NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)	RECEIVED 418 OMB No. 10024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	SEP 26 1991
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bull by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the prop architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only c entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Us	letin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or perty being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional
1. Name of Property	
historic name Bowers, Carter, House	
other names/site number Reveille (preferred)	
2. Location	
street & number 408 West Madison	NAnot for publication
city or townPulaski	N/A□ vicinity
•	1es code zip code
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
□ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation st         Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirement         Image: meets       □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend         □ nationally       □ statewide         Image: meets       □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend         □ nationally       □ statewide         Image: meets       □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend         □ nationally       □ statewide         Image: meets       □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend         □ nationally       □ statewide         Image: meets       □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend         □ nationally       □ statewide         □ Signature of certifying official/Title       □ Da         □ Deputy       State       □ Deputy         □ State of Federal agency and bureau       □         □ In my opinion, the property       □ meets       □ does not meet the National comments.)	ents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property end that this property be considered significant r additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Da	te
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
Image: See continuation sheet.   Image: See continuation sheet.	ture of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action National Register 10.28.94
National Register.	

Reveille				Co., TN	
Name of Property		Cour	nty and Sta		
5. Classification					
<b>Ownership of Property</b> (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number (Do not inc	of Resolute previo	urces within Propert	<b>y</b> e count.)
☑ private         □ public-local         □ public-State         □ public-Federal	<ul> <li>building(s)</li> <li>district</li> <li>site</li> <li>structure</li> <li>object</li> </ul>			-	sites structures
				1	-
Name of related multiple pr (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of N/A	operty listing of a multiple property listing.)		of contr	ibuting resources pr	
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC: Single dwelling		Current Fui (Enter categori DOMESTI	ies from in:	structions) ngle dwelling	
7. Description				·····	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categori			
Italianate		foundation _	STON		
		walls	BRIC	JK	
		roof	TIN		
		other	WOOI	)	

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

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Name of Property

#### 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: N/A
- □ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- **B** removed from its original location.
- $\Box$  **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.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibilography

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

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 #

#### Giles Co., TN County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE

### **Period of Significance**

ca. 1868-ca. 1939

#### Significant Dates

ca. 1868

ca. 1939

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

#### **Cultural Affiliation**

## Architect/Builder

Builders: Burns, Phil; Purcell, Jine

#### Primary location of additional data: X State Historic Preservation Office

- □ Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- □ Other

#### Name of repository:

N/A

Reveille	
Name of Property	

10. Geographical Data

Approximately 1.5 acres Acreage of Property

#### **UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a 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.)

3					I	
Zone	Easting		Northing	J		
4						
See	continuation she	- et				

#### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Jane Baker (history) Louis Jackso	on (description	)
organization Tennessee Historical Commission	date 1994	
street & number 701 Broadway	telephone	(615) 532–1550
city or town <u>Nashville</u>	state	zip code <u>37243-0442</u>

#### **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.)	
nameMr. & Mrs. Jerry Miles	
street & number408 West Madison	telephone615/363-9700
city or townPulaski	state _TN zip code38478

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.

Giles Co., TN County and State



Narrative Description

Reveille is a two story brick residence built in the Italianate style of architecture. This style is typified by low pitched heavily bracketed roofs, irregular floor plans, and segmental arched windows and door openings. Reveille has all these details. The house was constructed in 1868 when the Italianate style was popular in the South.

The house is located on an acre and a half lot in Pulaski (1988 pop. 8,022), Tennessee, the county seat. It is situated on a six foot rise above the street and the property is separated from the sidewalk by a retaining wall of approximately two feet in height. There is one noncontributing outbuilding located at the rear, northwest corner, of the residence.

Reveille is unusually well constructed. The stone foundation is about two feet thick and the outer walls of the house are four bricks (16 inches) thick and the inner walls are three bricks (12 inches) thick. The ceilings are 13 1/2 feet high on both floors. The floor joists are of yellow poplar, 2 1/2 inches thick, 12 inches wide, laid 15 inches center to center, on all flooring levels including the attic. The floors are of long leaf pine and are original to the house. The window and door casings are hand carved and the doors are constructed of yellow poplar. The mantels in the drawing room and the library are of marble, said to be Italian, and the tin on the roof is of unusual thickness, not now commercially available (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 68).

