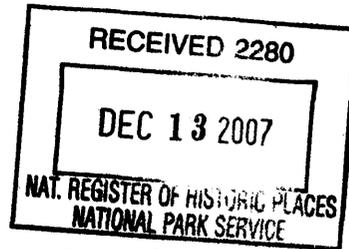


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1448

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 Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 952 Main Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Sanford N/A vicinity  
state Maine code ME county York code 031 zip code 04073

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.)

Kurt F. Mahoney, DSHPO 12/11/07  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall 1.24.08  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

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## DESCRIPTION

The Louis B. Goodall memorial Library is a regal, Georgian Revival brick edifice designed by the architect William O. Armitage of Portland, Maine in 1937. The one and one-half story, tripartite structure is located on the southern edge of Sanford's business and residential district at the corner of Main and Elm Streets. Immediately to the north is the 1871 Thomas Goodall House and grounds (NR: 75000207), and beyond that additional notable late-nineteenth century residences line either side of the road. The library faces southwest towards Main Street (but for simplicity's sake it will be described as facing west in this document), and is situated on a level, wedge-shaped lot measuring seven-tenths of an acre. A substantial, two-story addition erected in 1976 is connected to the east elevation of the original building. While the front section is positioned square to Main Street, the long side wall of the addition runs parallel to Elm Street – thus the two sections are set at an angle to each other. The buildings are linked by a thirty-three foot wide, one story connector centered on the ninety-one foot long rear elevation of the front building. The addition was designed in such a manner that the design characteristics of the earlier building are only minimally obscured. In addition, the site, materials, mass, and design of the addition compliment the original library, and when viewed from the west, north or south, does not impeded visual appreciation fo or negatively affect the integrity of the earlier structure.

The building is set approximately fifty feet east of Main Street, and is fronted by a broad lawn with an oak and a beach tree located at the edges of the sidewalk and a semi-circular brick path leading to the front entrance. A line of spruce trees separate the narrow north side yard from the Goodall estate, and a manicured hedge lines the Elm Street yard on the south. A broad, landscaped courtyard is positioned in front of the south library entrance (now used as the main entrance), and a narrow driveway and parking area bound the east and northeast sides of the buildings.

The 1937 Library is comprised of a one and one-half story, side-gable central block recessed between matching, one story, front-gabled wings on either side. The entire building is laid in Flemish bond and sits on a raised granite block foundation with a granite water table. The roof is clad with multi-hued slate, and a domed cupola is centered on the ridge of the center section. The roof of the center section also features a pair of metal clad, round-arch roof dormers with tracery-style fixed panes. Granite capped brick parapets rise from the north and south side walls and meet massed chimney stacks centered on the side elevations. The chimneys are capped with granite, and the exterior faces feature an inset granite shield embellished with a book in bas relief. The cupola is executed in wood. The walls of the cupola's square base are clad with rusticated wood siding and feature a keystone oculus window on the west elevation and quoins on each corner. Above the moulded cornice the octagonal cupola has round arch, keystone louver openings with paneled spandrels on the principal elevations and a pair of raised panels separated by a bed moulding on the angled elevations. This stage is capped with a heavy cornice decorated with modillion brackets, above which is the octagonal copper dome and weathervane.

The façade of the building is symmetrically composed and contains the five-bay center section

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

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and each wing containing a single bay filled with a large Palladian window. The focal point of the center section is the elaborate entryway. Granite steps lined with iron handrails with brass capped newel posts lead to a slightly recessed entry with two-leaf doors, each containing eight-light windows above paneled bases. Above the door a fanlight is set into a rectangular transom, and the side walls of the entry each feature three wooden panels. Set on the face of the building is a door surround composed of stop-fluted Doric pilasters which support an entablature marked with bull's-eye blocks and topped with a scrolled triangular pediment with carved pineapple finial. Below the pediment the tympanum is filled with a brass plaque inscribed "Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library". The cornice of the pediment features ogee and dentil moldings. To either side of the entryway are a pair of nine-over-nine wooden double-hung sash positioned within recessed wooden frames. The windows sit on granite sills and are surmounted by splayed granite lintels with pronounced central keystones and wedge-shaped voussoirs. Between the window bays and the cornice four granite tablets are set into the bricks. The frieze under the box cornice (which also functions as a gutter) is decorated with inverted cone brackets.

