United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name THE EUGENE F. GOODRICH HOUSE

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1711 MASSACHUSETTS STREET ☐ not for publication

city or town LAWRENCE ☐ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county DOUGLAS code 045 zip code 66044

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.)

Richard D Rankowitz 8/28/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LAWRENCE MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC: MULTIPLE DWELLING

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS
COMMERCE: TRADE; PROFESSIONAL

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: QUEEN ANNE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: LIMESTONE
walls WOOD: WEATHERBOARD; SHINGLE
roof OTHER: COMPOSITION
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890 - 1891

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

EUGENE F. GOODRICH

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register PART I OF THE REHAB TAX CREDIT APP.
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark WAS APPROVED
- ☐ 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:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EUGENE F. GOODRICH HOUSE
Name of Property

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .25 ACRE

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	306210	4313720
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 ERIN A. SPIRIDIGLIOZZI / SUSAN JEZAK FORD

organization _____ date FEBRUARY 18, 2001

street & number 1631 MASSACHUSETTS / 3628 HOLMES ST telephone 785-841-9557 816-531-2489

city or town LAWRENCE / KANSAS CITY state KS / MO zip code 66044 / 64109

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 DRS. ERIN A. AND JOHN V. SPIRIDIGLIOZZI

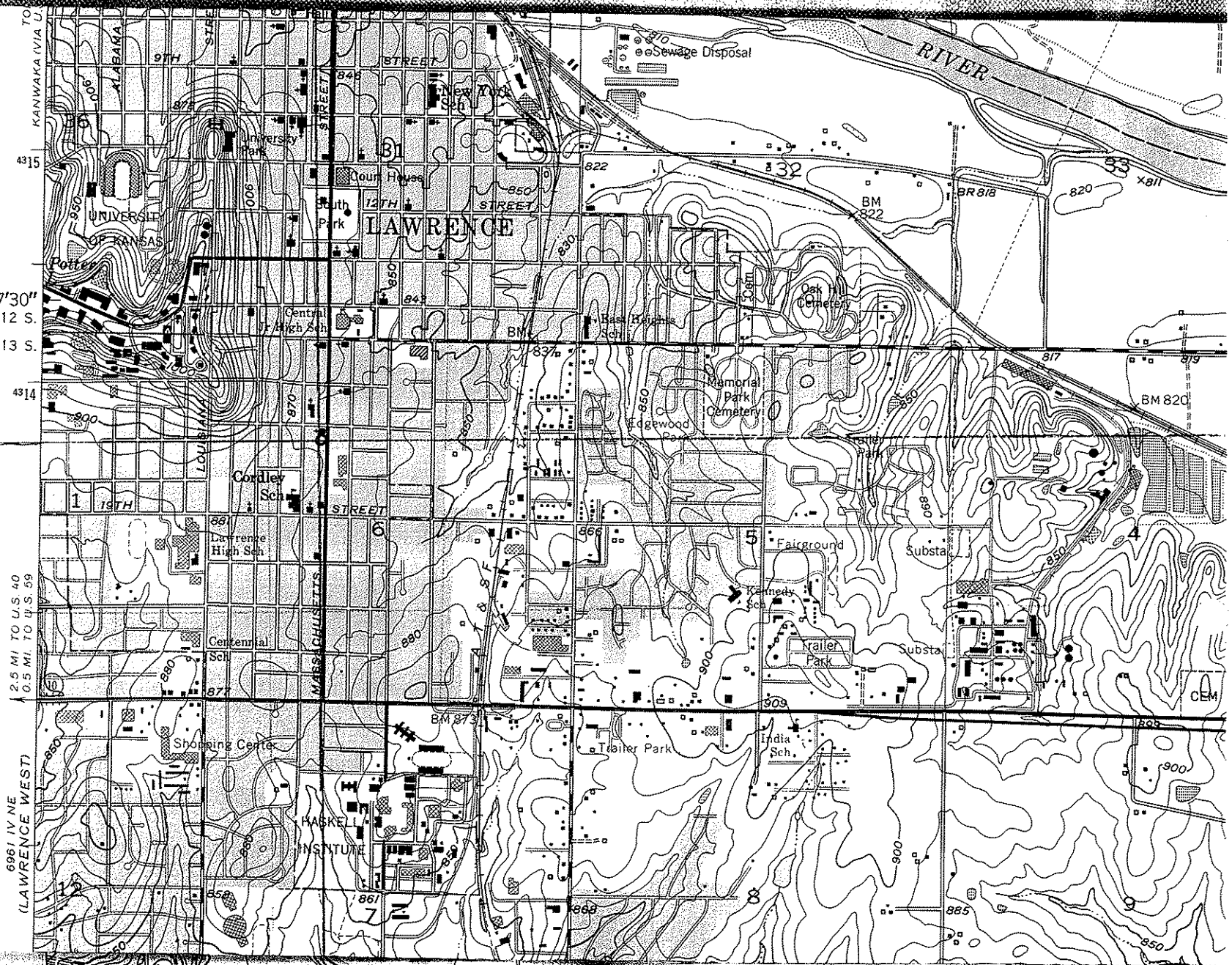
street & number 1631 MASSACHUSETTS STREET telephone 785-841-9557 or 785-864-3652

