

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name SANFORD MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Washington St., Pioneer Ave., Emery St., and Weaver Drive. not for publication

city or town Sanford 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 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

Signature of certifying official

Date

9/21/09

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

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:)

Signature of the Keeper for Edson H Beall

Date of Action 11.4.09

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	
14		buildings
		sites
2	1	structures
		objects
16	1	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)

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION /

Manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION /

Manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK

CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: METAL / Steel

other:

See continuation sheet, Section 7.

7. DESCRIPTION, continued**MATERIALS, continued**

Walls: CONCRETE
 METAL / Steel
 WOOD / Weatherboard
 SYNTHETICS / Vinyl

Roof: ASPHALT
 SYNTHETICS / Rubber
 OTHER/ Tar and Gravel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Sanford Mills Historic District is a cohesive collection of historic manufacturing buildings that formerly comprised the main mill yard of the Sanford Mills Company. The seven and a half acre district is roughly bounded by Washington Street to the north, Pioneer Street to the west, Emery Street to the south and Weaver Drive to the east. Within these boundaries are 14 contributing buildings, 2 contributing structures, and one non-contributing structure. The contributing resources include eight wood, brick, or concrete mill buildings, two office buildings, a channeled water body with two bridges and several ancillary buildings. The mill yard lies a short distance east of downtown Sanford, and straddles the Mousam River, which powered the textile facilities. The mills were established by Thomas Goodall starting in 1867 and the earliest extant building, the brick Boiler House, dates from approximately 1882. The last mill buildings to be constructed— enormous concrete and metal buildings – date to circa 1925.

Narrative Description

The Sanford Mills Historic District lies a short distance east of Main Street, the principal commercial, municipal and institutional focus for downtown Sanford, Maine. The district is a cohesive collection of historic manufacturing buildings that formerly comprised the main mill yard of the Sanford Mills Company. The district is roughly bounded by Washington Street to the north, Pioneer Street to the west, Emery Street to the south and Weaver Drive to the east. A narrow private way, known as International Drive, runs through a portion of the district, parallel to Weaver Drive and Pioneer Avenue. The northeast corner of the district is defined by the intersection of four streets: Washington, River and High Street, along with Weaver Drive. Washington and River Streets are dominated by small commercial establishments, while High Street retains an industrial character, with the former Sanford Mills standing opposite the former Goodall Worsted Company site. While both the Sanford Mills and the Goodall Worsted Company were historically operated by the same family, they were two different facilities manufacturing distinct products. In addition, many of the Goodall Worsted buildings are no longer extant. Much of the land south of the district is an undeveloped wooded area, while a small residential neighborhood of modest houses (dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present) lies to the west.

The National Register district includes roughly 7.5 acres of land, which represents approximately three-quarters of the historic Sanford Mills main mill yard. The remaining one-quarter of what was the mill yard is now vacant, or retains only the ruins of outbuildings that once served the main mill buildings. As such, it has been excluded from the district. The original mill property has been subdivided into a dozen separate lots since Sanford Mills ceased manufacturing in 1954. Waterpower for the mills came from the Mousam River, which runs through a manmade channel beginning at the north end of the district. Two concrete bridges (c. 1925) cross the river near the center of the district. Buildings within the district were constructed on relatively level ground, made possible by significant excavation at the time of construction. Washington and Weaver Streets are at level with the river, while pioneer Avenue and Emery Street slope sharply upward (south and west, respectively) to a plateau at their intersection. In several instances along Pioneer Avenue buildings are

set below street level so that only the upper floors are visible from the street (Print Shop, Boiler House, Dry House and sections of Mill #5).

The district contains 14 contributing buildings, 2 contributing structures and one non-contributing structure, a c. 1925 concrete foundation. The 16 contributing resources include 14 buildings, a brick gateway, and the manmade channel through which the river flows (along with its retaining walls and two bridges). Resources within the district represent development of the Sanford Mills Company from the 1880s, when Ernest, Louis, and George Goodall took over mill operations from their father, to the 1920s, when most of the earliest mill buildings were replaced with modern concrete and brick structures. Nearly all of the buildings have been added to over the years but five of them retain portions dating to the earliest period of construction for Sanford Mills (pre-1910). Four of these (Mill #5, Engine House/Block Shed, Print Shop, and Office/Fire Engine House) are of wood-frame construction, which was typical of the earliest mill buildings constructed on the Sanford Mills site. An exception is the brick Boiler House (c. 1882). Around 1910 the Sanford Mills Company began the process of replacing their older wood-frame manufacturing buildings with larger fire-proof structures, first constructed of brick and later a combination of brick and concrete. All the primary manufacturing buildings, except the Print Shop, were replaced between 1910 and 1925. The earliest of these were designed by the Sanford Mills Chief Engineer, George A. Clark, who was assisted and succeeded by his son Frank W. Clark. Among the designs credited to the Clarks are the Dry House, Mill #1, and additions to Mill #5. The two and three-story structures created by Clark were typical of New England mill buildings of that era, with simple rectangular plans, red brick exterior walls, segmental arched window openings, flat or slightly-pitched roofs, and limited ornamentation, primarily in the form of corbelled brick detailing. The construction system utilized closely-spaced wood columns and beams with joistless floors, to provide stiff support for heavy vibrating machinery. In 1910 when the first of the new brick mill buildings was erected (Dry House), Clark utilized multi-paned wood double-hung sash, common among the nineteenth and early twentieth century mills, but for Mill #1 and additions to Mill #5 he specified larger multi-pane steel sash that allowed greater light and ventilation into the workspaces. In order to keep up with the volume of construction, Turner Construction Company was commissioned around 1919 to assist in engineering and constructing the largest of the mill buildings (Mills #2, #3, and #4). The style of these later buildings is distinctly different from the earlier brick mills of the complex. The exterior walls of these large four-story buildings (erected between 1919 and 1925) are characterized by a grid pattern of tall slender reinforced concrete piers and horizontal brick panels. Bands of large multi-pane steel windows light the large open interior spaces, which were made possible by a framework of long steel beams and tall braced steel columns.

Inventory of District Resources

(listed chronologically by construction date)

1. Office/Fire Engine House, c. 1885 – Contributing building
5 High Street

The Office/Fire Engine House is the earliest surviving building in the complex and was the first office of the Sanford Mills. The building served as a combination office and fire engine house but was renovated around 1940 for use solely as an office. This two-story wood-frame structure with synthetic siding has a rectangular plan (12 bays long and four bays deep) and is enclosed by a shallow pitched roof with a center ridge. A bay window and c. 1940 rectangular addition project from the rear (south) elevation. Window openings hold 1/1 aluminum replacement sash. Although the building has been altered in recent years, resulting in the loss of its original wood quoins, window heads and sash, the building retains several character-defining features, including a bracketed entry hood, paneled wood entry door, and box cornice with wide fascia.