The gable ends of the wings are ornamented with brick quoins and the aforementioned large Palladian windows set in wooden face frames. Below each window is a low, ornamental, wrought-iron 'balcony' railing. The rake trim features cornice returns ornamented with pierced fretwork bed moulding and diminutive dentils under ogee crown moulding. A single louvered basement opening is centered below the Palladian windows, while four additional, three-light windows are located below each of the bays on the central section.

The wings extend across the length of the gable ends of the central block, but not beyond its rear elevation. Each of the side elevations of the wings are four bays wide. Here again the nine-over-nine windows are set within wooden jambs, and sit on granite sills. The splayed lintels on these elevations are formed of brick, although the granite keystone remains, as do the cornice mouldings. The east elevation of the wings are mirror images of the front. An original back door is located between the southern wing and the one-story connector to the addition. This entry is accessed by a set of granite steps with curving iron handrails. The wooden door has twelve lights and a paneled base, and is surmounted by a three-light transom. A metal covered porch hood is positioned over the door, and supported on ogee-shaped wrought iron brackets braced to the brick walls. A trio of three-light windows are positioned above the locations of the former rear windows on the back elevation, and provide light to the mezzanine. Two round arch roof dormers are also positioned on this side of the roof.

In contrast to the original section of the library, the 1976 addition is much simpler in its composition and massing. The six-bay wide south elevation is asymmetrically composed and features six-over-six windows, set in alone or in groups of three, with brick lintels and sills. The second bay from the east contains a pair of French doors under a simple pedimented porch roof set on wooden supports. Over this entry the window bay contains three joined six-over-six sash separated by wood mullions and sharing a single sill. The corners of the addition are marked with brick quoins, and a moulded wood cornice separates divides the wall plane from the short parapet

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LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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roof. The roof is covered with a rubber membrane, and the foundation of the addition is brick. At the west end of the addition's façade is a slightly recessed, one-bay elevator shaft, which matches the addition in all aspects except that its corner is not marked by quoins. The north elevation of the addition is seven bays wide and is filled with windows on each level and a door in the northeast corner. The east elevation is three bays wide, and features two similar doors near either corner.

The interior of the 1937 Goodall Library building is divided into large reading rooms occupying each wing, and a delivery room spanning the western half of the center section. As originally designed, the eastern half of this section contained a librarian's office to the north, a hall and set of stairs to the south, and a stack room in the middle. It was the eastern wall of the stack room that was removed when the connector to the addition was built in 1976. Subsequently, the Librarian's office was expanded slightly and the remainder of the stack room made into a wide corridor with display spaces. Other than this alteration the basic plan of the library remains intact.

As with the exterior, the interior rooms feature numerous Classical details. Throughout the first floor the walls and ceilings are finished with acoustical plaster, and the floors are carpeted over the original rubber tile.<sup>1</sup> The Adult Reading Room on the north (now the Children's Room) and the Children's Reading Room on the south (also known as the Lela Thornburg Community Room, or reference room) both feature embrassured seats at each window, and built-in wooden bookcases between the bays. The jambs of the window seats are paneled. Wherever the walls do not contain windows or bookshelves they are decorated with paneled wood dados. The walls of the reading rooms all features a decorative frieze pierced with fretwork and a built-up crown molding; above this the ceilings arch in a barrel vault. On the interior walls of these rooms are identical fireplaces with paired columnettes with stylized palmette leaf capitals, which in turn support an entablature ornamented with punctuated fretwork molding, reeding, and three panels of composition moulding. The outer two panels depict sheaths of grain, while the larger center panel depicts a harvest basket. A deeply veined red marble slip surrounds the firebox and the hearth is fashioned in a contrasting sand-colored marble. Two-leaf doors separate these wing rooms from the delivery room. On either side of the doors are reeded, engaged columns under a wide entablature above which is a semi-circular fan light. The tops of the capitals are decorated with patera. The frieze of the arched frame above the fan window has a motif of triglyphs and metopes, the latter also decorated with patera.