city or town LAWRENCE state KS zip code 66044

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3



Goodrich House
UTM Coordinates
14306210
4313720

Section 7--Overview

The E.F. Goodrich house at 1711 Massachusetts in Lawrence, Kansas, is a stately Queen Anne home built in 1890-91 for E.F. Goodrich, Lawrence's eighth postmaster. Goodrich, also a grocer and shipper of produce, built the home shortly after his appointment as postmaster. He served in this position from 1889 until 1894. The two-and-a half story house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style with some Stick detailing.

The exterior siding of the two-and-a-half-story house is composed of four-inch cedar clapboards or shingles where noted and has much applied decorative woodwork of white pine. The house is asymmetrical and contains a variety of window sizes and shapes. The house is of balloon-frame construction, with two-by-four-inch boards as the main structural component; cut nails were used during the construction. The foundation of the home is of limestone blocks and the roof is asphalt shingles.

East Façade

The Goodrich house faces east and its main façade presents a rich texture of movement to Massachusetts Street, Lawrence's most prominent thoroughfare. The façade is composed of three irregular bays. The south half of the façade presents a gable pulled forward from the rest of the house. This gable portion contains two side-by-side double-hung windows in the first and second stories and two ornamental side-by-side square windows—each containing 25 square panes—in the third story. The peak of this gable contains triangular pierced vergeboards supported by three small brackets, milled fascia and decorative rectangular panels placed below the windows. An ornamental belt course is located between the second and third stories and contains a series of carved square medallions, as well as three ornamental brackets in the center and two larger brackets supporting the fascia at the outer edges. Clapboards within this gable are set diagonally.

The center of the roofline extends above the south gable and contains a small gable with false half-timbering surrounding a rectangular vent. Extending from this gable on the north side is a shallower hip roof extension with plain rafter-ends in the soffit. This north side of the façade contains a single double-hung window in the second story and a double wood door in the first story.

A full front porch, reached by five wooden steps, extends across the width of the first story. The porch contains a shed roof, with a pediment configuration above the main entrance. The segmental pediment encloses milled ornament fronted by milled fascia. The porch is supported by four turned posts and contains two engaged milled posts on either end. A low balustrade of turned spindles runs between the posts on the front and sides of the porch.