2. Print Shop, 1889 - Contributing building
3 Aerofab Drive

The Print Shop is one of only two manufacturing buildings remaining from the Sanford Mills' first period of construction (1867-1909). It is a wood-frame building that has undergone significant alteration over time. This vernacular structure was originally designed with a three-story central block flanked by stepped bays, descending to two stories and then one story. It is difficult to distinguish the stepped design today due to numerous wood additions that essentially surround the original structure. The central block is enclosed by a shallow gabled roof, while the flanking bays have shallow shed roofs. On most sections of the building the eave lines are defined by simple wood brackets. The oldest portions of the building are largely sheathed in clapboards but there are also areas where painted plywood has been applied on the exterior. The earliest sections retain wood 6/6 sash in window openings trimmed with simple flat stock. The most recent addition, a single-story block at the south end, is constructed of concrete block. The building has been vacant for several years.

3. Boiler House, c. 1882; 1906, 1921; c. 1930 - Contributing building
Pioneer Avenue

Historic maps indicate that the Boiler House was constructed in four principal phases between about 1882 and 1930. The original structure had a narrow rectangular plan. The width of the building was essentially doubled in 1906, with construction of an addition along the west side bordering Pioneer Avenue (then Allen Street). In 1921 another addition was built at the south end of the building, followed by a third major addition about 1930 along the east side, effectively surrounding the original structure. Due to the slope of the site, only the upper level of the building is exposed along Pioneer Avenue. The red brick main block, comprising the two earliest sections, is two stories high and has a flat roof. The original tall windows of the earliest building are still visible on the interior. Steel sash were installed in the tops of these window openings, probably when the c. 1930 wing was constructed. The west elevation of the main block (facing Pioneer Avenue) is a plain brick wall with very little fenestration other than a few small arched windows. An historic brick stack (likely from the 1880s) rises from the center of the main block. The south addition is fully exposed at its east elevation and features very large windows with multi-pane steel sash and flat cast concrete window sills and lintels. Windows are set in recessed panels with decorative brick corbelling. Similar fenestration appears on the south elevation of this addition. All that remains of a tall brick stack that was constructed with the 1921 addition is the base (the remainder was removed in 2008). A large gable roof was added to the south addition in recent years. The east addition is stylistically similar to the 1920s manufacturing buildings in the complex, with concrete piers, brick panels, and very large multi-pane steel windows.

4. Mill #5, c. 1885; c. 1910; c. 1915; 1919; c. 1920 – Contributing building
22 Pioneer Avenue

This long low building was constructed in five principal phases. The original two-story wood frame building (northernmost section of existing structure) was constructed about 1885 and is one of only two nineteenth century manufacturing buildings that remain in the complex. The west elevation of this section has been modified by the addition of synthetic siding but the east elevation remains largely intact, with its clapboard siding, wood cornice with brackets, and row of double-hung windows holding 9/9 and 12/12 wood sash. A two-story wood-frame extension was constructed off the south end of the original block around 1910. This piece is exposed at the west elevation only and is finished with synthetic siding. Windows in this section hold 15/15/15 triple-hung wood sash and the roofline is defined by simple wood brackets (now covered by aluminum siding). A series of glazed triangular roof monitors create an unusual saw tooth roof profile over this addition. This feature was later used on Mill #1. A long narrow two-story addition was built along the east elevation around 1915. This utilitarian piece has bands of very large multi-pane steel windows. It appears that this addition is of wood construction but the wood elements are covered by sheet metal. In 1919 a one-story brick addition further extended the building southward (28 bays long and five bays wide). Shortly thereafter the brick addition was extended southward all the way to Emery Street, roughly doubling the size (32 bays long and five bays wide). Like several other of the building designed by George Clark, the 1919/1920 additions to Mill #5 have paired windows separated by brick piers and topped by corbelled brickwork. Window openings have large multi-pane steel sash and cast concrete sills and lintels. Brick walls at Mill #5 rest on an exposed poured concrete foundation. There are three principal entries at the east elevation, each defined by a slight rise in the parapet, in the form of a shallow gable over those bays. Like the earlier section of this building, the brick additions have a saw tooth roof profile, formed by triangular roof monitors. A concrete loading dock and several wide loading doors were added to the east elevation. A two-story brick tower was added on the east side.

5. Engine House/Block Shed, c. 1905; c. 1910 - Contributing building
Pioneer Avenue

This small two-story wood-frame building is located adjacent to the Boiler House and appears to have originally been constructed as a single-story building. By 1912 it had been enlarged to two-stories (or rebuilt entirely). This small rectangular structure (five bays wide and three bays deep) is enclosed by a flat roof and has sheet metal siding (to simulate clapboard) over brick walls. The roofline is defined by a simple box cornice with a wide fascia and simple wood brackets. Window openings hold 12/8 wood double-hung sash and are trimmed with flat stock. Access to the building is by means of a set of paneled wood double doors at the east elevation. The building has been unused for many years.

6. Transformer House, c. 1910 - Contributing building
Weavers Drive

The Transformer House is a small single-story utilitarian building set apart from the large manufacturing structures. This red brick building is rectangular in plan and enclosed by a shallow gable roof finished with corrugated metal. Two large metal vents project from the north end of the roof. The gable ends of the building are decorated by stepped brick fascias, the only significant ornamentation to be found. Elevations include a series of asymmetrical window and door openings. Most window openings have rusticated granite lintels and sills, although a few at the secondary elevations have segmental arched brick heads. Doorways are sheltered by simple gabled hoods that appear to have been added. A small low brick addition projects from the rear elevation. The building has been unused for many years.

Name of Property

County and State

7. Dry House, 1910 - Contributing building
22 Pioneer Avenue

The Dry House is constructed of red brick and has a rectangular plan (25 bays long and four bays deep). The building adjoins Mill #3 along a portion of the east elevation and has added enclosed stairs and walkways along its south elevation. Due to the slope of the site, it has two exposed floors along Pioneer Avenue (west elevation) and three floors visible at the east side of the building. At each elevation groups of two and three bays are separated by brick piers and decorated by corbelled brickwork. Tall narrow window openings have segmental arched heads and cast concrete sills and hold double-hung 12/12, 8/8 and 2/2 sash. Sash at the upper floor are aluminum while original wood sash remain at the lower levels. There is no fenestration at the rear (east) elevation and several windows have been in-filled with brick at the south and west elevations. The Dry House is enclosed by a flat roof framed by a low parapet.