The facade (south elevation) is three bays in width. The western bay has a projecting gable. On the first floor of the gable bay is a one story three sided projecting bay window with a heavy cornice. Each of the three windows in the bay is a four-over-four wooden double-hung sash segmental arched window. The second floor of the gable bay contains a pair of wooden double-hung sash four-over-four semicircular arched windows. Above the windows is a circular attic vent in the gable field.

The center bay on the facade is the two story entry tower, which is slightly recessed from the western bay. The first floor is dominated by a recessed semi-circular arched entry porch. The paneled archway is outlined by a rope molding supported by decorative capped engaged colonettes. Behind the colonettes and around the entire opening are bundled reeds with banding styled molding. The entry door is

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influenced by the Palladian style. It is comprised of three semicircular arches, the center being the tallest one and containing double-leaf doors with an arched single light transom. The shorter arches, flanking the main arch, contain paneled one-over-one sidelights. On the second floor is a single wooden four-over-four double-hung sash semi-circular arched window supported by a simple bracketed balcony with no balustrade.

The eastern bay on the facade is recessed approximately six feet and contains an unpretentious one story low pitched metal hipped roof. The one story porch on this section is supported by two modest square posts with square capitals. Over each post is a pair of simple brackets in the porch cornice. There are two segmental arched windows that face onto the porch, each is comprised of a full length wooden four-overfour double-hung sash window. Directly over the windows on the first floor, on the second floor, are two wooden four-over-four double-hung sash semi-circular arched windows.

The east elevation is the simplest elevation of the structure. It is two stories, like the rest of the structure, and capped with a bracketed cornice. It is basically one bay in width. On the second floor there are two four-over-four wooden double-hung sash semicircular arched windows. The first floor is dominated by a one story narrow porch protecting a single-leaf paneled door with a two light segmented arched transom. The porch itself is supported by two modest square posts with simple square capitals and two similar pilasters up next to the structure. The porch has a molded cornice with paired brackets at the corners. Adjacent to the porch is a segmental arched fourover four double-hung window.

The west elevation is divided into three main bays with the bay to the south being part of the projecting gable end of the facade. The center bay is a projecting gable end of the main body of the house and the north bay is the service wing. The south bay contains a fourover-four wooden double-hung semi-circular arched window on the second floor, while on the first floor there is a wooden four-over-four double-hung sash segmental arched window. The center bay contains a circular attic window in the gable, two four-over-four wooden doublehung sash semi-circular arched windows on the second floor, and two four-over-four wooden double-hung sash segmental arched windows on the second floor. The north bay of this elevation, the service wing, is one story in height and has a simple molded cornice with a wide fascia board. The wing is connected to the house by a glassed-in breezeway.

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This breezeway is comprised of a fifteen-light French door with a transom and sidelights composed of ten lights. The other features of this bay are two four-over-four wooden double-hung sash windows with painted flat lintels and sills.

The north elevation (or rear) has no real discernable bay division. The east side is a projecting gable end with a four-over-four wooden double-hung sash semi-circular arched window on the second floor and a four-over-four wooden double-hung sash segmental arched window on the first floor. The west side of this elevation has three semi-circular arched window openings on the second floor; one of the openings now has glass blocks instead of a double-hung window. There is a one story projection that is flush with the two story rear ell. It contains a four-over-four wooden double-hung sash segmental arched window. Also on this elevation is the plain wall of the one story gable roof service wing with its integral porch.

The floor plan of the house is irregular as is typical of the period. There is a "zig zag" hall running from east to west which divides the front of the first floor from the back. Going from east to west at the front of the house, you first have the sitting room, the foyer, and the living room. The dining room is connected to the back of the living room. The rear or northern part of this level has an office and a bathroom, with a kitchen in the service ell at the northwest. The second floor has a central hall running east to west with a bathroom at the north side. At the east is one bedroom, with a bath and dressing area. Two more bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the west part of the second floor plan.