South Façade
The south side of the house presents a cross gable positioned behind and lower than the roof's primary gable. The irregularity of the house's plan makes a division of the façade into regular bays nearly impossible. Moving from right to left (front of the house to the back), the eastern portion of this façade contains two pairs of double-hung windows, one located on the first story and one located on the second story. Between the first and second stories is a decorative course, approximately three feet wide, of staggered and sawtooth shingles. This shingle course wraps around a small roof above a side door that enters on the east side of the cross gable. As the course extends at a right angle to the house, it is supported by a curved triangular bracket. A single window is located on the east side of the cross gable's second story above this entrance. The south side of the cross gable contains a small double-hung window in the peak surrounded by fishscale shingles. The base of this upper gable flares away from the house, supported by a cove soffit. A single window is located in the second story of the cross gable and a bay window is located in the first story. This first-story bay extension contains a three-sided pent roof and windows on three sides placed above small ornamental rectangular panels.

The rear, or west, side of the south façade contains a second story sleeping porch placed at the juncture of the cross gables. This porch contains five double-hung windows beneath a slightly sloping roof and above clapboard siding. The first story of the porch contains an irregular bay projecting from the wall plane. This bay contains single windows on the south side and angled southeast side. Extending west of the bay and just past the sleeping porch is a first-story extension clad in modern vertical wood siding containing one single-pane window.

West Façade
The west, or rear, of the Goodrich house is dominated by a central two-story gable. This gable is located slightly below the house's uppermost third-story east-west peak. This central gable is quite plain, containing on the north side a single window in the second story and a new steel door in the first story. The second-story sleeping porch and the first-story extension clad in new wood siding are located south of this gable. The peak of the gable extends below the roof of the sleeping porch, which contains three windows on this side. The roof of the first-story extension slopes downward past the sleeping porch. The extension projects past the plane of this façade and contains a single-light modern door on the north side. North of the façade's main gable is a one-story simple shed-roof extension containing no windows. Above this extension, the west side of the house's cross gable can be seen, containing a single double-hung window on the second story, above the flared shingle course.

A concrete ramp with wrought iron railings has been installed for ADA access from the empty lot on the south side of the house (used for parking) to the doorway in the west façade's central gable.

North Façade

The north façade contains the central cross gable matching in placement the one on the south façade. This central gable, however, extends from the plane of the façade. Its gable contains a small double-hung window, surrounded by fishscale shingles filling in the third story. The base of this gable extends from the house, forming a flared roof between the second and third stories. The second story of the cross gable section contains a single double-hung window and the first story contains a pair of double-hung windows. Single windows are also located on the east and west sides of this extension at the first and second stories. Between the first and second stories is a decorative course of staggered and sawtooth shingles approximately three feet wide, matching the course on the south side of the house. This shingle course wraps around the cross gable extension, continues to the east side of this façade and wraps around the front northeast corner of the house, ending at the pediment of the front porch. The east end of the north façade consists of plain clapboard walls on the first and second stories separated by the shingle course. Two staggered long, narrow windows topped by a segmental window are located just east of the cross-gable juncture at the shingle course level. A diamond window is placed at the first story of the eastern half of the portion of this wall. The soffit of this façade contains exposed rafters ends. The west end of the north façade contains a one-story shed extension with a single double-hung window. Above the shed addition, a shed dormer is placed on the second story, extending from the wall into the roofline. Exposed rafter ends can be seen in this soffit area.

Interior

The current owners of the Goodrich house, Erin and John Spiridigliozzi, have undertaken a massive updating of interior systems and restoration of living areas. The house has suffered much abuse at the hands of previous owners and tenants and the Spiridigliozzis have accomplished much in undoing the damage. New electrical systems, heating, mechanical systems and plumbing have been installed. All woodwork within the house has been stripped and refinished, including 29 original panel doors. Panes in approximately half of the windows were broken; all have been repaired or replaced. Six original glass globes for light fixtures were found in the basement and now-demolished garage. These lights were restored and installed throughout the house. All original brass hardware was cleaned and made operational. All five original iron floor grates had been painted; all were stripped, restored and reinstalled.

The house is currently used as office space and meets ADA accessibility requirements. Although sheetrock has replaced many original plaster walls, most original room configurations on the first and second floors have been retained and the once-hidden back stairway has been restored.

