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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FEB 01 1993

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Tidrick, Miller Richard and Mary Fisher, House

other names/site number Tidrick, M.R., House; Tidrick House; 61-022-179

2. Location

street & number 122 South Fourth Avenue  not for publication

city or town Winterset  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Madison code 121 zip code 50273

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.)

David Crosson 1/22/93  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa  
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 certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

ja Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Antonietta Albee 3/18/93

Tidrick House  
Name of Property

Madison County, Iowa  
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 the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Legacy in Stone: The Settlement of  
Madison County, Iowa

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation Limestone  
walls Limestone  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Asphalt  
other Brick  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See attached.

**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)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c. 1865

**Significant Dates**

c. 1865

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**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
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Tidrick House  
Name of Property

Madison County, Iowa  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre.

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

15	4	1	4	8	1	5	4	5	7	6	0	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

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 Tracy A. Cunning, with assistance from Roslea Johnson

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 25 September 1992

street & number P. O. Box 1093 telephone 602/968-0615

city or town Tempe state Arizona zip code 85280

**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 Lela F. Butterfield

street & number 122 South Fourth Avenue telephone 515/462-2408

city or town Winterset state Iowa zip code 50273

**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.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Tidrick, Miller R. and Mary F., House  
name of property  
Madison County, Iowa  
county and State

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Physical Description

The Miller R. Tidrick House (c. 1865) is a 1 1/2 story, vernacular residence constructed of locally quarried limestone. The 3 x 2 bay, gable front main block measures 30 x 30 feet and faces east. A 1 story, 2 x 1 bay ell extends southward, and a 1 story, 2 x 2 bay wing is attached to the northwest corner of the main block. Both the main house and the southern ell have gable roofs; the rear wing is hipped. The main house block is an asymmetrical massed rectangle in plan, with a right-bay entry (sidehall plan like the Shriver House, also being nominated at this time, and the Hornback House, already listed on the NRHP). A narrow gabled roof dormer with clapboard sides protrudes from the south roof slope. The house has two brick stove chimneys, one low in the north roof slope and one along the outside of the west gable wall. The southern ell consists of a single room, and a flat roofed replacement porch (c. 1950) spans its east side. The rear wing has a 1 bay, shed-roofed porch on the south side, over the back door. Asphalt shingles cover all roof areas.

The main house block has an off-center doorway with two windows south of it; two windows are centered in the east gable peak. The west gable end has a single window in the gable peak and one right bay window at the ground level. The north eaveside holds two windows, and the south side has a single door opening onto the front porch. The right bay (kitchen) window on the north eaveside and the west gable window are both original 6/6 light sash; the year "1897" is scratched in a pane of the kitchen window. The dormer window is 4/4 light wood sash, but the remaining windows on the main house block are all replacement 1/1 wood or metal sash. The front entry is recessed, and filled with a replacement metal door and replacement sidelights. The entry reveals are faced with undecorated boards.

The southern ell has two doorways opening onto the porch, both blocked off. A single 1/1 light window is in the south wall of the ell. The porch has replacement metal supports and a concrete floor. Cellar steps are located along the west wall of the ell, near the southwest corner of the main house. The rear wing holds the back door mentioned above, with a window to the west. The west end has two windows, and the north side only one. All windows on this addition are 4/4 light wood sash. The back door is recessed and has unmolded panelled reveals.

The east public facade of the main house is constructed of finished cut, ashlar limestone laid in a two-against-one bond. Stone blocks on this facade have fine draft lines. Some blocks have tooled faces produced by a small, round-ended tool, and others have a vermiculated finish. The other three walls are of coursed roughcut rubble and roughly squared, quarry faced blocks laid generally in two-against-one broken bond; the joints have been repointed. Sills and lintels are of dimension stone with fine, wavy horizontal lines tooled on their faces. The sills project slightly from the wall; lintels and quoins are flush with the wall. Window openings are splayed. A limestone path with stone curbs leads from the front door to South Fourth Avenue.

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The ell and wing are constructed of coursed roughcut rubble and roughly squared quarry-faced limestone blocks, laid in two-against-one bond. Most joints have been repointed, but some grapevining remains on the south gable end of the ell, near the eaves. The east and south walls of the ell are the most public, and they contain more squared blocks than rubble, whereas the west wall is the least visible and contains more rubble. Some blocks on the south gable wall of the ell have pecked surfaces, an exaggerated quarry faced finish. The wing is of similar construction, but its blocks are more square with less pecking and more cut marks. Sills project slightly from the walls and are of smooth dimension stone.

Interior woodwork in the main house is simply molded; that inside the ell is of plain boards. A vertical wood batten door with a porcelain knob and simple latch covers the northern door on the ell; doors inside the main house are various kinds, some with box locks and some with early 20th century spring latches.

#### ALTERATIONS

According to some sources, the southern ell was added in 1866 and the rear wing in 1874, but these dates are undocumented. The southern ell was certainly built before 1869; it is depicted on Koch's bird's eye view with windows instead of doors on its front side. When these two windows were converted to doors is unknown. The rear wing is clearly later and may, indeed, have been built in the 1870s. A door at the northeast corner of the wing (facing east) was infilled with stone at an unknown date.

