NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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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 Garrett House other names/site number N/A
2. Location
street & number 205 South Military Avenue N/A not for publication city or town Lawrenceburg N/A vicinity state Tennessee code TN county Lawrence code 099 zip code 38464
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this Important on the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property Important of does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant Important of nationally Important of statewide Important of Signature of certifying official/Title Important of the National Register criteria. In my opinion, the property Important of the National Register criteria. Important of the National Register criter
State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that the property is: Mentered 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:)

Garrett House Name of Property		Lawrence County, TN County and State				
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in count)				
☑ private☐ public-local☐ public-State	☑ building(s)☐ district☐ site	Contributing Noncontributing	buildings			
public-Federal	structure object		_ sites _ structures			
		1	_ objects Total			
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	property listing t of a multiple property listing.)	Number of Contributing resources previ in the National Register	ously listed			
N/A		0				
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	as)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)				
DOMESTIC: Single dwellin	,	DOMESTIC: Vacant				
		WORK IN PROGRESS				
7. Description						
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instruction Queen Anne		Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation STONE walls BRICK				
		roof METAL				
		other WOOD				

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

Garrett House	Lawrence County, TN			
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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)			
□ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture Politics/Government			
☑ 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.	Period of Significance 1908-1929			
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.				
Criteria Considerations N/A (Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates N/A			
Property is: A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Oliveridia and Davida			
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (complete if Criterion B is marked) Garrett, James W.			
☐ C a birthplace or grave				
□ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A			
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.				
☐ F a commemorative property	Architect/Builder			
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Unknown			
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sho	eets.)			
9. Major Bibliographical References				
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of	on one or more continuation sheets.)			
Previous documentation on file (NPS): ☑ preliminary determination of individual listing (36	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency Federal Agency Local Government University Other Name of repository:			
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #				

Garrett House	Lawrence County, TN
Name of Property	County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property Less than one	Lawrenceburg, Tenn 52 NE
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 16 469440 3899680	3
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing 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 Brianne Huitt, Historic Preservation Planner	
organization South Central Tennessee Development Distr	rict date September 29, 2008
street & number 815 South Main Street	telephone 931-381-2040
city or town Columbia	state TN zip code 38401
Additional Documentation	
submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the	
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha Photographs	wing large acreage or numerous resources.
Representative black and white photographs of th	e 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 Bob and Theresa Kelly	
street & number 148 Hughs Road	telephone 931-762-1440
city or town West Point	state TN zip code 38486

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 listing. 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 20303.

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Garrett House

VII. Narrative Description

The Garrett House is located just south of downtown Lawrenceburg (pop 10,796) in an area that transitions from commercial to residential. The Queen Anne style of the house is seen in the irregular floor plan, corner tower, wraparound porch, and a steeply pitched metal shingle roof on the exterior and decorative wooden trim on the interior. Built in 1908 for James W. Garrett, it has undergone few changes, and retains a high level of integrity. The house has been vacant for several years and is currently undergoing renovations following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

The two and a half story, red painted brick structure rests on a limestone foundation with a continuous water table. The metal clad roof is hipped with projecting pedimented gable ends. Three decoratively corbelled brick chimneys penetrate the metal shingle roof. The gable fields are sided with the same metal shingles as the roof. There is an eight-pane semi circular window in each gable field. Beneath the roof is a wooden box cornice with beaded board eaves. With a few exceptions the windows are one-over-one wooden double-hung sash.