First Story

One enters the house through the main foyer, where all woodwork is oak. (The floors on the entire first story are oak.) Two oak doors frame the house's front entrance, containing new double-beveled glass. Decorative windows in the foyer also contain new glass. The foyer features an oak arch above an oak door and wood trim located under the staircase. This architectural feature was once enclosed by sheetrock and could not be seen; the current owners have restored the foyer to its original configuration.

The main staircase, located on the north wall, has two landing platforms. Two windows are located along the staircase—a diamond window with chamfered oak trim, and two narrow side-by-side rectangular windows, also framed with chamfered oak. A half-moon window sits above these two windows. The original wood storm windows for the stairway windows still exist and will be repaired and installed with new exterior paint. The staircase itself is comprised of turned spindles with ornate rosebuds. The lower portion of the staircase has two newel posts that are carved with ornate heart motifs. This heart motif is seen again in the corner blocks of the trim of the three doorways within this area. The door leading to the house's north room contains a transom with working hardware. The doorknobs to the north and southwest rooms (marble/brass doorknob and ornate brass, respectively) are original.

Paneled pocket doors lead from the foyer to the room in the southeast portion of the house. This room contains a gas fireplace with a green slate mantel inset with tortoise shell tile. An original hand-painted floral glass globe has been restored for this room's main light fixture. The room contains two pairs of double-hung windows. The wood trim in the room, believed to be gum or poplar, has chamfered edges and corner blocks with a floral motif. Fluted decorative wood trim is located above the pocket doors.

The room located in the middle of the south side of the house has a south exterior entrance with a transom window, with working hardware. This entrance was added sometime after the house's construction. This room has two sets of paneled pocket doors, both with cleaned and restored hardware. This room is probably the most ornate in the house, with the bay windows, pocket doors, two window transoms, and a marble and tile fireplace. The mantel and frame of the wood-burning fireplace are of black and red marble and the sides of the fireplace have marble columns on a marble square base. The floor of the fireplace is of tan, black and brick red tile. The bay

contains three double-hung windows. The wood trim (of either gum or poplar) also contains hand-carved floral motif corner blocks. Fluted decorative wood trim rests above the pocket doors.

The house's southwest room contains yellow pine woodwork with grooved detailing. There are two doors in this room—one entrance to the southwest middle room (with working, original transom hardware) and another entrance to the only bathroom on the first floor. The corner blocks in this room are of the rosebud motif.

Circa 1965 woodwork and a bathtub have been removed from the first-story bathroom. Yellow pine trim matching the southwest and north rooms has been installed around the three doors and window in the bathroom. The corner blocks, although vintage, were introduced by this owner and boast a carved star/floral shape. Vinyl flooring in the bathroom has been replaced with yellow pine. Bathroom renovations meet ADA accessibility requirements, including a new lavatory and pedestal sink, lever hardware and a slightly wider door frame between the bathroom and the kitchen.

The kitchen area is located in the house's northwest corner. The current owners found the kitchen with a collapsed ceiling and circa 1955 rusted metal cabinets. New wood cabinets with a cherry finish have been installed along the west and north walls, as were new appliances. Significant termite damage found on the west wall of the kitchen has been treated. Yellow pine flooring was installed after vinyl flooring was removed. An exterior entrance to the kitchen door was installed where a double-hung window originally existed. (This window was saved and reinstalled in the upstairs east suite.) The door is now the ADA entrance to the property. The room also contains a door and transom that once led from the kitchen to an outside porch, now enclosed. (The owners intend to restore this screened porch.) A new beam has been installed in the ceiling of the kitchen and trimmed out to match the chamfered edges in the rest of the house. An east door of the kitchen leads to the north room.

The original back staircase with an entrance from the kitchen, enclosed within sheetrock, was discovered and restored by the owners. The staircase has a short, 45-degree platform that continues to the second set of steps. This platform has been repaired and reinforced from the basement access and two damaged steps have been replaced. This staircase also contains a corner wall block with a finial on top. The owner installed handrails for the stairway.