8. Mill #1, 1915 - Contributing building
61 Washington Street

Mill #1 is a three-story brick building with a rectangular plan (13 bays wide and 14 bays deep). A small section of the building in the southeast corner (11 bays by 5 bays) was constructed at only two stories. Like engineer George Clark's other buildings, Mill #1 has wide brick piers separating the windows and the top of each bay is decorated with corbelled brickwork. The façade (north elevation) features a central entry tower topped by a heavy reinforced concrete balustrade. The main entry is located at the base of the tower and is set within an arched opening. The historic glazed and paneled wood double doors remain recessed from the facade, although a modern aluminum door was installed in the arch to create a vestibule. As seen on Mill #5, there are a series of triangular monitors on the flat roof, creating a saw tooth profile. Window openings have segmental arched brick heads and cast concrete sills, with those at the façade being a bit wider than elsewhere on the building. All of the historic multi-pane steel sash were removed as part of a recent abandoned renovation, although the original transoms remain in place. All windows on the east elevation and several at the lower levels of the west elevation and façade were in-filled with concrete block. There are several small utilitarian additions (both brick and wood) off the rear (south) elevation. Two historic metal fire escapes project from the west elevation. Two enclosed bridges (c. 1950 and c. 1970) span the river to connect Mill #1 with Mill #2.

9. Dye House, 1918 - Contributing building
High Street

The Dye House adjoins the south end of Mill #2. According to notes written by Sanford Mills Chief Engineer Frank Clark around 1945, it was designed by Lockwood & Greene, the nation's preeminent mill engineers, who worked on numerous mill complexes in New England and the South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This single-story reinforced concrete building has an asymmetrical plan, with 10 bays at the east elevation and 12 bays at the west elevation. The building is roughly eight bays deep and is enclosed by a flat roof with a low concrete parapet; the parapet is stepped at the south end of the building. The long side elevations (east and west) have similar detailing, each bay being separated by concrete piers with simple stylized capitals. The original design included a recessed panel above each bay, but the panels have been refaced with flush concrete at the east elevation. Large multi-pane steel sash set over buff-colored brick aprons occupy a large portion of each bay. While the sash remain at the west elevation, they were replaced with solid panels along the east wall. Several small additions from various periods extend from the south elevation.

10. Mill #4, 1919; 1922 - Contributing building
72 Emery Street

Mill #4 was built in two phases, the earliest being completed in 1920 and consisting of the northernmost block (30 bays long and 12 bays deep). This large four-story block received an even larger addition in 1922 when the southern six-story south section (28 bays long and 12 bays deep) was built. This utilitarian mill building is one of three (along with Mill #2 and Mill #3) of this type constructed for Sanford Mills around 1920. Several sources note that Turner Construction Company was responsible for engineering and constructing these three Sanford mills. Both portions of Mill #4 were designed in a similar style, with slender reinforced concrete piers separating the window bays and brick aprons beneath the windows creating horizontal banding across each elevation. Much of the exterior wall surface is taken up by large multi-pane steel sash. Shallow stair towers project from the center of both blocks at the east elevation. Both sections of the building are enclosed by flat roof framed by low concrete parapets. A large single-story monitor sits atop each of the roofs. Some alteration has occurred, largely the conversion of windows into loading doors and partial blocking of a small percentage of window openings.

11. Gateway, 1920 - Contributing structure
22 Pioneer Avenue

This brick portal spans a gap between the Boiler House and Dry House and serves as an entrance to a set of exterior steps leading down to the center of the mill yard. It is constructed of red brick and features paneled brick embellishments and a precast concrete cap. A large rectangular opening holds a decorative wrought iron gate. A plaque above the gate reads "Sanford Mills, 1920."

12. Mill #3, 1923-1924; c. 1925 - Contributing building
10 International Drive

Mill 3 is a large L-shaped building that was constructed in two principal phases. The earliest portions of the building, constructed around 1923 and 1924, consists of the main block at the northeast corner (28 bays long and 12 bays deep), a smaller perpendicular wing off the west side (17 bays long and eight bays deep), and a small connector between the two (three bays wide and eight bays deep). The main block and west wing are four stories tall, while the connector bridges the second, third, and fourth floors only, leaving an opening at the first floor for access through to International Drive from the north side of the building. Around 1925 a large four-story addition was constructed off the south end of the main block (30 bays long and 12 bays deep). The slope of the site is such that there are only three fully exposed floors at the west elevations. Each section of Mill #3 is enclosed by a flat roof with a low concrete parapet. There are a series of large monitors over all sections of the roof to help light the upper floor. This utilitarian mill building is one of three (along with Mill #2 and Mill #4) of this type constructed for Sanford Mills around 1920. Several sources note that Turner Construction Company was responsible for engineering and constructing these three Sanford mills. All sections of Mill #3 were designed in a similar style, with slender reinforced concrete piers separating the window bays and brick aprons beneath the windows creating horizontal banding across each elevation. Much of the exterior wall surface is taken up by large multi-pane steel sash. Windows at the first floor of the west elevation are in filled with concrete block. A shallow stair tower projects from the east elevation of both the main block and south addition. There are two small wood-frame utilitarian additions off the east elevation and several other areas where fenestration has been modified to allow for loading docks.

13. Mill #2, 1923 - Contributing building
3 Weavers Drive

Mill #2 is a four-story mill with a rectangular plan (14 bays long and 6 bays deep). The building is enclosed by a flat roof, defined at each corner by a stepped pediment. The building abuts the Dye House to the south and is joined to the neighboring Mill #1 and Print Shop by means of two enclosed bridges on its west side. This utilitarian mill building is one of three (along with Mill #3 and Mill #4) of this type constructed for Sanford Mills around 1920. Several sources note that Turner Construction Company was responsible for engineering and constructing these three Sanford mills. All were designed in a similar style, with slender reinforced concrete piers separating the window bays and brick aprons beneath the windows creating horizontal banding across each elevation. Much of the exterior wall surface is taken up by large multi-pane steel sash. Windows at the two lower level have been in filled but the upper floor windows are largely intact. The main entry is located at the northeast corner and is framed by concrete pilasters supporting a pedimented entablature; two lancet windows flank the entry.

14. Mill B Office, 1924 - Contributing building
10 International Drive

This small rectangular building (five bays wide and three bays deep) served as an office throughout its history. Rising three stories, the building is enclosed by a flat roof. The roof line is defined by a shallow gabled pediment at the façade (north elevation), centered above the main entry. It was designed in a similar style to the adjacent modern mills, with slender reinforced concrete piers dividing the bays and brick panels beneath the windows creating the impression of horizontal banding. Unlike the mill buildings, this office has paired wood double-hung 1/1 windows set beneath multi-pane transoms. The main entry is centered on the façade and framed by concrete pilasters supporting an entablature.

15. Fire Pump House, c. 1925 - Contributing building
Weavers Drive

This small brick structure stands behind the Transformer House and is not visible from the street. It is a single-story utilitarian brick building with a rectangular plan (two bays long and one bay deep) and a flat roof. Resting on a poured concrete foundation, the building has one doorway (now in filled with concrete block) and five windows with cast concrete lintels and sills. Window openings are blocked with plywood. The only ornamentation on the building is a modest corbelled brick cornice.

