and an eating nook (adjacent to the back porch). At the center of this space is a back stair that leads to the second floor. Adjacent to the north side of the kitchen – in the ell extension – is the pantry. The southwest corner of the kitchen contains a door to the back porch. In the west wall of the kitchen a chimney is centered between a door to a back bedroom and a door to the back hallway. Both of these spaces are located within the shed.

The back hall leads past a closet to an unfinished portion of the shed which contains work spaces and storage as well as the original kerosene tank for the cook stove. A door in the south wall of the shed provides access to the Carriage House. The first floor of this

building contains two stalls in the northwest corner next to which is a privy. The second floor was hay storage and the basement was originally used for additional storage.[3]

On the second floor are three bedrooms in the main house, one over each of the primary first floor rooms. The ell contains an original bathroom, a hallway with a large closet, and the back staircase. The attic is accessed via a staircase over the front stair. There is one finished bedroom in the east end of the attic; the remainder of that space is unfinished with exposed rafters.

Many of the interior spaces have not been altered in terms of finishes since the building was completed in 1899. Each of the front first floor rooms contains pine or fir floors (except for the hardwood floor in the dining room), unpainted moulded doors, and window trim with bulls-eye corner blocks, high baseboard, and original four-panel doors.[4] Throughout the house the door hardware dates to the early 20th century and highly decorative cast knobs, black-plates, escutcheons and hinges are present. The living room has original wall paper and a high picture rail. Although the house was built with a coal furnace the living room contains a (now?) blocked fireplace with a classically-styled surround and mirrored over-mantel. The stair hall also has original wallpaper (first and second floors), and a robust, Eastlake-style turned newel post with turned balustrade on the staircase. The dining room has bead-board wainscot and original wall paper. The formal parlor and stair hall retain their original electric light fixtures.

The wall paper in the informal parlor is new, as are the ceilings in that room and the dining room. They had to be repaired after a drop ceiling was removed. The pantry retains original beaded boarding on the walls and cupboards and deep drawers with decorative handles. A dumb-waiter is located in the wall of the pantry with the lift lowering to the cellar. The kitchen also has bead-board wainscot and fir floors, although the ceiling was restored in this room as well. The kitchen was outfitted with furniture – a kerosene stove is now in the shed – so there are no cupboards or counters in the room.

Upstairs many of the rooms have original wallpaper, and all of the rooms have plaster ceilings and either pine or hardwood floors. The bathroom is original to the house and the tub and sink are of the period, but toilet is newer.

It is interesting to note that the back hall to the shed and the barn has the same trim around the windows as the rest of the house, and bead-board that matches some of what was used in the pantry. Although there is a lot of un-painted woodwork in the house, much of what was used was stock moulding rather than custom made materials.

[3] When originally built there was another structure attached to the west end of the Carriage House. This was a roofed structure which covered a ramp that led into the basement.
[4] Linoleum rugs historically covered the floors in the parlor and informal parlor.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1899

Significant Dates
c. 1899

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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)

The Edmund E. Goodwin House in the Springvale village of Sanford, Maine was constructed in 1899 and is a late example of a well-detailed Queen Anne style residential structure. Built by a successful merchant, manufacturer, and community member whose family had once owned lumber yards and sawmills, this building has remained almost completely unaltered and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The house and its attached carriage house feature a complex roof line, projecting bays and windows, multiple porches and stylistic detailing including scroll-cut applied ornamentation, patterned shingles and modillions. On the interior the building retains its original plan, most of its historic finishes (including some original wall paper) and several rooms of original furniture. The Edmund E. Goodwin House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance under Criterion C. The period of significance is 1899, the year in which the home was built.

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

In many towns and cities there are homes that stand out. Often built by prosperous or influential families, these landmarks may be notable for their age, size or style, the level of ornamentation or unique design characteristics. Conversely, in many towns there are numerous buildings of a similar style or age, size or level of ornamentation that, because of their shared attributes may not necessarily garner a second glance. The Edmund E. Goodwin house falls cleanly into neither of these categories, although it has elements of both categories. What this house represents is a middle ground between extraordinary and common; it is a house of distinction built by a successful upper middle-class family. But what gives this house added significance is the extent to which it has been preserved.