The house's north room contains grooved yellow pine woodwork with rosebud corner blocks. This room also has three sets of double hung windows (two side-by-side on the north side and

one on the east side). The room adjoins the south middle room by a pocket door and contains the house's only original light fixture—a brass and leaded crystal chandelier—which has been restored and still hangs.

Second story
All floors and woodwork on the second and third stories are of refinished yellow pine. All transom hardware (made of copper and brass) has been cleaned and restored to working condition. The second-story hallway runs east-west and has chamfered trim with rosebud accents. The hallway contains seven doors; one door leading to the third story attic.

The east room suite, consisting of two rooms, has five double-hung windows. One window in the north room was covered with sheetrock; this is the window replaced by the former kitchen window. The north and south sections of this suite are divided by a double-wide, yellow pine door frame. The yellow pine wood trim is grooved and milled, and has bull's-eye corner blocks. The south section of this room contains a transom doorway; the north section contains a closet behind a panel door.

The south middle room contains an exposed brick chimney above the fireplace on the first story. This room has four doors—the east entrance, closet door, bathroom door and entrance to the sleeping porch. The doors are all recessed paneled doors. This room also contains two double-hung windows. A glass globe, believed to be original to the house, is installed as the room's main light fixture. This room also has a half-bath (lavatory and pedestal sink). Yellow pine flooring was installed in the bathroom following the removal of vinyl flooring.

The west sleeping porch is not present in an 1890 photograph of the house but was likely added in the early 1900s. The painted birch flooring has been refinished. The trim in this room, not original to the house, is chamfered painted pine. This room contains eight windows, three of which are operational, and two doors—one an entrance to the south room and one to a room housing the second staircase.

The small west middle room contains an open closet with chamfered trim and the back staircase, once covered by a sheetrock wall. A balustrade has been added here to the staircase, constructed by a vintage newel post and historic pine, subsequently detailed with chamfered edges and grooves to match other woodwork in the house. New yellow pine wood flooring extends into the adjoining bathroom.

A bathroom is located in the house's second-story northwest corner, containing a restored claw-foot bathtub thought to be original to the house. A new lavatory and sink pedestal with brass fixtures have been installed. A vintage door with a glass window is installed as the bathroom's entrance door to the hallway, allowing light to enter into the hallway. A refurbished glass globe original to the house is installed as the bathroom's main light fixture.

The house's north room contains three double-hung windows, one on each of the west, north, and east sides. The room also features chamfered, yellow pine wood trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. This room's main (and only) entrance has a window transom above the door with working hardware.

Third Story
The third story contains the house's only two original remaining stained glass windows, located in the east dormer. Extensive restoration and renovation has occurred in this space. Damaged stairs have been replaced, as have windows on the north and south walls. Floor joists were sister-joisted so flooring could safely be installed throughout the area. Walls have been covered with sheetrock and a cathedral ceiling created. The area includes chamfered yellow pine trim around the windows. A balustrade has been created from two vintage newel posts and chamfered pine.

Site
The Goodrich house is situated on approximately one-and-a-half city lots (.25 acres), recently renamed as the Spiridigliozzi subdivision, previously known as part of the Babcock subdivision. The house's original limestone retaining wall is still present in the front yard. The house faces Massachusetts Street, Lawrence's main street at the time of construction. A carriage house previously associated with the house was removed at an unknown time. It was replaced with a two-car garage, which was removed by the current owners to meet Lawrence zoning requirements.

Section 8--Overview

The E. F. Goodrich House meets Criterion C for the National Register of Historic Places as a well-intact example of the Queen Anne Style of architecture, a Late Victorian sub-type listed in the Multiple Property Document, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas." Queen Anne was a high-style form popular between 1880 and 1900 and the Goodrich House retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Extant features on the Goodrich House which characterize the house as high-style Queen Anne include its overall asymmetrical form, irregular roof elements, front porch, fenestration, and exterior and interior architectural details.