16. River Channel (including bridges & retaining walls), 1924 to 1926 - Contributing structure

Around 1925 the irregular path of the Mousam River, which flows through the northern portion of the district, was redirected in the mill yard by concrete retaining walls. Portions of the retaining walls are topped by decorative reinforced concrete balustrades. As part of this project, two reinforced concrete bridges were erected to cross the river, one provided more direct access to International Drive and the other directed Weaver Drive over the river. The westernmost of these bridges (1924W) is flanked by reinforced concrete knee walls with decorative panels, while the other (1926) has reinforced concrete balustrades.

17. Foundation, c. 1925 – Non-contributing structure
Pioneer Avenue

Map research indicates that this concrete foundation served as the base for a small enclosed shelter for a spur track of the electric railway, likely to bring coal in for the adjacent Boiler House. The decking and enclosure are no longer extant but the foundation is largely intact. There are three large metal storage tanks enclosed within the foundation (their function is not known, although it is likely it relates to Boiler House operations).

Name of Property

County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1882 - 1955

Significant Dates

1910-1926

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 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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Clark, George A. (c. 1855-1925)

Clark, Frank W. (1886 - 1972)

Lockwood & Greene (est. 1889)

Turner Construction Company (est. 1902)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance commences in 1882, with the construction of the earliest extant building, and ends in 1955 when the Burlington Mills Company sold the complex and textile manufacturing in Sanford had largely disappeared. Although there were earlier mill buildings on the site, no physical evidence remains of those older structures. In addition, it was not until the mid-1880s that the Goodall Brothers began successfully manufacturing mohair plushes, an achievement that resulted in the large-scale expansion and reconstruction at the Sanford Mills complex, which shaped the site as we know it today. The end date for the period of significance was established at 1955, representing the end of an era in which the mill yard was fully operational and occupied by a single manufacturer.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

None

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Sanford Mills Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level and meets Criterion A for its industrial significance, for its significant role in the development of the town of Sanford, and Criterion C for its architectural significance. The period of significance commences in 1882, with the construction of the earliest extant buildings, and ends in 1955 when the Burlington Mills Company sold the complex and textile manufacturing in Sanford had largely disappeared. The district, a collection of well-preserved mill buildings that once formed the Sanford Mills complex, is located in the heart of Sanford and serves as a testament to the town's industrial heritage and era of great prosperity.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)**Criterion A: Industry**

The district is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the textile industry. Thomas Goodall's factory in Sanford was the first in the country to manufacture plush carriage robes. His sons, and successors, later developed a specialized loom and produced America's first mohair plush. Only a few American companies offered any serious competition to Sanford's mohair plush industry, which evolved in parallel with advances in transportation. The Sanford Mills specialized first in the production of horse blankets and carriage robes and later in manufacturing fabric for railroad cars and automobiles. Sanford Mills was able to sustain dominance in the industry as a result of their consistently high quality product, sound management, and the willingness to adapt production to new market demands.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Sanford Mills district is further significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Sanford from a remote eighteenth century agrarian community into a prosperous industrial and commercial center by the late nineteenth century. Not only was Sanford Mills a major employer in the community, providing jobs for some 2,000 workers by the 1930s, but the wealth amassed by the Goodall family through ownership of the mills allowed them to significantly influence economic, institutional, and social growth in the community. The still extant patterns of residential architecture in the vicinity of the mills is also a reflection of the significance of the district to the overall development of the town.

Criterion C: Architecture

The district is significant under Criterion C as a cohesive collection of well-preserved manufacturing buildings that represent the development of industrial architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Buildings within the district represent a typical design progression, from the relatively modest two and three-story wood-frame mill buildings first constructed by Thomas Goodall in the mid-nineteenth century, to the large modern reinforced concrete and brick factory buildings erected by his sons in the early twentieth century. This transformation is representative of a shift in industrial design that was taking place throughout the country in the early twentieth century. Up until about 1900 American factory buildings followed design principles established in the nineteenth century. By 1910 there was a clear shift toward more modern, highly efficient factory design, a shift made possible by advancements in concrete construction. In the late 19th century engineer Ernest Ransome devised a system of construction whereby steel rods were embedded in concrete to create a strong fireproof structure able to support concrete slab floors. The structure was expressed in the form of a grid pattern on the exterior walls, with openings filled by large steel windows, which admitted abundant natural light and ventilation into the building. Long-span steel trusses on the interior allowed for large open floors without the obstruction of numerous columns. This revolutionary construction system, dubbed the "daylight factory" by architectural historians, became the standard for mill buildings erected in the 1920s and 1930s. Well known industrial engineers, including Ernest Ransome, Albert Kahn and Lockwood & Greene, led the trend to building these large modern factory buildings, which

provided manufacturers with well lit, fireproof, cost effective facilities. The first of this type to be constructed at the Sanford Mills complex, Mill #4 (1919), reflects the dramatic shift from the nineteenth century building principles to a radically different modern building type.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Land that currently comprises the town of Sanford was once part of a much larger holding controlled by the Abenaki Indians, who sold an eight-mile square parcel to Major William Phillips in 1661. Phillips, who operated a lumbering business in Saco, Maine, expressed his desire to settle a township on his land but it was not to become a reality until well after his death in 1682. Not until 1729 did heirs to the property survey and lay out a 19,000 acre parcel for the purpose of creating a town. The 19,000 acres were laid out with "highways four rods wide" and "lots with meadows" for each of the owners (Emery, p. 17). Two hundred acres were set aside for the ministry and Minister along with a "commodious tract" for a meeting house. Forty settlers lots of 100 acres each were created to be granted to "40 able-bodied men" (Emery, p. 17). And thus a town, known as Phillipstown, was established, with the earliest settlers being various shipwrights, blacksmiths, tanners, farmers, husbandmen, sawyers, cordwainers, weavers, tailors, millers, and gentlemen. The town was incorporated in 1768, at which time the name was changed to Sanford, in honor of William Phillips' stepson, Peleg Sanford, who served as Governor of Rhode Island for a time.