The delivery room also features dados on the wall, but here the cornice is decorated with scroll modillions (executed in composition moulding) and the ceiling is not vaulted. A wooden vestibule adjacent to the front door projects into the room. The vestibule has a pair of wood panel and eight-light doors set under a transom featuring five tombstone-shaped lights. The architrave features fluted pilasters supporting an entablature decorated with triglyphs, metopes and patera. On the top of the vestibule a handsome clock with a marble face is set between two horizontal console moldings. Directly opposite the vestibule was the original location of the circulation desk, which projected into

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<sup>1</sup> The stack room ceiling is concrete reinforced now reinforced with I-beams. As originally designed, the metal stacks in the basement and first floor stack room were structural and helped to carry the loads from above.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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the delivery room. Behind the desk was the portal into the (closed) stack room. This broad aperture in the wall is comprised of a long entablature, spanning approximately sixteen feet, and decorated with dentil moldings and a box cornice. At the north and south ends of the entablature stop-fluted pilasters marked the edges of the opening. Inset from each of the pilasters about three feet are (steel) Doric columns, positioned two deep under a paneled ceiling. As originally designed, the circulation desk occupied the space between the columns, and access to the stacks was obtained between the pilasters and the columns. After the addition was built and the desk removed this configuration changed. Short walls have been inserted between the columns and pilasters and swinging fire doors now open between the two sets of columns. Above the entablature are two decorative torches made of composition moulding, and on either side of the portal are arch top wall niches filled with display cases. The hallway located to the south of the former stack room retains its original Vitritile walls and rubber tile floor. Most of the original finishes were removed when the Librarian's office was expanded.

The staircase between the former stack room and the hallway leads to the mezzanine level office/stackroom and to the basement rooms. The mezzanine is occupied by one large room (located over the former stack room) with acoustical plaster walls and ceiling, and moulded chair rail and baseboards. The cement floor has a faux wood finish. Across from the three-panel door to the office is an access hatch to the unfinished attic. The slate roof is laid over a cement board sheathing, which is supported by trussed iron rafters meeting at an I-Beam.<sup>2</sup>

The basement contains a vault, workroom, two bathrooms, mechanical room and the lower stack room. Most of these walls are finished with yellow Vitritile on the walls, plaster ceilings, and carpeted floors.<sup>3</sup> The stack room features seven rows of floor-to-ceiling metal stacks manufactured, according to an identification plate, by the Library Bureau Division of Remington Rand, Inc. One interesting feature of these stacks is that they are hardwired to the ceiling lights located between the stacks, with electric switches mounted on the ends of the stacks. Additional wall-mounted or free-standing shelves line the walls of this room. A fire door in the west wall accesses a staff room, which is located under the connector between the two buildings.

The 1976 addition features a spacious, open stack room on the second floor, and a smaller stack room, office, bathroom facilities and circulation desk on the first floor.

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<sup>2</sup>The architect's drawings specified '2inch Gypsteel junior planks' for the sheathing, and 'consteel' joists, rafters and bridging.

<sup>3</sup>The floors in the two basement restrooms are terrazzo.

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1957

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Armitage, William O., architect

Irving W Hersey Associates, architects for addition, 1976

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Louis B. Goodall Library is a one and one-half story Georgian style Colonial Revival brick building designed by the Portland architect William O. Armitage in 1937. It was built with funds donated by Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Thornburg, the daughter of one of the Town's most noted residents, Louis B. Goodall. The building is owned by the Town of Sanford and administered by a Board of Trustees. Although substantially enlarged in 1976, the addition was positioned in a manner that allowed the richly embellished front portion of the building to retain its integrity of workmanship, design, materials, setting, location, association and feeling. The library is eligible for nomination to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C as more fully explained in the Multiple Property Documentation Form titled "Maine Public Libraries."

