

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Goodwinslow

and/or common Chapman House

2. Location

street & number 4066 James Road not for publication

city, town Raleigh vicinity of congressional district Eighth

state Tennessee code 047 county Shelby code 157

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name E. Winslow Chapman

street & number 4066 James Road

city, town Memphis vicinity of state Tennessee 38128

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Shelby County Registrar

street & number Shelby County Courthouse

city, town Memphis state Tennessee 38103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Memphis Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January, 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Memphis Landmarks Commission, Suite 923, Fall Bldg., 22 N. Front St.

city, town Memphis state Tennessee 38103

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated at the north end of a six-acre plot located at 4066 James Road in Raleigh, Tennessee, Goodwinslow sits on a hilltop surrounded by wooded slopes. To the east of the property is the site of the Raleigh Inn, built in the 1890's adjacent to several springs reputed to have medicinal values. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1912. To the west, screened by trees, is the Windemere Hills subdivision.

A paved driveway, approximately one thousand feet long, winds northward up a thickly wooded hillside to the wrought iron front gate. A gravelled drive then extends seven hundred feet from the gate along the eastern edge of the front lawn, which contains a number of two hundred-year-old trees, past the east elevation of the house, terminating behind the north elevation. Also located to the rear of the house is a one-story concrete carriage house, now used as a garage, with a gable roof and central shed dormer. Across the drive from the east elevation of the house is a flower garden.

Begun around the year 1875, the house was built one room at a time by Mr. William Washington Goodwin. Preoccupied with constructing a fireproof building (the previous home on this site had burned), Mr. Goodwin used hand-baked clay bricks, shaped and baked on the site, and stone for the walls, which were then stuccoed. Concrete was used for the foundation while hollow clay tiles on steel I-beams were employed for the roof.

Goodwinslow can be divided into three sections. The north section, constructed in 1875, was modeled after an English medieval castle. The middle section, built in 1880, consists of one story under a steeply pitched gable roof. In 1890 and 1900, the final sections, inspired by an Italian villa, were added at the south end of the house.

Composed of stucco over stone, the two-story facade of Goodwinslow--or third section mentioned above--displays an asymmetrical arrangement. The two bays on the east end are deeply recessed behind the three bays on the west. In both sections the verticality of the facade is emphasized by tall narrow French doors and interior-exterior chimneys rising through the roof. Linking the segments of the facade and providing a transition from the lawn to the house is a bi-level concrete terrace stretching the length of the building. Flights of steps in the center and at the east end lead from the lower terrace to the porch area.

In the west section of the facade, the pair of French doors in the end bay and a single French door--both with fanlights--are separated by the exterior portion of the chimney. On the second floor a pair of French doors in the end bay leads to a wrought iron balcony. The other window is a nine-over-one double hung sash. The main feature of this section is the one-story entrance porch in the easternmost bay. Constructed of brick covered with stucco, it has a platform roof supported by two square posts on the west side while, on the east side, a semi-elliptical arch connects the front post to the wall of the house. Behind the porch is the main doorway--a pair of French doors with multi-paned sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight. Plain pilasters separate the door from the sidelights. Above the porch in the second story is a French door with a four-light transom.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 2 1979
DATE ENTERED	DEC 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

In the east section of the facade, two identical bays flank the chimney. In each of these, a round-arched window opening in the first story contains a pair of single-light sliding panes under a single light in the arch with interior louvers. These are not the original windows but recent replacements. The chimney is decorated with a stone grotesque on the first story. A concrete bench extends across the base of the wall beneath the windows and in front of the chimney. On the second story two pairs of French doors open onto wrought iron balconies.

Both sections of the front elevation have truncated hip roofs with paired wood brackets under the cornice. A jointed chimney flue is located on the front ridge of each section's roof.

On the east elevation of the two-story section, coursed ashlar stone with tothing at the front corner can be seen in the second story. The first floor retains a stucco finish. In each story is a nine-over-one double hung sash window. In the west elevation, which is two bays deep, the rear bay has a one-story bay window with a parapet. Above this is a round-arched window with a stone hoodmold. The other windows in this elevation are rectangular nine-over-one, double-hung sash.

Immediately behind the two-story front portion in the center of the structure is a crenellated two-and-one half story tower, this has small turrets at each corner.

Located to the rear of the two-story villa section and the tower is section two-- a one-story stone portion under a steep gable roof with shed dormers on the west and east. The east elevation features a French door with transom flanked to the south by a small rectangular, single-light, fixed-sash window with a stone lintel and to the north by a tripartite window with a round-arched head. The west elevation features an inset porch under which is a tripartite window identical to that on the east.

To the rear of the gable section is the original structure begun ca. 1875. Constructed of brick covered with stucco, the east and west elevations have stepped walls with turrets at the south corners. The south wall is also stepped. At the center are three jointed stone flues. On the west rear corner of the building is a crenellated and stuccoed brick square structure which resembles a small-scale keep. A door is located in the center of its north elevation while a flue rises from the southwest corner. To the east of this is a brick shed-roofed one-story section with a porch and cistern.