Sanford Maine was settled starting in 1739 and incorporated as a town in 1768. The Mousam River, which wends roughly on a north to south trajectory through the town provided a good source of water power and the town developed several important industries through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including textile and shoe manufacturing. Two principal villages were established, with Springvale on the northern end of town developing earlier and Sanford, to the south, overtaking Springvale in terms of population, manufacturing and civic affairs in the later nineteenth century. Although historically only separated by two

miles both districts had their own commercial areas, residential neighborhoods and industrial facilities.[5]

Edmund E. Goodwin was a merchant and businessman who worked and lived in Springvale from 1877 until his death in 1915. In partnership with his father Edmund, and later his brother John W. Goodwin, he owned a factory that manufactured clothing and a retail clothing business with a store on Main Street. Initially Edmund E. Goodwin (or E.E. Goodwin) lived above the store, but in 1898, at age 46 he retired from that occupation and the following year built the home at 503 Main Street. He was by many accounts a successful man.

The home that Goodwin built was either significant enough due to its owner's reputation or its style to warrant mention in the local newspaper. On October 6, 1899 the *Sanford Tribune* noted simply that "E.E. Goodwin expects to occupy his new residence the last of the week".[6] In the late summer the paper noted that J. H. Makin was doing the plumbing, but in neither article did the author mention the name of the architect, nor did they do a follow-up story providing details of the house's fine lines, ample carriage house, stylish ornamentation or well-appointed interior.

Judging by the architecture in Sanford and Springvale, the late nineteenth-century was a period of relative prosperity. There were many very fine homes constructed in the city – especially those associated with the Goodall family, owners of the largest textile mills in town – but there were also many fine Queen Anne style houses with towers and porches, applied ornamentation or patterned siding, of relatively smaller dimensions on relatively smaller lots. Several of these are located on Main Street within half a mile of the Goodwin House and side neighborhoods feature other examples. As with the Goodwin House many of these were designed by now nameless architects, or perhaps were based on designs popularized by the pattern books of Palliser and Palliser, Shoppell or their contemporaries.

Review of eleven pattern books published between 1881 and 1909 did not identify a published plan resembling the Goodwin House. This does not eliminate the possibility that Goodwin based the design of his house on a pre-exiting plan, nor does it mean he did not use an architect or a local builder who worked without plans. All of these are possibilities, and for a house of this type and period each scenario could be correct. What this does reflect, however, is the extent to which national building styles – including perhaps to the nth degree the Queen Anne – had become popularized in Maine and elsewhere. And while this popularity resulted in a large number of moderately sized, ambitiously ornamented homes it does not negate the significance of a particularly good example of the style.

The E.E. Goodwin house has many of the characteristics of the Queen Anne style. It has an asymmetrical façade with a dominant front-facing gable but a compound roof silhouette of intersecting planes. There are appendages expanding the foot print, including attached primary and secondary porches, cross gables and two-story bay windows, as well as an ell and shed linking the house to the matching carriage house. The fish scale shingles, painted in

[5] Today the boundaries between the villages are visually indistinct as development stretches continually along Main Street from Sanford through Springvale.
[6] "Springvale News" in *Sanford Tribune* (Sanford, Maine: October 6, 1899), 4 and August 4, 1899, p 6.

bands of contrasting collars, and the scroll-cut relief panels under the windows contrast with the delicate trim elements including dentils, inverted cone brackets, and turned balustrades. The house is exuberant but modest, well-proportioned not monumental, and overall a good study of the style. Additionally important is that this building retains all of its original windows and doors and, with the exception of the removal of a covered back entrance to the basement of the carriage house and the removal of window shutters, the house is unchanged since it was first occupied by the Goodwin family in October of 1899.