The Sanford Library Association was first organized in 1898. The following passage, relating the early history of the library is excerpted from an article in the *Sanford Tribune*, May 18, 1901, and reprinted in Emery's History of Sanford.

For the past twenty years or more a few public spirited citizens have been agitating the question of a free library for the town, but no definite action was taken until about five years ago, when the Woman's Literary Club, organized for the purpose of collecting books to be given to a public library at some future date, commenced by purchasing an edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia. Other books were added from time to time as fast as the Club's means would permit until, in 1898, when the library became a fact, quite a respectable collection had been made. Meanwhile the ladies had not been alone in the field. Several young men had been continually agitating the question...Superintendent E. E. Hussey of the Sanford Mills, was among the first to become interested and other prominent men, including Mr. Thomas Goodall, took the matter in hand. June 18, 1898, the Sanford Library Association was organized with eight members ....The Woman's Literary Club donated their collection, and it was decided to open a library at once, to be run for an indefinite period on a membership basis, each member to pay two dollars per year for use of the books, and non-members to pay five cents per week if they desired library privileges....Mr. Goodall offered free use of the rooms on the ground floor of the building on School street where the library is now located and about six hundred volumes were purchased with the money subscribed. The library was first opened to the public December 31, 1898. At the beginning of the second year the membership fee was reduced to one dollar...The reading room was opened to the public for free use February 1, 1899, and has been extensively patronized. The library now numbers nine hundred and fifty volumes. (Emery p. 380-1.)

In 1936, after the death of her father, Louis B. Goodall, Lela Thornburg and her husband, Dr. Harvey Thornburg, decided to build and donate to the town a new library building in her father's honor. They selected William O. Armitage, a Sanford native who worked in Portland, to design

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YORK COUNTY, MAINE

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the building. Armitage had studied architectural engineering at the University of New Hampshire and after graduation in 1928 he joined the firm of Smith and Rumery in Portland, where he practiced both architecture and prepared shop drawings. According to a firm profile published in *Maine Architecture and Construction* in 1971 "[h]is talent for colonial woodwork design was revealed in the drawings he did in 1931 for the restoration of the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia. His drawings so impressed his superiors that they assigned him to supervise the installation of the company's millwork there in 1932." The article then relates the following about Armitage's work for the Thornburgs. "Mr. Armitage obtained his first full architectural commission, the "Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library" in Sanford, while still at Smith and Rumery. No contract price had been discussed at the outset, but the patron was so pleased with the colonial paneling and the design of the library that he rewarded the young architect with more than twice the usual fee. (*Maine Architecture and Construction*, p.12). In 1958 Armitage was joined in practice by his son Robert E. Armitage and over the years the firm designed religious, municipal, residential and governmental buildings throughout the state, as well as over fifty schools, including the Hawthorne School (1936) and Lafayette School (1940), both in Sanford. Throughout his long career William Armitage favored Colonial designs and according to Robert Armitage, who is still alive, the Goodall Library was his father's favorite of all the buildings he designed.

Accepting the Sanford Library Commission so shortly after working on the Williamsburg restoration it is not surprising that the Goodall Library is fully steeped in Georgian Revival detailing, and it bears passing resemblance to the Governor's Palace. However, in plan and detail, the Goodall also very closely resembles the Maine Publicity Bureau Building (NR: 89002344), which was located in Portland and designed by the architect John P. Thomas (1886 - 1944). Thomas, who worked in private practice in Portland, like Armitage, was noted for his skill in executing Colonial-era details. The Publicity Bureau was built by the Works Progress Administration and was sufficiently finished to open in November of 1936. It is interesting to note that Armitage's first sketch for the Goodall Library, which appeared in the *Sanford Tribune and Advocate* on December 3, 1936 depicted a simple and smaller building than what was built the following year. This sketch showed a five bay, side-gable brick structure, with cupola, parapet rake, rounded entry portico, and Palladian windows in the end elevations. By May of 1937, after work on the foundation had commenced, the design published in the *Sanford Tribune and Advocate* represented the final version of the building as erected. Considering that Armitage was living and working in Portland while designing the Goodall Library, it is very likely that the changes to his design reflect his awareness, and appreciation, of Thomas's work.