The Mousam River, which snakes its way through the center of Sanford for nearly its entire length, has long been important for its industrial value. From the time the town was first settled in the 1730s, milling operations were established along the river's 25-mile course from Long Pond in the neighboring town of Acton out to the ocean at Kennebunk. The first water privilege in Sanford was granted to Dr. David Bennett for establishment of a saw mill. Bennett was followed by James Chadbourne, who opened a second saw mill in what was known as Sanford Corner, on land that would later become part of the Sanford Mills property. Although agricultural pursuits were the mainstay of the local economy, small milling establishments provided crucial services to townspeople. By 1781 there were 7 "mills, etc." (Emery, p. 212) in Sanford, primarily saw and grist mills. By the end of the eighteenth century the town also had an iron works, fulling mill, shingle mill, and tannery. The nineteenth century brought a new industrial era, with the introduction of small-scale manufacturing and a shift from an industrial base that served the local population to one that produced goods for more distant markets. By the 1830s a modest shoe-making industry had developed in various locations throughout Sanford, making shoes "for Lynn and Danvers firms" (Emery, p. 221). Of greatest significance to future growth and development in Sanford was the introduction of cloth manufacturing. As early as 1810 Sanford had 160 looms for weaving cotton cloth and manufactured 30,000 yards of cloth annually (likely in homes). In 1841 a factory for the manufacturing of cotton cloth was established in the village of Springvale, in the northern part of town. The business faltered early on but was revived in 1865 as the successful Springvale Cotton Mills Company.

It was about this time that Thomas Goodall (1823-1910) came to Sanford in search of an advantageous site to establish a manufacturing facility. Goodall, and later his sons, had a profound impact on the town and were instrumental in transforming it from a remote farming community to a prosperous town with a strong industrial base. Goodall was born in Yorkshire, England where he was orphaned as a child and eventually served as apprentice for a woolen manufacturer. He came to America in 1846, eventually settling in Troy, New York where he manufactured satinets, beavers, and horse blankets. He profited greatly from his design of a fitted horse blanket, which he called "The New Hampshire Blanket" and manufactured for the military during the Civil War. Goodall sold his Troy factory in 1865 and returned to England, where he began exporting plush carriage robes (fine woolen blankets) to America and Canada. Two years later he returned to America to establish his own factory to manufacture plush lap robes and kersey blankets, the first ever to be produced in America. It was his search for a suitable factory site that brought Goodall to Sanford, a small community of approximately 2,500 residents. As of yet, there was no rail service in the town, no bank (the Mousam River Bank had failed), and only two churches (Congregational and Baptist). In the area known as Sanford Village (at the geographic center of town) there were two dams, one just north of Washington Street and a second a bit further down river. Falls at the upper dam provided power for a saw mill operated by James and Daniel Clark (on the north side of Washington Street) and a flannel mill owned by William Miller (on the south side of Washington Street). The Clarks also operated a grist mill on the lower dam; another saw mill, known as the Chadbourne Mill, was located a bit further down river. In 1867 Thomas Goodall purchased the Clark mills and the flannel mill, including 12 acres of land, and the water rights on both dams. The flannel mill, a modest structure of 40' x 75', was enlarged and served as the first of many Goodall mill buildings that would be constructed in Sanford. During the three years it took to complete the expansion, Goodall operated in the building. The earliest fabric produced by Goodall at his Sanford mill included various types of wool cloths, primarily seal skin (a pile fabric) and kersey (which shed water well), that were dyed and printed with designs. During the first year of production, all printing was sent out until facilities were completed at the Sanford mill. Initially the finished fabric was sent to Boston to be made into carriage blankets but Goodall later made accommodations for the blankets to be made at his Sanford site as well. If Goodall was to compete with European manufacturers he needed to produce richly dyed and decorated fabric. To

that end, he recruited expert dyer Joseph Travis to come from England in 1869 and set up a dye and printing department in the Sanford mill. Before long Goodall was producing dyed wool that rivaled the English fabrics. Goodall steadily increased production as his first mill building was expanded, producing \$45,456 worth of goods in 1868, over \$75,000 in 1869, and \$90,000 by 1870.

In 1870 Goodall purchased the old Chadbourne mill site, abutting his mill property to the south, selling the property to his son, George, and Amos Garnsey, master mechanic for Thomas Goodall, who established a factory to produce horse blankets, under the name Goodall & Garnsey (later the Mousam River Mills). This mill was located on the opposite side of Weaver Drive from today's Mill #4.

Meanwhile, Thomas Goodall worked on expanding his carriage robe business, adding a second mill building in the location of the old Clark saw mill in 1873, adjacent to Mill #1. In 1877 the company was incorporated under the name Sanford Mills, after which a third mill building (c. 1880) was attached to Mill #2, and a fourth (1882) was built on the opposite side of the river from Mill #2. A large storage building was joined to Mill #2 about the same time. Spinning and weaving were initially undertaken in Mill #1, while Mill #2 housed departments for shearing, cutting and making of the robes. A portion of the building was used as the print shop and the first dye laboratory. Mill #3 had two floors devoted to preparing the stock for a carding room in Mill #1. The upper floor served as a drying area for the completed cloth. Mill #4 held washing and fulling departments along with areas for spinning worsted yarns for pile fabrics. By 1882, when the Sanford Mills employed 325 operatives, additions had been made to Mill #1, doubling the production of carriage robes, and a separate Print Shop was under construction on the site (the oldest surviving mill building today). The Print Shop included a chemical laboratory, and departments for color making, block cutting (patterns were printed using carved wood blocks), printing, steaming to set colors, washing, pasting, pile raising, and drying. The dye department was located in a separate new building abutting Mill #4. Sanford Mills became known for the fast and brilliant colors produced by the dye department. Also in the 1880s, the oldest section of the existing Office/Fire Engine House was constructed. Administrative offices were located in this small two-story wood building, also occupied by Sanford Mills' own fire brigade, complete with an "Amoskeag steamer, hose trucks, and combination hood and ladder apparatus" (Baker, p. 117).

By 1880 Thomas Goodall's sons George, Ernest, and Louis had joined the business in various capacities, but it was George who was most responsible for leading the company in new directions. By the early 1880s mohair plush, a fine quality mohair pile, had become very popular in America but France and Germany had a monopoly on production, having developed the technology earlier. By the summer of 1883 George Goodall succeeded in devising a power loom that would produce a high quality mohair plush. He and his brothers, under the name Goodall Brothers (later Goodall Manufacturing Company) were the first in the country to produce mohair plushes and found ample markets in New York, Boston, and the West. Initially, they installed looms in Mill #4 but moved production to Mill #5 once it was completed (c. 1885). Goodall Brothers' mohair plushes were produced for furniture upholstery and the company was particularly successful in selling it for use in railroad cars. Mill #5 was primarily a weave room for the mohair plush fabrics. There were also areas for mohair combing, preparing machines, mohair scouring, drying, shearing, embossing, steaming, packing and shipping. Wool sorting and storage of raw stock was located in an attached "dry room." With the construction of Mills #4 and #5 it became clear that the river could not supply sufficient power to run the mill machinery. As a result, the Boiler House was constructed to provide supplemental steam power from coal burning boilers when the water flow was low. As noted in Mary Carpenter Kelley's history, "... engines were installed in the various mills, and their power was belted through clutches to the same line shafts that were turned by the water wheels" (Kelley, p. 63).