House History

The home was built for the eighth postmaster of Lawrence, Eugene F. Goodrich and his wife, Lucinda. The house first appears in *The Lawrence City Directory and Douglas County Gazetteer, 1890-91*. A photograph of E.F. Goodrich and his home appeared in *A Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas, 1898*, a history of the city and collection of noteworthy subjects.[1]

Eugene F. Goodrich, a Lawrence fruit and produce merchant who owned and operated his own business, is first noted in the *1871 Lawrence City Directory* and continues through the turn of the century. Goodrich is listed as a grocer at various Massachusetts Street locations through 1883, when he is then listed as a shipper of fruit and produce, also from Massachusetts Street locations. The *Lawrence City Directory and Douglas County Gazetteer of 1890-01* references E.F. Goodrich as postmaster of Lawrence and also a "fruits and produce whole dealer." He served the city as postmaster until 1894, earning praise from fellow Kansans.

> In 1869 Mr. Goodrich established at this place a shipping industry that stands today one of the most prominent in this state. During the busy season, when produce, fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., are marketable, Goodrich keeps from five to ten men employed shipping from here and from Salina, where he has a branch house. Owing to the location, Lawrence, in the richest agricultural section of the U.S., he is enabled to supply markets North West and South with produce at low prices. He is post master on a salary of $2770. This office is one of the best in the State, for which there are many contestants and the fact of the selection of Mr. Goodrich is the best testimonial of his honor and integrity and executive ability, a compliment he fully appreciates.[2]

Goodrich's post office was located at the northeast corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop Streets in the Opera House building. In 1905, the *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Lawrence City Directory* references Eugene F. Goodrich as a traveling agent residing at 1711 Massachusetts Street.

The property changed ownership for its first time during 1911, when William W. Cockins and his wife, Sarah A., became the second owners. The 1917 Polk Directory references the property as being dually owned by William W. Cockins and William E. Tenney. In 1919, the property was listed as owned by Mrs. Carol C. Tenney. Records further indicated that the home was owned by William E. and Carol Tenney through 1932, at which time, the property is listed as being dually owned by E.M. Tenney and Orpha Johnson.[3] The house changed hands many times over the years and was eventually divided into apartments. When Erin and John Spiridigliozzi purchased the house in September of 1999, the property was in a very poor and dangerous condition, considered no longer suitable for residential considerations due to deteriorated mechanical systems. The original charm and beauty of the Goodrich house has been restored through the stewardship of the Spiridigliozzis.

Lawrence Residences

The Goodrich house fits into the period defined as Lawrence's Agriculture and Manufacturing Period, running from 1874-1899.[4] During this era, the city experienced a period of slow population growth based primarily on agriculture and manufacturing. Businesses such as the Consolidated Barb Wire factory and the Wilder Brothers Shirt Factory were established, and services in the form of electricity and a city water supply became available to residents. Seventeen subdivisions were recorded during the 1880s and 1890s and the city's street railway was extended south to 19th and Massachusetts.[5] During the late 1880s and 1890s, the new Queen Anne style was extremely fashionable. The availability of inexpensive lumber, as well as machine-produced ornamentation and window glass, contributed to the popularity of the style. Queen Anne homes were especially prevalent in the west Lawrence area, where newly wealthy leading citizens began building their homes.

Style

A Victorian residence's greatest character-defining feature is its overall form. The majority of high-style, late nineteenth-century Queen Anne homes are two and one-half stories in height. Their overall massing is typically cubed, although lower cross gables protruding from a gabled or hipped roof contribute to a characteristic asymmetrical form. The form of the Goodrich House is no exception to the rule. Although basically cube shaped, the house's protruding elements contribute to its characteristically irregular footprint. Among these elements are lower cross gables which jut from a steep gable-on-hip roof. Other such elements include lower bays.