The interior window surrounds of the house have interior shutters with louvered center panel sections. All the windows and doorways have heavy molded elementary surrounds. Under each window on the first floor is a panel with molded trim. The interior doors of the structure have two light transoms (operable). The baseboards throughout the building are simple but wide. They have a thumbnail bead molding at the base and a stylized bowtell molding at the top. The house has arched coal burning fireplaces, except for the fireplace in the sitting room, which was modified into a wood burning one. The mantle in this room is the dominant feature. Constructed of brown marble, the sides of the mantle have Venetian or key hole panels while over the fire box is a decorative shield.

The foyer has two interesting architectural features. The first is the

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spiral stair with decorative "S" brackets on the side. It also has a heavy handrail that is supported by ornately turned balusters. Anchoring the stair to the floor is a massive turned newel post. The newel post has three divisions: a round saucer like top with a sloping eight sided shaft resting on an octagonal base. Part way up the stair is a niche with simple molding. The foyer is lit with a crystal chandelier. The other main feature of the foyer is the Palladian influenced entry and surround. The double-leaf paneled doorway has arched sidelights and an arched transom surrounded by a simple heavy molded trim. The house also has a secondary stair located in the hall. While simpler than the main stair, the smaller turned newel post and balusters are attractive.

The principal exterior repairs made during renovation in 1939 were:

- (a) Replacing and extending the front and side porches with an iron railing around the latter.
- (b) Rebuilding and screening the back porch.
- (c) Extending the old servants' quarters (the only standing outbuilding) and making it into a garage.
- (d) Taking out the shrubbery along the front and north sides of the house and raising the front stone wall to form level ground in the front yard area.
- (e) Planting fruit trees.
- (f) Building flagstone walks and steps at front and side entrances.

Although some of this historic landscaping is extant, no assessment of the overall integrity of the 1939 landscaping has been done.

Primary interior repairs and changes in 1939:

- (a) Steam heating systems installed and closing the fireplace in the north dining room.
- (b) Weather stripping all windows and doors.
- (c) 12 closets were added. Storage space was added above the closets in the hallways, the storage space extends to the ceiling height and there are small storage doors above the closets.
- (d) Arch cut between living room and dining room.
- (e) The north kitchen extended and the breakfast nook added.
- (f) East and west extensions of the old ell back porch were enclosed and made into a kitchen.
- (g) The 1868 kitchen was a separate structure attached by a porch to the main house. It was connected to the main house and made into a laundry room with servant's bath and toilet. This is the one story rear ell structure that contains the present day kitchen.

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(h) 70 wall electrical outlets installed. (Giles County Historical Society, p. 70).

The noncontributing outbuilding has been changed over time. The original use was servant's quarters. The existing brick center section of the garage is the original servant's quarters. The north extension of the garage was added in the 1939 and enlarged with 1944 rehab. The 1989 rehab to the outbuilding included the addition of the carport on the south side of the original servant's quarters and enclosing the 1944 garage.

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#### Narrative Statement of Significance

Reveille is nominated under National Register criteria C for its significance to Pulaski and Giles County, Tennessee, in architecture. Constructed in 1868, the residence exemplifies the Italianate style of architecture in its segmental and semi-circular arched window and door openings, elaborate wood trim on the interior and exterior, bracketed cornice, and bays. The house underwent some changes in 1939, but still retains the character of a late nineteenth century Italianate design.

Giles County was created by an act of the General Assembly on November 14, 1809. At the suggestion of General Jackson it was named in honor of General William B. Giles, one of the Governors of Virginia (Goodspeed, p. 753). The General Assembly appointed commissioners to select a site and lay out a new county seat, to be named "Pulaski" in honor of Count Casimir Pulaski who fell in the Battle of Savannah in 1779 (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p.67 ). The site known as the "Shoals," on Richland Creek was selected as the site for the county seat. (Goodspeed, p. 753). The land that was selected was vacant land, lying south and west of the Indian Reservation line. On November 11, 1812, a deed for the land was made to the county commissioners by President James Madison (Goodspeed, p. 754).