While many houses retain integrity on the exterior the Goodwin house is also significant for the degree in which its interior has been unaltered. In enumerating the list of changes versus the list of original features it is more expedient to focus on the changes. Since having been purchased by the Sanford-Springvale Historical Society on June 30th 2014 only the following alterations have been made: linoleum rugs removed from the front and back parlors and floors re-sanded; drop ceilings removed in the informal parlor and dining room (and new sheetrock and crown moulding installed), the kerosene stove moved into storage, a first floor toilet located in the pantry extracated, and modern appliances (refrigerator and stove) removed. Two new light fixtures were added in the dining room and informal parlor as was wall paper in the latter room. The remainder of the house – light fixtures, plumbing, wall-paper, floors, trim, doors, appliances, features and built-ins are unchanged since the house was built in 1899.[7] A privy remains in the barn, a coal chute in the cellar and a kerosene tank (and feeder tubes) in the shed. The furniture in the front parlor is original to the house, as are pieces in the back parlor, and portraits of members of the Goodwin family, who occupied the house until 2014, still hang on the wall. The only thing missing is the bedding hay in the horse stalls.

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

The following biographical information on Edmund E. Goodwin was written by Harland Eastman, President of the Sanford-Springvale Historical Society.

> Young Edmund [Goodwin], born in 1852, went to New York City at the age of 15 to learn the mercantile trade. He was employed at first by a tobacco shop and then by a number of dry good stores. He returned to Maine in 1877 to go into partnership with his father. They built a factory on Water Street in Springvale for the manufacture of clothing. They specialized in pants and vests. A few years later they acquired a large store on Main Street in Springvale…The elder Goodwin retired in 1888 and a new partnership to carry on the businesses was formed between Edmund E. Goodwin and his brother John W. Goodwin. The partnership was dissolved in 1898 when Edmund E. Goodwin retired…

[7] The Sanford Electric Light Company as organized in 1886 and by 1890 many homes in Springvale had the option of electricity. The water company was organized at the same time and in 1897 a pumping station was built and water provided to much of the city. See *Sanford, Maine; A Bicentennial History.*

> Edmund E. Goodwin was a major employer in Springvale from 1877 to 1898 and leading member of the business community. He embarked on the construction of his home soon after his retirement. The quality of his residence was an expression of his successful career which included banking in addition to manufacturing and retail trade. In 1893 he was a founder and the first president of the Springvale Loan and Building Association. Three years later with Louis B. Goodall and others he founded the Sanford National Bank and became a member of [the] bank's first board of directors. ...he was also a major shareholder of the Springvale Aqueduct Company and served as clerk of that corporation.

During his "retirement" he went on to become the president of the new Springvale Woolen Co., formed in 1899.[8] However, shortly thereafter he suffered a stroke and was in poor health until his death in 1915. The house descended through his daughters and granddaughter until 2014 when it was sold to the Sanford-Springvale Historical Society.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Biography of Edmund E. Goodwin." In *Biographical Review, Leading Citizens of York county, Maine*, 196. Boston: Biographical review Publishing Company, 1896.

Possner, Capt. Albert L., Ed. *Sanford, Maine; A Bicentennial History.* Sanford: The Sanford Historical Committee, 1968.

Sanford Tribune. "Springavle News." August 4, 1899.

Sanford Journal. "Woolen Mill Assured." August 18, 1899: 6.

Sanford Tribune.."E.E. Goodwin Passes Away." April 3, 1915: 1.

Sanford Tribune. "Springvale News." October 6, 1899: 4.

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 # _____

[8] "Springvale News" in *Sanford Tribune* (Sanford, Maine: August 18, 1899).

☐ 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 381-0237, 0237a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36/100 acre

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:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19 Easting: 354719 Northing: 4813819

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundaries fo the nominated property known as the Edmund E. Goodwin House are depicted on the Town of Sanford tax map L16, lot 42.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents all the property directly associated with the Edmund E. Goodwin House currently and historically.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-1453
date: 16 June 2015

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: Edmund E. Goodwin House

City or Vicinity: Sanford

County: York State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 30 June 2015

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

1 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0001.TIF
Façade of house and carriage house as seen from Main Street, facing west.

2 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0002.TIF
Detail of front door and entry porch; facing west.

3 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0003.TIF
South elevation of house and east elevation of carriage house; facing north.

4 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0004.TIF
Rear elevation of carriage house (right), shed(center), ell and main house; facing east.