Louis B. Goodall was one of the three sons of Thomas Goodall, one of the founders of the Library Association. The following passage is excerpted from notes on the Goodall family prepared by the Trustees of the Goodall Library.

It is no exaggeration to say the no other family has been more important to the town of Sanford than the Goodalls. Thomas Goodall came to Sanford in 1867 and began manufacturing carriage robes and horse blankets. His textile firm grew and expanded rapidly,

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

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and his three sons, Ernest, Louis, and George all became involved in various aspects of the business. Perhaps, because he had been apprenticed in England at an early age and never had the opportunity for a formal education, Thomas Goodall always prized books and learning. He erected a building on School Street to be a library in 1879, but little interest was shown at the time and it was used by several fraternal organizations. In 1895, a Women's Literary Guild was formed to collect books to be used at a later date in a public library, and at the same time, a group of young men in Sanford began promoting the idea of establishing a public library. In 1898, when the Sanford Library Association was formed Thomas Goodall was the Association's first President, and he continued to serve in that capacity until his death.

Louis B. Goodall, one of Thomas's three sons, apparently was endowed with significant financial ability and became paymaster, and later treasurer for the Sanford Mills. He served two terms in the United States Congress (1916 to 1920), and later held a number of positions including president of the Sanford National Bank, clerk and treasurer of the Mousam River Railroad, and director of the Sanford Power Company. He died in 1935 at the age of 83.

When Lela and Harvey Thornburg decided to contribute a new library to the Town of Sanford in honor of her father they chose the location on Main Street south of the Thomas Goodall Mansion so it would have a prominent position in the community. At the time, Louis B. Goodall's 1890s Queen Anne style home, with twenty five rooms, and his brother George B. Goodall's two and one-half story Colonial Revival home from the early 1900s, stood across from the Thomas Goodall house; the addition of the library further solidified the Goodalls' status in the neighborhood. In order to meet an increasing demand for library services, in 1976 the Trustees of the Goodall Library hired the Durham New Hampshire firm of Irving W. Hersey Associates to design and build a two-story addition to the building. Today, the Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library is a beautiful and historic building that stands as a legacy to the Goodall family and all that they have meant to the Town of Sanford.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Emery, Edwin. History of Sanford, Maine. (Sanford, Maine: Harland H. Eastman, publisher, 1987). Reprint of original volume published by the Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, 1901.

Mohney, Kirk F. Beautiful in All Its Details. (Portland, Maine: Maine Preservation), 1997.

"Sanford To Be Given New Library" in *Maine Sunday Telegram and Sunday Press Herald*. May 2, 1937. (Portland, Maine). Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

"New Public Library Will Be Presented to Town of Sanford" in *Sanford Tribune and Advocate*. December 3, 1936. (Sanford, Maine). Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

"Tradition and Innovation in a Family Firm" In *Maine 71: Architecture and Construction*. Volume 3, March/April. (Camden, Maine: Down East Enterprises, Inc). Pages 12-13.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 7/10 acre

UTM References  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1   9	3   5   6   4   8   4	4   8   1   0   5   6   5	3	1   9				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting			Northing
2	1   9			4	1   9				

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 17 October 2007  
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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are depicted on the Town of Sanford Tax map K31, lot 24A.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above described boundaries represent all the land and resources currently associated with the Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LOUIS B. GOODALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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## PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 3  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
12 September 2007  
West elevation; facing east.

Photograph 2 of 3  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
12 September 2007  
Interior, southern Reading Room, facing northwest.

Photograph 3 of 3  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
12 September 2007  
Interior: doors to main Delivery Room and entry vestibule; facing north.