Before 1811, the town consisted of a group of log cabins on the banks of Richland Creek. At this time, the courthouse square and main streets were laid out, a heavy growth of cane was cut, and in August, the Commissioners began selling lots. In the original town plan, the streets included South First, South Second, and South Third, and as the town began to grow, Jefferson, Madison and Flower streets were added (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 68). Jefferson Street was opened in 1815 under direction of the County Court. The block between Jefferson and Madison belonged to the Carter Family. Madison Street, between Third and Rose Streets, was opened in 1813 (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 71). In 1834 the first highway was built through Giles County. It began in Columbia in Maury County and went through Pulaski and Elkton in Giles County before continuing on into Alabama. Called the Alabama Pike, it became the road between Nashville and Alabama, presently known as Highway 31 (Goodspeed, pp. 754-760).

German Lester, an early settler and county official, built the first substantial brick house in Pulaski on the corner of Madison and what

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is now Fourth Street. In 1836, the Court authorized him to pave Madison Street (with brick) from Thomas Martin's store on the square to the upper end of the Female Academy. Furthermore, the directive stated that Lester would be exempt from tax if he would extend the paving to the end of his lot (now Fifth Street) (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 65).

Lester's property was acquired by the Carters and the house built by Lester was destroyed by a cyclone on Christmas Eve, 1865. The present house, Reveille, erected on the same location as the earlier house, was built in 1867-68 and has undergone little change (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 66).

Benjamin Carter, after graduating from medical school in Baltimore in 1820, settled in Elkton, Giles County, some fifteen (15) miles south of Pulaski. In 1823 he moved his profession and family to Pulaski. Goodspeed lists the following as merchants in Pulaski between 1820-1830: Benjamin Carter, J.C. Carter and B.F. Carter & Sons (Goodspeed, p. 751). The Carter family continued through the late 1890s to maintain varying businesses from hardware to printing in various locations on the square in Pulaski (Goodspeed, pp. 762-763).

On August 14, 1827, Dr. Carter purchased from the Commissioners Lot No. 53 and 54 for a total of 16 acres and 18 poles for \$350.00 (Deed Book H, Page 45). On April 16, 1841, Dr. Carter purchased from Chas. Tierman, Lot No. 53 for \$800.00. This lot contained 12 acres and 6 poles and was the lot at the intersection of West Madison and Fifth Street (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 71).

Benjamin Franklin Carter, Benjamin's son, was married in 1852 and lived with his parents until he purchased the entire block of land lying between Fourth, Fifth, Madison, and Jefferson Streets on March 1, 1856. The Lester home stood on Lot No. 42 which was included in the property purchased by Benjamin Franklin Carter for "over \$2,666.66" (Deed Book YY, page 159). This brick home was destroyed in the cyclone of December 24, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin Carter was a Major in the Confederate Army. While Major Carter was fighting Mrs. Carter managed the plantation (land that the family owned out in the county and the original homeplace in Elkton) and, due to her good management, saved \$14,000.00 in gold, which was used to build the present structure. Mrs. Carter sent the profits from the plantation to Canada for safekeeping during the war.

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Correspondence of John Orr of Stratford, Ontario, Canada, the family financial agent, indicates that in May through October of 1864 Mrs. Carter had a balance of \$12,969.00. As of November 25, 1865 Benjamin Franklin Carter was informed that there were monies in his account (Letters in Ann Bowers Matthews personal collection).

The present house construction began in early 1866 and was completed in 1868. The Pulaski <u>Citizen</u> reported on Friday, October 2, 1868:

...that Phil Burns, a carpenter by trade, and Jine Purcell, an Irishman who were working on Major Carter's new building, both having been on a drunk and upon exceedingly friendly terms all the afternoon finally got into a drunken quarrel in front of Mr. P.M. Ezell's store, when Burns pulled out a pistol and deliberately poked it into Purcell's face and shot him down.