The front portion of the building is encompassed by a one-story hipped roof porch supported by lonic columns with a concrete floor and brick foundation. The porch runs the entire width of the east façade and approximately halfway down the two side elevations. A front projecting gable with a semi-circular window covers a second floor porch. The second floor porch roof is supported by three wooden box columns with recessed rectangular panels. Flat wooden arches span between the columns on the front and sides. The wall surfaces of the porch are covered with metal sheeting that is similar to the roof covering. The east façade also features a three-story octagonal tower on its north end. The first two floors have one-over-one double-hung sash windows and the third floor has four eight-pane windows and four blank brick panels. The roof of the tower is topped by a six-foot tall metal finial. Extending south from the tower the first floor has an entry with a wood and glass door and a multi-pane transom. South of the door are two one-over-one double-hung windows. The southernmost bay is recessed and has an entry with a wood and glass door and multi-pane transom. The second floor has a window and door in the porch. Both of these openings have a multi-pane transom. The south recessed bay holds a one-over-one double-hung window.

The first floor porch wraps around to the east end of the south elevation. This end of the elevation is recessed and contains a one-over-one double-hung window on the first and second floors. The west half of the elevation has a pedimented gable end with a multi-pane semi-circular window. Three multi-pane, stained glass, double-hung windows are arranged diagonally in the center of this section. East of these windows are one-over-one double-hung windows on each floor. West of the central windows are two one-over-one double-hung windows separated vertically by a blank wood panel. A paneled wood door located beneath the central windows is covered by a small hipped roof that is supported by knee brackets.

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Much of the west, rear, elevation is obscured by the extremely close proximity of the neighboring building. The south end has a one story projecting section that contains two one-over-one double-hung windows. Above this is a single one-over-one double-hung window. On the north edge of this section is a brick chimney. North of the chimney is a one-story porch that was recently completely enclosed for more living space. This section rests on a new concrete block foundation and has four square stained glass windows near the top of the wall. Above the enclosed porch is a single one-over-one double-hung window.

The north elevation features the octagonal tower on its east end and a three sided projecting bay on its west end. Between the tower and projecting bay is a single double-hung window. The projecting bay has three double-hung windows on each floor and is topped by a projecting pedimented gable. The gable field is covered with metal siding and has a semi-circular, multipane window. The west end of the elevation is the enclosed porch. A paneled wooden door with a single-light transom provides access to the enclosed porch.

Throughout the interior is decorative oak woodwork and trim. Original wood floors, door and window trim, baseboards, and doors remain in place. Window and door lintels have decorative molding with egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel designs. Baseboards in all the rooms are topped with a curved piece of molding.

The basic interior floor plan is of four main rooms on each floor. The southeastern room on the first floor is the large parlor. This room has two windows in the east wall and a single window in the south wall. In the northwest corner of the room is a brick fireplace with a glazed tile hearth. The mantel is oak with a simple mirror between two mantelshelves supported by plain round free standing columns. The columns start at the hearth and rise to support the over-mantel shelf. The mantel and the over-mantel shelf are edged with bead-and-reel trim as well. Like other mantels in the house, this mantel is a replacement designed to match existing trimwork. A set of paneled pocket doors leads west to the foyer, while a second set of pocket doors leads north to the small parlor.

The smaller parlor to the north is partly the interior of the tower. The northeast corner of the room has five windows that are part of the tower. South of this is a door that leads out to the porch, and west of the tower section is another window in the north wall. The south wall has a brick fireplace with a glazed tile hearth. A set of pocket doors leads west to the dining room.

The north wall of the dining room has three windows set in angled bays. A brick fireplace with a glazed tile hearth projects slightly from the south wall. Two doors in the angled corners of the south wall lead to the foyer and kitchen areas. Another doorway in the west wall leads to the enclosed rear porch.

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The enclosed porch has a door in the north wall leading outside. The south and east walls are brick and were originally exterior walls. Three small window openings in the west wall and one in the north wall will be filled with stained glass. An opening in the south wall leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen area has two windows in the west wall. Two paneled doors in the south wall of this area lead to two sets of stairs; one leads up to the second floor and the other leads down to the basement. Another paneled door leads east to the foyer.

The foyer contains some of the most decorative woodwork in the house. The north wall has a brick fireplace with a replacement mantel that is similar to the one in the large parlor, except that the columns are fluted and the shelves are more highly decorated. East of the fireplace in the north wall is an opening leading to the small parlor. This opening is spanned by an intricate scroll and spindle grille, or "portiere work" as the bottom of the grille has a place for the rod that holds the portieres.