In 1883 Thomas Goodall retired, turning over operation of the mills to his sons, who almost immediately merged the Goodall Manufacturing Company (mohair plush manufacturing) and the Mousam River Mill (former Goodall & Garnsey – woolen blankets) with the Sanford Mills, creating a single entity with about 450 employees. The newly restructured Sanford Mills enjoyed great success, particularly in plush manufacturing, which would sustain the company well into the twentieth century. The Sanford Mills had some competition in the mohair plush manufacturing industry but the high quality of their products, adaptability, and sound management allowed them to remain the largest American producer and enjoy many years of success. Immediately after the Goodall Brothers succeeded in producing a high quality mohair plush in 1883, they were faced with competition, first from the French and German manufacturers, who were able to drop their prices as a result of lower labor costs, and later by several American companies. D. Goff & Sons of Pawtucket, Rhode Island were among the first to cut into Sanford Mills' market shares (beginning c. 1885). They were followed by J & J Dobson of Philadelphia, the Tingué Company of Connecticut, and several other smaller firms in the Philadelphia area. After about 1892 competition dropped off as the use of mohair plush in furniture making declined. Sanford Mills was able to carry on production of mohair plush as a result of having become well established as the country's leading producer of upholstery fabric for railroad cars. Their reputation, built upon sales to the railroad, would later help them succeed in the automobile upholstery market.

In 1889 the Goodalls established a second major manufacturing company in Sanford, known as the Goodall Worsted Company. It was located opposite the Sanford Mills on the northeast side of High Street. The new company produced a fine grade smooth, light-weight woolen fabrics to be made into clothing.

Little new construction was undertaken at the Sanford Mills yard in the 1890s, due in part to national recession from 1893 to 1896. Following the economic recovery, the Goodall brothers continued to expand their operations. They established the Holyoke Plush Company in Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1899. They invested in a failed textile mill in Limerick, Maine in the early 1900s. In the early twentieth century they also established the Reading Rubber Division in Reading, Massachusetts where they produced imitation leather. With the twentieth century came a burgeoning market for automobile upholstery and the Goodalls set out to make themselves a leading producer. As early as 1914 Sanford Mills plush was being sold to the Fisher Body Corporation for use in their cars. Later, upholstery was produced for Cadillac, Kissel, Buick, Oakland, Chrysler, and others. In order to increase production and expand their product line, Sanford Mills needed to modernize their manufacturing facilities and machinery. To that end, they began a 15-year building campaign at the Sanford site that would supplement or replace all of their principal manufacturing buildings with larger fire-proof structures, beginning with the Dry House in 1910. In 1915 the existing Mill #1 was erected at the corner of Washington and Allen (now Pioneer Avenue) Streets. When completed, Mill #1 had a picking room at the first floor, mule spinning on the second floor, and looms on the third floor. A two-story rear ell held gauze rooms on the first floor and carding machinery on the second floor. Although Sanford Mills completed construction of Mill #1, the outbreak WWI in 1914 delayed their plans to replace additional mill buildings. Instead, production was modified in 1916 to reflect wartime needs and Sanford Mills produced blankets and yarn for the military until the end of the war.

As part of the post-war construction, a new Dye House was completed, on the opposite side of the river from the Print Shop. In 1919 and 1920 two large additions were made to Mill #5, more than doubling the plush weaving mill; these brick additions comprise the bulk of the building today. Mill #4, first of the very large multi-story mill buildings on the site, was erected in 1919 near the south end of the property between the Mill #5 additions and the former Mousam River Mills (known as Mill C). Mill #4, which was a spinning and twisting mill, was expanded in 1922 with construction of an even larger six-story addition. The original Mill #4 from the 1880s was replaced in 1923 by a new Mill #3, for winding, weaving, and drying. The new Mill #3 included a large wing (west) that apparently held a second dye department. A large addition was constructed off the south end of the main block around 1925. The original Mills #2 and #3 remained until 1923 when the existing Mill #2 was constructed to house the finishing and shipping departments. A three-story office building, Mill B Office, was erected just north of Mill #3 in 1924. This office held the administrative department for the plush manufacturing facility (known as Mill B). At about the same time, the river was rerouted and the existing River Channel was constructed, with its bridges and balustrades, to improve safety and access around the millyard.

Unlike most New England textile manufacturers of the mid-nineteenth century, who hired large numbers of single Yankee girls to work in the mills, the Goodalls recruited skilled men and women from England, principally Yorkshire, where many had apprenticed in woolen factories. In the 1890s increasing numbers of French Canadian immigrants came to Sanford to work in the mills, beginning in the least skilled positions and working their way up through the ranks. The foreign-born population of Sanford gradually increased through the early twentieth century, reaching its peak just before WWI. In 1890 only 22% of Sanford's residents were foreign-born, as opposed to 37% in 1910. By 1930 the number of foreign-born residents was on the decline, at 29.4%. Those of French Canadian descent continued to make up a substantial portion of Sanford Mills workforce into the mid-twentieth century.

The 1920s was the heyday for the Sanford Mills. By 1928 Sanford Mills produced 75% of all railroad plush used in the United States and Canada. The annual output of plush grew from 384,800 yards in 1892 to roughly 4,000,000 in 1937, by which time the company employed about 2,000 people. In addition to the railroad contracts, the plush-making facilities also produced upholstery for hotels, automobiles, and aircraft. Mill A (buildings north of Mill #3 and the Boiler House) continued to manufacture outdoor woolen materials for coats and blankets.

Not only did the Goodall industrial enterprises provide Sanford with a sound economic base and financial stability, but the Goodall family also contributed substantially to ensure the town had a strong civic infrastructure for the community. Among the many projects the Goodall family spearheaded and funded was establishment of the Sanford Light & Water Company (1886), Sanford Power Company (1897), Sanford & Cape Porpoise Railway (1900), and Mousam River Electric Railway (1892). The Goodalls were also responsible for construction of Sanford Town Hall (in honor of Thomas Goodall – 1908), the Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library (1937), the Henrietta D. Goodall Hospital (in memory of George Goodall's first wife – 1928), Goodall Park (a semi-professional baseball park – 1914), and donating land for some of the town schools. In addition, the Goodalls were instrumental in founding of the Sanford National Bank (1896), Sanford Trust Company (1915), Sanford Unitarian Society (1909), Sanford Town Club (1918), and Bauneg Beg Country Club (1924). They were also responsible for the creation of two residential subdivisions, known as Ridgeway (1919) and Palm Beach (c. 1920), to house the mill workers and provide an opportunity for the employees to purchase homes under reasonable terms.