The bricks used for the construction of the house, servant's quarters (the present day garage) and the smoke house (the foundation of which is still evident) were made for B. F. Carter on site just west of the structure. In correspondence from Mrs. Giles (Ezell) Reynolds, who grew up in the area, it is noted that the house "boasted the first bathroom with water connection in the town, made possible by a pipe to the cistern. The bathtub, constructed of heavy zinc and wood-boxed, was about six feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep. It was located on the north side of the first floor where the present north kitchen is located and was removed when the house was renovated in 1939. An iron pipe led through the 16-inch brick wall to the cistern pump on the back porch. Water from the cistern was poured into the pipe which emptied into the bathtub". The cistern was and still is under the dining room floor and was accessed by a trap door in the dining room floor. The trap door was permanently closed in 1939 due to the availability of city water (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 76).

Due to financial stringency Benjamin Franklin Carter was compelled to sell his entire holdings in April of 1886. The block was divided into seven lots, with lot no. 1 (including the residence) extending from Madison to Jefferson Street. Miss Carter (daughter to the above mentioned Mr. Carter) bought lot no. 1 containing the present residence. After the death of Miss Carter in 1925 the northeast corner of the property was sold creating the present size of the lot. The

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property passed to Miss Cynthia Carter who lived in the house and she allowed the house to deteriorate (Giles County Historical Society Bulletin, p. 77).

In 1938 the William R. Pope family, grandson of the last male Carter, purchased the house and began the rehabilitation of the structure. The Popes named the house Reveille in 1939, the name by which it has been known ever since. After having completed the rehabilitation of the main structure, the Pope's sold Reveille to the Bowers family in 1944. The Bowers made some minor changes to the house and sold it in 1989 to the present owners Jerry and Pat Miles. The Miles reversed some of the previous changes, retaining the historic character of the house.

In the context of other historic properties in Pulaski, Reveille is an excellent example of the Italianate style. The South Pulaski Historic District (NR 7/10/86) contains eighty properties, most of which are residences. These houses are predominantly Greek Revival, eclectic late nineteenth century styles, Queen Anne influence styles, or early twentieth century bungalows. Two residences are earlier Italianate designs. The two story Martin-Spofford House at 304 Second is an 1840s brick Italianate residence, while the other building listed as Italianate is a two story frame residence constructed in the 1830s. One property at 416 Third Street is a mix of Queen Anne and Italianate details. Reveille stands as a statement of the craftsmanship and detail of the Italianate era in Pulaski.

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Major Bibliographical References

Carter, B. F. Letters from personal Collection.

"Citizen Dies at Local Construction Site." Pulaski <u>Citizen</u>, 2 October, 1868.

Deed Book YY, Page 159 Deed Book H , Page 45

<u>History of Tennessee</u>. Nashville: The Goodspeed Publishing Company. 1887.

Matthew, Ann Bowers. Letters from personal Collection, 1986.

Pope, William R. "History of 'Reveille'", <u>Giles County Historical</u> <u>Society Bulletin</u>, March 1994, pps. 62-80.

Reynolds, Ezell. Letters from personal Collection, 1979.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property consist of lot 10 on Giles County tax maps 96-D and 87-M.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the land currently associated with the house.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

South facade, facing north 1 of 20. Detail of front door south facade, facing north 2 of 20. West elevation, facing southeast 3 of 20. Detail of west elevation rear entre. 4 of 20 North elevation, facing south 5 of 20 East elevation, facing west 6 of 20 Interior detail of front door 7 of 20 Interior detail of first floor bay window 8 of 20 Interior detail of floor and baseboards of first floor bay window 9 of 20 Detail of fireplace sitting room 10 of 20 Detail of the front and rear staircases with newel post 11 of 20 Detail of the front (main) staircase 12 of 20 West in of hall, detail of storage closets 13 of 20 Detail of first floor interior door 14 of 20

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Second floor landing of rear staircase 15 of 20 Detail of second floor door and transoms 16 of 20 Second floor rear bedroom fireplace (typical of second floor) 17 of 20 Interior detail of second floor window 18 of 20 Interior details of second floor bay windows 19 of 20 Outbuilding east elevation, facing west 20 of 20