The main staircase is in the south portion of the foyer. The bottom five steps extend north into the room and are curved on the west end. The stairs turn to the west when they reach the rectangular paneled newel post, then run to a small landing before turning back to the north. Simple rectangular balusters and a curved railing comprise the balustrade. The north face of the stairs is paneled and has bead-and-reel trim. A small closet is located beneath the stairs.

The walls and ceiling throughout the second floor have exposed wood lath. Originally these walls were covered with plaster, and over time the plaster became deteriorated and was removed. The current owners are in the process of refinishing these rooms with drywall. Many of the second floor doors have transoms with the original metal hardware still in place. The wooden trim and baseboards are the same as the first floor.

The main stairs lead to a landing that provides access to a bathroom to the west, two bedrooms to the north, a bedroom to the east, and a study to the south. The north wall of the landing also has a small closet.

The bedroom east of the landing has a glass and wood paneled door with a transom that leads east out to the second floor porch. A window on the east wall south of the door also has a transom. The north wall has a doorway for a small closet.

The northeast bedroom has five windows in the northeast corner that are part of the tower. A closet is in the south wall of the room. The west wall has a door that leads to the third bedroom, which has three windows in the north wall and a single window in the west wall. A door in the west wall leads to a small bathroom and a door in the south wall leads back to the main stair landing.

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West of the main stairs are two enclosed staircases. One leads down to the first floor and the other leads up to the attic. The third floor attic is floored but has no finished walls and is open to the underside of the roof. This space is used for storage.

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VIII. Statement of Significance

The Garrett House is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion C as a good local example of late Queen Anne architecture. Built in 1908, the Garrett House is the only example of a brick Queen Anne house in Lawrenceburg. Notable architectural features include a large corner tower topped with a six foot tall finial, a grand staircase, and decorative interior bargeboard. The current owners are in the process of renovating the house following the Secretary of Interior's Standards. The house is commonly associated with locally prominent citizen, James W. Garrett. Garrett was a local political leader and intelligent entrepreneur.

James W. Garrett was born circa 1858 and began his career as a farmer at the age of 17 in Hickman County. In addition to farming Garrett also taught at a nearby school before relocating to Lawrenceburg.

Garrett began his time in the city of Lawrenceburg as a student. His education lasted only ten months when he pursued a different career path. He was a clerk in the mercantile business until 1879 when he went into business for himself. A census record in 1880 placed Garrett in the Chaffin household as a boarder and grocer at the age of 22. While working in the mercantile business, Garrett began to extend his interest in politics. At 21, Garrett was elected Magistrate, then in 1882 he was elected as Register of Deeds for the county. His life in the mercantile business lasted into the autumn of 1884.

His philanthropic contributions to the city of Lawrenceburg can be measured both by time and monetary donations. In 1882, he was an organizer of the Silver Bell Marriage Association. The purpose of this unique association was to promote matrimony, morality, and economy by endowing a sum of money upon marriage to each person married. He also chartered the Lawrenceburg Normal School in 1889. This school was of the collegiate level and had the power to confer degrees. Garrett's interest in education is reflected in his previous career as an educator in Hickman County, Tennessee.

Garrett also became involved in land speculation and development. In 1891, he purchased the northwest portion of the original lot number 74 and lands adjoining it to the north. This extended from Depot Street north to include North Military Street as its westernmost boundary and North Locust Street as the easternmost. He created the Garrett Subdivision from this land which, at the time, did not have a house north of Depot Street.