A Queen Anne home's porch, often the most prominent feature on its principal facade, contributes to a carefully balanced asymmetry. A large majority of high-style Queen Anne houses originally had porches, the majority of which wrapped from the principal façade to a

secondary elevation. The porches on nearly half of these houses had a pediment at the entry, which was typically not centered on the façade. Unlike the porches on the majority of Queen Anne residences, the Goodrich House's porch is not a wrap-around type. Rather, like those on only 15% of Queen Anne Homes, its porch is a full porch, a porch that spans the width of the principal elevation. The uncharacteristic symmetrical element is countered by the porch's off-center decorative pediment, which denotes the house's main entrance.

The layering of planes adds further depth to Queen Anne designs. Pent roofs, projecting gable ornaments and roof brackets are character-defining features. Like the gable ornament on many Queen Anne buildings, the triangular section in the top of the Goodrich House's front gable projects forward from the gable plane. The gable on the hipped roof, with its decorative half-timbered detailing adds another plane. On secondary elevations, pent roofs with roof brackets underneath them, transform flat gables into three-dimensional elements.

Just as a home's overall form professes its architectural style, so too does its materials. Queen Anne residences may be constructed of masonry, but many are wood frame with wood siding. This is especially true in Kansas railroad hubs including Lawrence, Kansas, where dimensional lumber, siding, and ornamental wood elements were readily available and relatively inexpensive. The Goodrich House, like the majority of Queen Anne homes in Lawrence is wood frame. Its exterior is covered with horizontal cedar-lap siding and cedar shingles. The exterior trim pieces were milled of clear white pine. These materials work in harmony to create a juxtaposition of geometric patterns—such as those created by angling the siding on some projecting elements—and rich textures—such as the rough look of the shingles.

Just as construction materials contributed to the texture of Queen Anne homes, so too did a variety of mass-produced architectural details which were liberally applied to their exteriors. These details include gable ornaments, spindlework, and half-timbering. These details are found principally on the Goodrich House's front elevation. They include the elaborate gable ornament, ornament on the porch pediment and spindlework porch columns and balustrade.

Eclectic fenestration adds to the complexity of Queen Anne design. Window types found in Queen Anne residences range from Palladian to simple one-over-one double-hung. One window type exclusive to Queen Anne architecture is a large window pane surrounded by smaller panes. Windows are typically found alone or in groups of two. The majority of the Goodrich House's windows are one-over-one double-hung windows in groups of two or alone. However, two multiple-pane windows on the front gable - each with twenty-five true divided lights, identify the building's style. The home retains its original wood windows.

Like its exterior, the interior of the Goodrich House retains a high degree of integrity. Elaborate interior woodwork is a trademark of the Queen Anne style. Woodwork in public spaces, such as foyers, parlors and dining rooms, is typically of a higher quality than that in private areas. In the Goodrich House, for instance, the woodwork (trim and floors) on the first floor is mostly oak. In contrast, the second floor features mainly yellow pine. Likewise, the degree of detailing is often greater in public spaces. For instance, the doors in the Goodrich House's public spaces are flanked by chamfered oak which is fluted on the bottom and feature floral pattern blocks. The doors are capped with wood filigrees. The doors on the second floor, in contrast, feature a more standard pattern of fluted trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. The most striking interior feature in most Queen Anne homes is the staircase, typically located near the main entrance—the main public space. The Goodrich House's staircase is constructed of oak and features a decorative newel post and spindlework balusters.

The E. F. Goodrich home exemplifies the Queen Anne style and retains much of its integrity in design, materials, workmanship and in its location. It is therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Bibliography

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property stands on Lot 1, Spiridigliozzi Subdivision, Lawrence, Kansas. The property was replatted in November 2000. Historically, the legal attached to the property was Lot 32 and the south 25 feet of Lot 33, Block 17, Babcock's Enlarged Addition in the City of Lawrence, Kansas. The property is bounded to the east by Massachusetts Street and on all other sides by adjacent property lines.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the house built in 1890 for Eugene F. Goodrich.