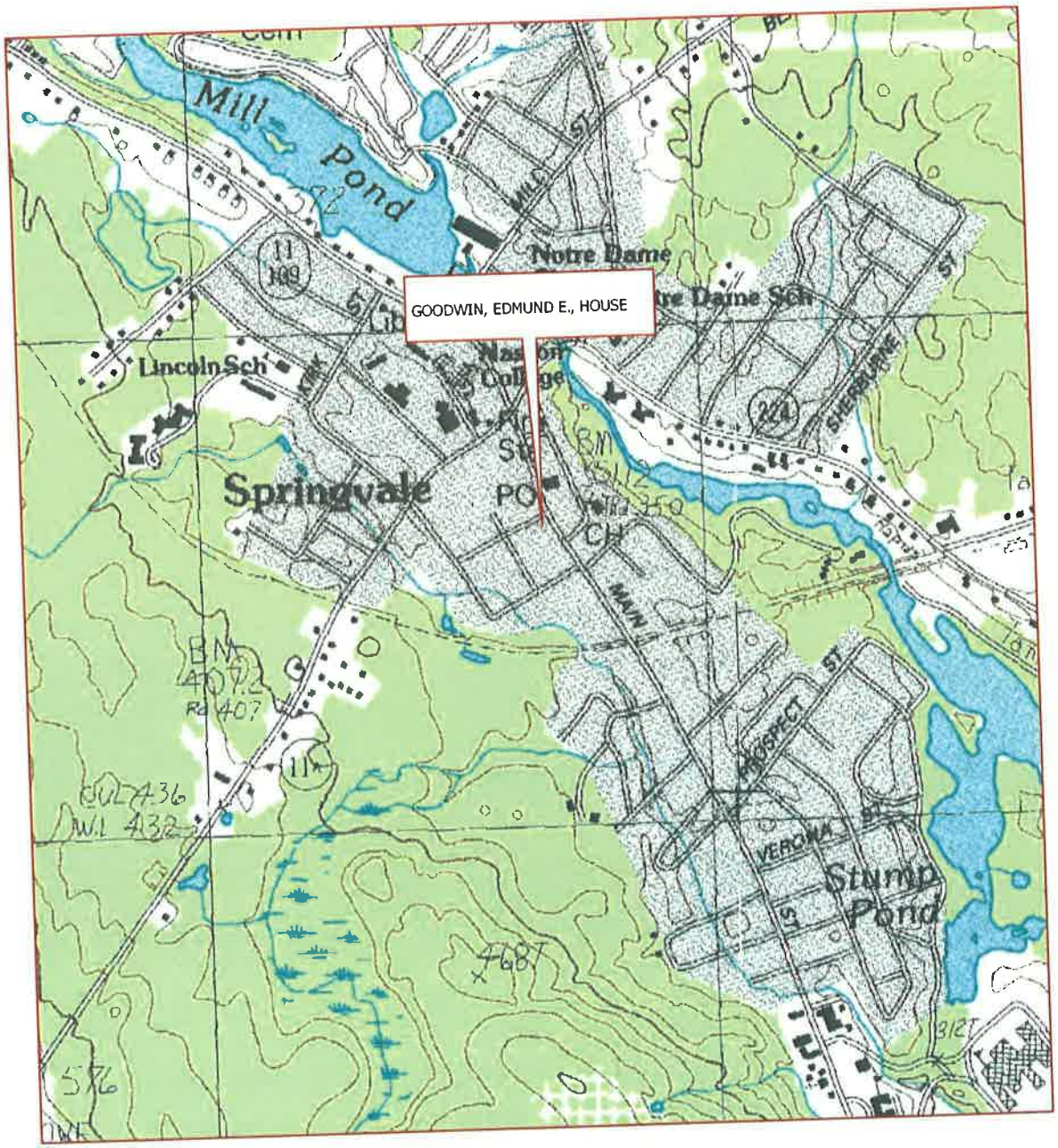
5 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0005.TIF
Formal parlor and pocket doors to informal parlor. Note fireplace surround, light fixture and wallpaper. Facing northwest.

6 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0006.TIF
Dining room; facing southeast.

7 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0007.TIF
Informal parlor with secondary porch entry to right and formal parlor to left; facing east.

8 of 8 ME_YORK COUNTY_GOODWIN EDMUND E HOUSE_0008.TIF
Entrance hall with original light fixture and wallpaper; facing east.

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.



GOODWIN, EDMUND E. HOUSE
YORK COUNTY, MAINE
16 JUNE 2015

UTMs NAD 83 19/ 354719 / 4813819

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 feet

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