Also in 1891, Garrett was credited with discovering water while digging for a well near the depot. Prior to his discovery several attempts had been made to create wells but nothing was gained. The well he dug produced fifteen gallons a minute and had no signs of diminution. The discovery prompted talk about who and what would benefit from it. It was said the supply would provide for

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the railroad company's engines and pipe the town. Garrett was praised as an "indefatigable citizen" for this discovery.1

While Lawrenceburg was growing Garrett still spent a portion of his time farming. His success as a farmer in Lawrenceburg was recorded in 1906. He raised more than 100 acres of cantaloupe making him one of the leading cantaloupe farmers in the city. That year 142 carloads of cantaloupes were shipped to cities like New York, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo at \$4.50 a crate.

Aside from his work as Magistrate and Register of Deeds, Garrett served in various municipal offices during his lifetime. He is cited as an alderman in an 1884 newspaper article about citizen complaints regarding muddy street conditions. In 1907 he was elected as a councilman. As an alderman in 1910, Garrett presided over a decision to install foot pavements, sidewalks, curbing and gutters. Garrett's contributions to community development while in office as a councilman are marked by his involvement with the creation of Lawrenceburg's first waterworks and light plant. He was appointed the task of estimating the cost of building a waterworks plant using nearby Shoal Creek as a source. When the city had been unable to pay for the generator to power the waterworks and light plant, Garrett and a few others split the cost. When he became mayor in 1911, Garrett also signed a bond for the creation of the waterworks project.

He served two terms as the mayor of Lawrenceburg first in 1911 and then again in 1913. In March 1912 a smallpox epidemic broke out within the city and county. Garrett appointed a city sanitary committee to act with the county to deal with the situation. The committee successfully prevented the spread of the outbreak within the city limits.

For the purpose of city administration he added two wards to the city during his first term as mayor. The fourth ward consisted of the area between Waterloo and Deller streets, west of North Military Avenue. The fifth ward consisted of part of Deller Street west of North Military and east of Buffalo. Garrett's second term as mayor, in 1913, was marked as one of the hottest elections to ever take place in the city as he won by only four votes. The controversial issue surrounding the election sprung from the results of E.A. Scott's, city engineer, city survey results. Citizens were not pleased with the property boundaries and wished to sue the city.

During his last term as mayor, Garrett was also involved with two industries that promoted the economy. One, the May Hosiery Mill, was extremely successful with its opening in 1913. The mill was located on farmland given and owned by Garrett, currently 3rd Street. The land surrounding it was the aforementioned Garrett Subdivision. The mill employed approximately 200 women at its peak. The facility was recognized in the *Lawrence Democrat* as one of the safest and cleanest. The mill continued operation until the last part of the Great Depression. Garrett was also the

¹ Bobby Alford. History of Lawrence County, TN. Volume II, 1996. Local History Collection, Lawrence County Library.

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associate director of Sip Bottling Company (Sip was a short-lived soda that came to the city in 1914).

Garrett passed away in 1929 after a battle with rheumatism. Up until that time Garrett had served as the City Recorder (elected in 1926). One of his last recorded philanthropic investments was the Booster Club. He served as the vice president in the group of merchants and businessmen. Their goal was to provide a better system in securing employment. To do so they wanted to create a board where people who wanted to help, those who wanted help, and those who needed work could be brought in touch with each other.

Garrett's contributions to Lawrenceburg are integral in the development of the city. In an article entitled "Historically Speaking", Bobby Alford wrote, "with his passing it was said that Lawrence County lost one of its most valuable citizens. He was a man who gave the majority of his time to the development and progress of the country's industrial, civic, and religious life." The house in which Garrett resided is the only surviving building that is closely related with the life that he lived in Lawrenceburg.