As was mentioned previously, the house grew one room at a time. The front entrance leads to the most recent rooms--a front hall flanked by a bedroom and bathroom on the west, constructed in 1890, and a parlor on the east. Added in 1900, the parlor features a large concrete fireplace with raised hearth in the south wall and a decorated cornice. A large arched opening leads from the front to rear hall, where, again, arched openings lead to a hallway with the staircase and bedroom-study on the west and music room on the east.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 2 1979
DATE ENTERED	DEC. 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Another arched opening in the north wall of the music room leads to two rooms constructed in 1880--a breakfast room on the west and dining room on the east. The two are connected by a large opening in which engaged columns with Corinthian capitals support a molded cornice. Under the cornice is a round arch with two pilasters at each end. Doors and windows in this room are also framed with engaged columns and topped by heavy molding. Identical fireplaces of unusual design dominate the rooms. Rising on either side of a corbelled mantle are piers with corbelled heads. The entire fireplace is brick, except for the concrete arch in the chimney and concrete caps across the top. The whole configuration resembles a battlement, which is in keeping with the exterior.

A door in the north wall of the dining room leads to the butler's pantry, which provides access to the kitchen on the west and the back porch and storeroom on the east. Built ca. 1875, all these rooms have marble flooring.

On the second floor, there are five bedrooms. At this level are also a library in the hall at the top of the stairs and a tower room.

The woodwork throughout the house is walnut. The flooring in the additions from 1880 to 1900 are oak.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1875, 1880, 1890, **Builder/Architect** William Washington Goodwin

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) ¹⁹⁰⁰

Goodwinslow, begun ca. 1875 but not completed until 1900, reflects the eclectic tastes of its builder and original owner, William Washington Goodwin. Having evolved over a long period of time, a period in which Goodwin travelled extensively across Europe, the house, when viewed from the rear, appears to be a small-scale English medieval castle; however, the facade was inspired by an Italian villa. This diversity of form and mass, linked by a stucco covering over most of the exterior, produces a picturesque structure that is enhanced by its natural setting of thickly wooded hillsides. Certainly unique in Tennessee, Goodwinslow may also lay claim to being the sole building of its type in the country.

The juxtaposition of architectural elements reflecting varying stylistic influences also occurs inside the house. Here, fireplaces with a medieval appearance coexist with classical details such as Corinthian capitals and denticulated cornices. Yet, this distinctive blending has created an exotic but habitable interior space.

A variety of building materials went into the house's construction. When, in 1866, Goodwin moved to Memphis from Middle Tennessee to establish a law practice, he brought with him an obsession with stone. Marble from Raleigh's National Cemetery, brick shaped and baked on the site and stone were all employed in the building of Goodwinslow. This preoccupation with masonry materials is another distinguishing feature of the house.

After Goodwin's death in 1922, the house passed to his daughter, Anne Goodwin Winslow. Her daughter, Mary Winslow Chapman, now lives at Goodwinslow, which is owned by her son, E. Winslow Chapman.

The house has acquired a degree of renown through the literary works of both Mrs. Winslow and Mrs. Chapman. Anne Goodwin Winslow--a poet, novelist, and autobiographer--recounted in one of her books, The Dwelling Place, the visits made to Goodwinslow by a number of prominent literary figures--Robert Penn Warren, Ford Maddox Ford (who praised the house in a book entitled Great Trade Routes), Vachel Lindsay, Eudora Welty, Richard Halliburton, Allen Tate, and John Crowe Ransom--and recounted the day to day events that centered around the house. Mrs. Chapman also made reference to Goodwinslow in her book I Remember Raleigh. In fact, a photograph of the house occupies the front cover of the book.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chapman, M. Winslow. I Remember Raleigh. Memphis: Riverside Press, 1977.
 Interview with M. Winslow Chapman. Goodwinslow, Raleigh, Tennessee, April 20, 1979.
 Memphis Commercial Appeal, February 18, 1975, December 9, 1956.
 Winslow, Anne Goodwin. The Dwelling Place. 5th ed. Memphis: Privately printed, 1973.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 6.0761
 Quadrangle name Northeast Memphis, Tennessee

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property nominated (Goodwinslow) is an irregular-shaped tract which contains 6.0761 acres; the boundary of the property is shown as a red line on the accompanying City of Memphis map No. BBCC-21 which is drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. This is the entire tract owned by E. Winslow Chapman.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Benton, Preservation Planning Intern

organization Memphis Landmarks Commission

date April 1979

street & number 22 North Front Street

telephone (901) 528-2834

city or town Memphis

state Tennessee 38103

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Herbert L. Hanger

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

date 9/24/79

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Sally G. Aldred

date 12/6/79

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Beth Grosvenor*

date 12/1/79

Chief of Registration