Increasing competition from manufacturers producing cheaper plush toward the end of the 1920s began cutting into sales of the Sanford Mills fabric. Despite financial setbacks following the stock market crash in 1929, which reduced production 75% by 1932, the company rebounded after 1935 and plush production reached an all time peak in 1937. Between 1937 and 1941 Sanford Mills continued to produce fabrics for automobile use (65% of total output), railroad and other transportation uses (16%), coated fabrics (15%), cloakings (13%), processed fiber yarns (6%), specialty carpeting (4%), and rubber rolls (1%). With the outbreak of WWII the Sanford Mills took advantage of the opportunity to profit from wartime production and negotiated a number of government contracts. Reports indicated that "the Sanford Mills conversion to wartime production was one of the largest in New England with 2,200 employed in wartime production" (Baker, p. 211). By November of 1942 47% of Sanford Mills production was filling government contracts for fabrics to be used by the Armed Forces. This accounted for 57% of the company's net sales. Sanford Mills produced olive drab yarn for the Army, fabric for underwear, alpaca yarn and fabric for aviators' suits, cotton duck for tents, wool linings and coat fabric, upholstery for trainer planes, carpet for bombers, and specially treated fabric to make "ski climbers."

By the end of 1943 wartime production had peaked and the Sanford Mills once again converted its facility to peacetime production. Will Marland, son-in-law of George Goodall, was President of Sanford Mills at the time, the last of the Goodall family to run the mills. He retired in 1944 just as the company was preparing to revamp production. That same year the Goodall Worsted Company merged with Sanford Mills to form Goodall-Sanford, Inc. The new company continued to produce "Palm Beach Cloth," for which the Goodall Worsted Company had become famous, and developed new fabric for the automobile industry. New fabrics were developed and production once again expanded. The company was organized into various divisions: the "Flat Fabrics Division made draperies, table clothes, slipcovers, and smoother upholstery" in Mill B, while the Woolen Division made fabric for women's coats and men's and women's suits in Mill A; the Pile Division produced fabric for the transportation industry in Mill B; the Carpeting Division made rugs in Mill C; the Goodall Division made fabric for garments at the old Goodall Worsted facility; and the Coated and Vinyl Fabrics Division operated at the Reading, Massachusetts mill. Goodall-Sanford continued to prosper through the 1940s and into the early years of the 1950s when they were awarded a number of government contracts during the Korean War. With the end of war in 1953 stiff competition from the South and labor problems proved to be too much for Goodall-Sanford to overcome. With the textile industry suffering a major depression in 1953 and labor costs soaring, the company was sold to Burlington Mills Corporation, the world's largest textile firm. Although Burlington had intended to continue production in Sanford, they were not successful and manufacturing in town rapidly declined. Of the 5,192 Sanford residents employed in manufacturing in 1952, 4,294 were with textile companies. By 1955 only 195 textile workers remained among only 1,318 employed in manufacturing. In 1955, by which time the mills were largely empty, Burlington sold the former Goodall-Sanford property to Grossman Sons, Inc. of Quincy, Massachusetts. Grossmans sold and/or leased the buildings individually to various smaller enterprises and manufacturing continues in several of the buildings today. The principal mill buildings of the former Mill C are no longer extant and a large number of the former Goodall Worsted buildings were also demolished (for this reason, those sites were left out of the district).

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 # _____

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): _____

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Russell Goodall photograph collection. Various photographs of the Sanford Mills; in the collection of the Sanford-Springvale Historical Museum, Sanford, ME.

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. (New York: James T. White & Company), 1910.

Repositories

Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library, Sanford, Maine. Collections include maps, newspapers, photographs, scrap books, manuscript histories, and marketing material of Goodall-Sanford, Inc.

Sanford-Springvale Historical Museum, Springvale, Maine. Collections include maps, photographs, town valuations, directories, postcards, newspapers, business records, and published histories.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.5

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>356462</u>	<u>4811172</u>	3	<u>19</u>	<u>356828</u>	<u>4810710</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>19</u>	<u>356987</u>	<u>4810914</u>	4	<u>19</u>	<u>356394</u>	<u>4811026</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Sanford Mills Historic District are delineated on town assessors maps and include the following: J29-17, J29-17A, J29-17, J29-17D, J29-19, J29-19A, J29-24, J29-25, J 30-45, J30-46, and portions of J29-21 and J30-44. Please refer to the "District Sketch Map" for precise boundaries of the district.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the Sanford Mills Historic District include most of the land historically associated with the mill yard of the Sanford Mills manufacturing complex. A portion of the former mill property along the eastern border that no longer retains any mill related buildings or structures were excluded due to the lack of integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Tremont Preservation Services

date 12 June 2009

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state Mass

zip code 01938

e-mail christinebeard@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
 - **Continuation Sheets**
 - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
-

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sanford

County: York

State: Maine

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: 31 March 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_001.tif

1 of 15.

View west showing north elevations of Mill #2 (left) and Mill #1 (right).

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sanford

County: York

State: Maine

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: 31 March 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_002.tif

2 of 15.

View south showing west elevation of Print Shop and concrete foundation (right)

SANFORD MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**YORK COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_003.tif
3 of 15. View west showing east elevation of Engine House/Block Shed..

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_004.tif
4 of 15. View south showing west elevations of Boiler House (left) and Mill # 5 (right).

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_005.tif
5 of 15. View west showing east side of Boiler House.