The dormer is very similar to those found on other early houses in Winterset, and was probably a very early modification. One of the windows in the front gable of the main house looks as if it were once a door, but there is no visible evidence of a porch across the facade. The door on the south side of the main block that opens onto the porch is shown as a window on the 1869 bird's eye view, and when it was converted to a door is unknown. The door itself is 6 light over 1 panel with slightly wavy glass, which looks early 20th century. The door closest to the house on the ell was enclosed at an unknown date, and shelves were built into the opening. The small back porch on the wing was attached after 1926, according to the Sanborn maps.

When the Butterfield's bought the house in 1944, they initiated a series of modifications. They replaced the front porch, which according to Mrs. Butterfield had a flat roof, wooden floor and round columns. The original basement was located under the kitchen only; the Butterfield's enlarged it and cemented the floor; the cellar steps with brick side walls located behind the ell were added in 1944. They had the two brick chimneys reconstructed at that time also. Closets were built in the two upstairs bedrooms, and all the plaster ceilings were removed c. 1945. The kitchen was moved from the rear wing to the northwest room of the house (probably its earlier location) and "modernized" then too. The large front hall was partitioned off to make a bathroom. The Butterfield's probably replaced the two living room windows on the east facade after they had been living in the house for a while.

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The front door and sidelights were replaced c. 1973. An undated photograph shows the original entryway with 4-light, three quarter length sidelights extending all the way to the top of the opening. The remaining outside door on the ell was also closed off at that time. Since 1973 Mrs. Butterfield has had two 6/6 light windows replaced: the dining room window on the south gable wall (which now holds an air conditioner), and within the last six years, the bathroom window on the north wall. The 1/1 light window in the south wall of the ell was in place when they bought the house.

**INTEGRITY**

The plan and physical history of the Tidrick House are complex. Many questions about the modifications made to the house will never be answered. Characteristic of vernacular architecture, there are no stylistic clues to the dates of alteration. The stone additions appear to fall within the Legacy in Stone period of significance but changes in the fenestration pattern are more difficult to assess. Perhaps the most important consideration is that when compared to Koch's 1869 depiction of the Tidrick House (which is very small, unfortunately) the structure's overall form and plan are unaltered. Window-to-door changes have been limited to the southeast corner of the house, leaving the main house block and its stylistic elements relatively intact. The Butterfield modifications have largely been sympathetic to exterior design, as in the front entry and chimney replacements. The outside cellar entry, while unsympathetic to design is unobtrusive to the eye. The loss of the two 6/6 light windows is regrettable, but it is also remarkable that any remained to begin with. The Tidrick House is in excellent condition, a majority of the stonework is intact, and the quality of workmanship, especially on the main facade is still visible.

**Historical Background and Statement of Significance**

The Miller R. and Mary Fisher Tidrick House, probably built between 1863 and 1869, is a well preserved example of an early vernacular stone house in Madison County. It is significant under Criterion A as an indication of the residential development of Winterset in what was still the pioneer era in Madison County. Unlike other parts of the state or the nation stone construction activity continued throughout the Civil War years in Winterset, and the Tidrick House may fall into this trend. If it was not constructed during the war years, it was certainly part of the business and construction expansion in Winterset immediately following the war.<sup>1</sup>

Under Criterion C the Tidrick House is significant as a representative of a moderately expensive residence in the wide array of stone building types found in the county. Miller R. Tidrick was probably never a member of the local elite, but he and his brothers were well-known,

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<sup>1</sup> Johnson, Roslea, and Daniel J. Kammerer. "Legacy in Stone: The Settlement of Madison County, Iowa," Thematic Resources Nomination, 1987.

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successful entrepreneurs in Winterset. In 1869 J. J. Davies includes Dr. L. M. Tidrick's two-story brick home, Isaac Tidrick's "fine brick" house, and M. R. Tidrick's stone house among the notable buildings in town. With its good stone construction and modest decoration the M. R. Tidrick House reflects the status of its early occupant. The name of the stonemason remains a mystery, but architectural evidence points to David Harris, who was one of the leading stonemasons in the county during the 1850s and '60s. The Tidrick House displays distinctive features of the Harris tradition: an asymmetrical massed rectangle plan with off-center gable front entry, two-against-one masonry bond, and an overall high quality of construction. The Tidrick House is, therefore, also significant for its probable association with local stonemason David Harris.

Miller Richard Tidrick, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, migrated to Des Moines in 1852 at the age of seventeen. He wintered in Des Moines that year and in the spring of 1853 he headed for California as an oxen teamster. Once in the Far West, he spent "about five years in the mining camps and then returned by water to the east."<sup>2</sup> Tidrick moved to Winterset in 1858, where two of his brothers, Dr. L. M. Tidrick (a physician) and Isaac L. Tidrick (a druggist) owned businesses. Miller began working as a freight teamster, making two trips to Denver and back, but after a short time he left this business and took a job as a clerk in an Adel dry goods store. Around 1860 he left Adel and became a clerk in his brother's drug store in Winterset, where he was employed when the Civil War erupted.