The current house is not the first that was built on this lot by Garrett. There is an indicator of there being a house on the property when Garrett purchased the lot from J.T. Allen in 1882 because the tax value was \$1200. The value stayed at this for a couple of years. Then in 1895 the value jumped to \$2000 suggesting that Garrett made improvements to his property. It stayed at this value until 1899. However, the value declined to the \$500 mark in 1906. It is believed that the original house burned and that Garrett did not rebuild or complete the current home for several more years. In an article entitled the "J.W. Garrett House", Lawrence County historian and archivist Kathy Niedergeses writes that the house was probably built between 1908 and 1909 as the tax on the property jumps from a mere \$500 to \$2000.3

After Garrett's death in 1929 the house passed to his only daughter, Flora Garrett Cottingham. In 1939 she sold the property to Dr. W.M. Gallaher. Dr. Gallaher proceeded to divide some of the property to make a small subdivision. He also built the one-story commercial building that lies on the north edge of the current parcel. The property's period of significance ends with Garrett's death in 1929, therefore the commercial building is excluded from the boundary of the nomination.

Under criterion C, the nominated property is significant as a good local example of a late Queen Anne style house. The Queen Anne style is seen in the three-story tower that dominates the exterior and the tall, narrow windows. Late examples of the Queen Anne style generally show some Colonial Revival characteristics as the popularity of the styles changed. This is seen in the pedimented gable ends of the Garrett House. The interior features decorative woodwork that has bead-and-reel and egg-and-dart detailing.

² Ibid.

³ Kathy Niedergeses. "J.W. Garrett House". Lawrence County Heritage, Volume 6, Number 4, 2003.

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The Garrett House is the only remaining example of a brick Queen Anne in Lawrenceburg. The majority of residences in the area are more modest one story houses, making this a notable house in the city. Additionally, the Garrett House is thought to be the first house in the city that was wired for electricity. No other residences in Lawrence County are currently listed in the National Register.

The Garrett House is unique in that it very closely matched the construction of Lawrenceburg's 1905 courthouse. The construction of the Garrett House happened around the same time as the construction of Lawrence County's courthouse. Interestingly enough, Garrett was on the board to hire an architect and firm for the facilitation and development of the new courthouse. The courthouse was built of brick that was painted and served the county until the latter part of the twentieth century. At each corner of the courthouse stood a tower similar to the one on Garrett's own house. The construction of Garrett's house and the courthouse embody the spirit of architecture during the early 1900s.

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IX. Bibliography

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- Carpenter, Viola and Marymaud Carter. *The Crossroads of Dixie, Our Hometown: Lawrenceburg, TN*, 1986. Local History Collection, Lawrence County Library.
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- Niedergeses, Kathy. "J.W. Garrett House". *Lawrence County Heritage*, Volume 6, Number 4, 2003.

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X. Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated boundary is a portion of parcel 021.01 located on tax map 089B. The east, west and south boundaries of the nominated property are the parcel boundaries. The north boundary is a below grade concrete wall that separates the house from a commercial building that lies along the north edge of the parcel. The nomination excludes the commercial building because it was



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Garrett House Lawrence County, TN

Photographs

Photographs taken 11/24/2008 by Brian Beadles Digital copies located at Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN

East façade and north elevation, photographer facing southwest.

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East façade, photographer facing west.

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North elevation, photographer facing south.

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North elevation, photographer facing southeast.

4 of 26

South and west elevations, photographer facing northeast.

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South elevation, photographer facing north.

6 of 26

First floor foyer, photographer facing north.

7 of 26

Pocket door separating fover and large parlor, photographer facing east.

8 of 26

View from foyer to large parlor, photographer facing east.

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Large parlor, photographer facing north.

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Door and window trim.

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Small parlor, photographer facing northeast.

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Small parlor, photographer facing southwest.

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Dining room, photographer facing south.

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Dining room, photographer facing north.

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Enclosed rear porch, photographer facing southwest.

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Enclosed rear stairs, photographer facing southeast.

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Main stairs, photographer facing south.

18 of 26

View of stairs from second floor landing, photographer facing southeast.

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Second floor landing, photographer facing northeast.

20 of 26

Rear stairs, photographer facing south.

21 of 26

Southeast bedroom, photographer facing southeast.

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Northeast bedroom, photographer facing northeast.

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Northeast bedroom, photographer facing southwest.

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Northwest bedroom, photographer facing south.

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Northwest bedroom, photographer facing north.

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