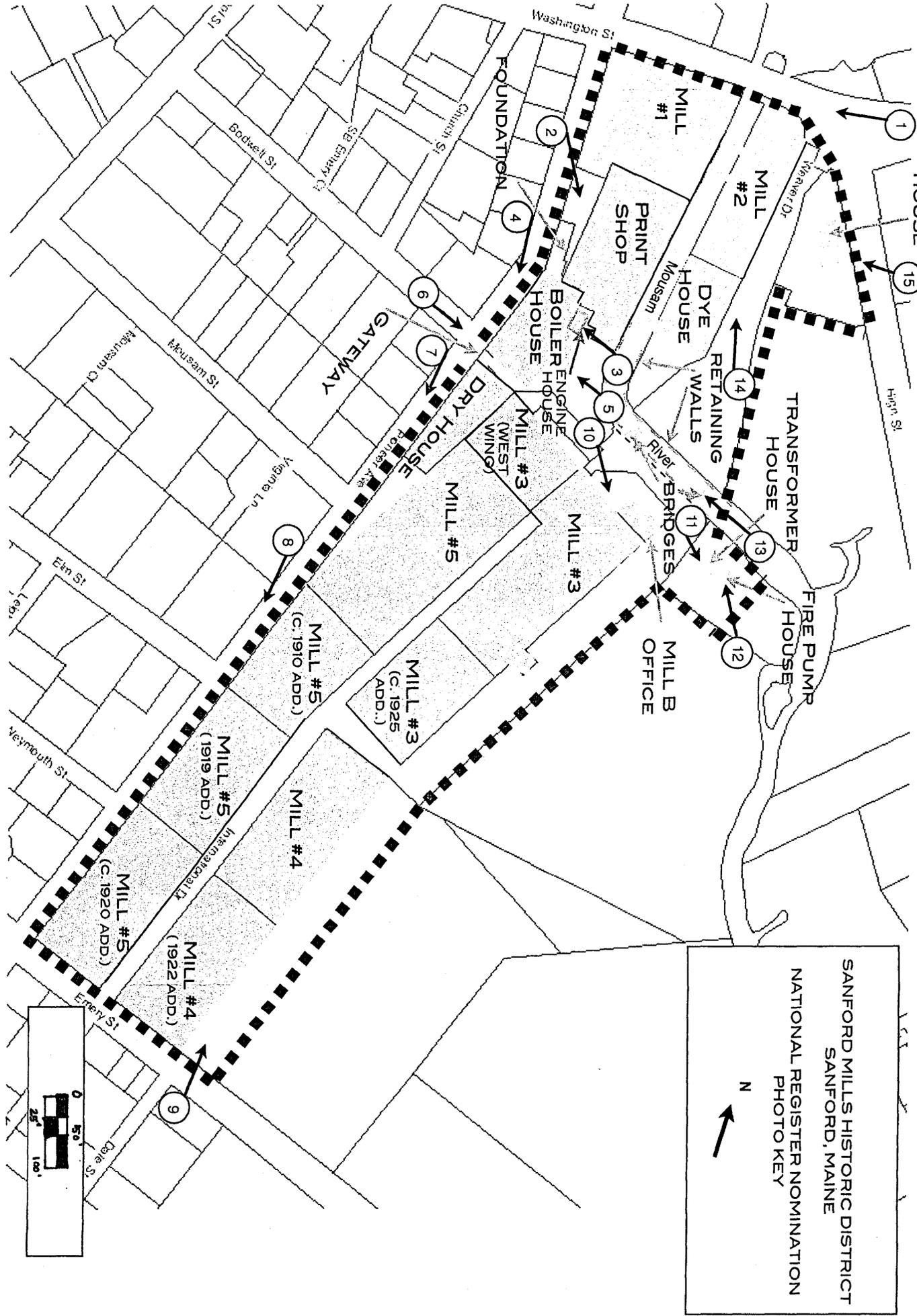
Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_006.tif
6 of 15. View east showing west side of Gateway.

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_007.tif
7 of 15. View southeast showing west elevation of Dry House.

Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_008.tif
8 of 15. View southeast showing west elevation of Mill #5.

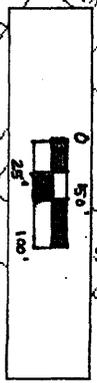
Name of Property: Sanford Mills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sanford
County: York **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date Photographed: 31 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: ME_York County_SanfordHD_009.tif
9 of 15. View northwest showing east elevations of Mill #4 and Mill #3 (left to right).

OFFICE/ENGINE HOUSE #15



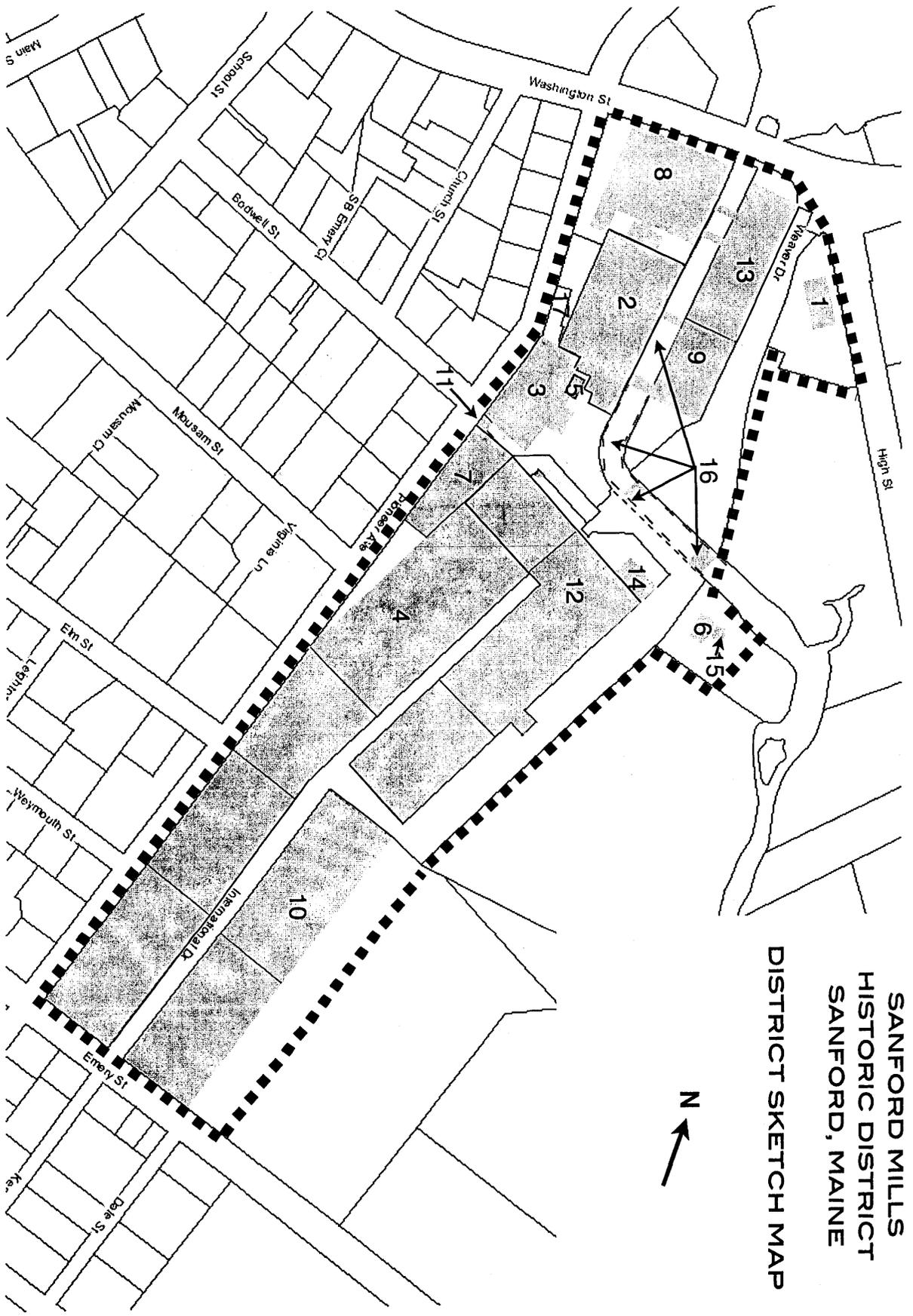
SANFORD MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SANFORD, MAINE
 NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
 PHOTO KEY

N



SANFORD MILLS
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SANFORD, MAINE

DISTRICT SKETCH MAP



APPROX. SCALE
7/16" = 100'