Miller R. was one of the first to enlist from Madison County, joining the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In June 1861, he was made commissary sergeant for the company, perhaps because of his experience in the dry goods business; in October he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served in the Union Army only one year, being discharged for unknown health reasons in 1862. Tidrick returned to Iowa and he married Mary A. Fisher of the Adel vicinity in July 1862.

Tidrick established a grocery business in Winterset that year, and his brother Isaac soon joined him. In January 1863, M. R. and his wife purchased several town lots, including 7 and 8, in Block 4 of the West Addition. The Tidrick's bought the property from Judge John A. Pitzer, who was probably engaged in real estate speculation, among numerous other enterprises. Pitzer had owned the lots since 1857, but there is no evidence that he lived here or that the present stone house was built during his ownership although it is possible.<sup>3</sup> (The first two owners of the

<sup>2</sup> Mueller, Herman A. History of Madison County, Iowa. Volume 2. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915, p. 105.

<sup>3</sup> It is possible that Judge John A. Pitzer had the house built while he owned the property between 1857 and 1863, but given the Judge's involvement in numerous real estate and business ventures, it seems likely that this land was one of his investments. It also seems unlikely that this house was Judge Pitzer's private residence because of its modest appearance; it seems too modest



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**Tidrick House**  
122 South Fourth Avenue, Winterset

Advertisement from J. J. Davies, History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa, 1869, p.  
11.

ADVERTISEMENTS. 11

 **NEW ADMINISTRATION!**  
Old things have passed away, and with the new comes

**TIDRICK'S  
NEW GROCERY,**

South Side Court House Square,  
WINTERSET, IOWA,

Where he will keep at all times,  
THE FINEST AND BEST GROCERIES,  
QUEENSWARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,  
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,  
GLASSWARE,

And a full and complete assortment of  
**YANKEE NOTIONS.**

He will also keep a large stock of  
Confectioneries, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fruit, Cheese, Flour, Baskets,  
Looking Glasses, and  
SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for merchandise. All of which will be sold at as low figures as any man can sell for and live. Call and see him. He is also  
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR PLOW.

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property, Enos Berger and John A. Scott, held Lots 7 and 8 for a combined total of fourteen months, so it is unlikely that either of them had this house built.) The earliest documentary evidence for the Tidrick House construction date is found in an 1869 history of the county: "Among the fine class of buildings erected [in Winterset] in the late years, are the...private residences of A. Crawford, M. J. Pitzer, William R. Shriver, and M. R. Tidrick--all large stone buildings."<sup>4</sup>

M. R. and Mary Tidrick had seven children, six of whom survived into adulthood. The family probably outgrew the original two-bedroom house, so an ell may have been added to the south prior to 1869 and a wing added to the west before 1879. Some sources list 1856 as the construction date for the original part of the house, with an ell added in 1866 and a rear wing added in 1874, but these dates are unverifiable in the documentary record.<sup>5</sup>

Tidrick was active in community affairs following his return from the war until the 1870s. He was elected County Clerk in 1862, a post he held until 1868; in 1868 he was made Clerk of District Court, remaining in office until 1871. He was said to have been a loyal Republican. Tidrick was an early member of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 43, of the A. F. and A. Masons, and in 1864 and 1867 he was appointed "worshipful master." In the late 1860s Tidrick sat on the school board, and Winterset's new public school was erected in 1868, while he was president of the board.<sup>6</sup>

Sometime between 1869 and 1874, Isaac Tidrick died, and Miller R. left the grocery business. He entered a partnership in a dry goods store, known as Jones & Tidrick, and was later associated with a number of other partnerships. He retired as a merchant in 1894, leaving "his store...to his sons, Fred and Harry."<sup>7</sup> In 1882 the Tidrick's sold their house on South Fourth Street and may have

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for the Judge's style. Also, by the time this house was built the Judge may have been living in the three story house which he purchased from Gaff, later the Arcade Hotel (non-extant).

<sup>4</sup> Davies, J. J. History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa. Des Moines: Mill and Company, Printers and Publishers, 1869, p. 104.

<sup>5</sup> Robert R. Harvey gives 1856 as the construction date for the Tidrick House in his paper, "Historic Stone Architecture of Winterset, Iowa, Prior to and During the Civil War Period," unpublished paper submitted for Architecture 352, 353, and 426. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1960, p. 12. This is the earliest documentary reference to specific construction dates that this author found for the Tidrick House, Unfortunately Mr. Harvey's assertions on this point are unfootnoted, and his source for this information is unknown.

<sup>6</sup> Davies, p. 76, 138, and 168.

<sup>7</sup> Mueller, Volume 2, p. 105.

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moved to a 35 acre farm on the west edge of Winterset; Mr. Tidrick lived on the farm until his death in 1914.

The settlement-era stone building tradition in Madison County is significant for its historical association with the early development of the county, and for its remarkable representation of a local but intense vernacular stone building tradition. Under Criterion A, these buildings speak directly to the theme of the first settlers in the area, as well as to the theme of the unusual number of stone masons who actually built in stone. Under Criterion C this range of buildings presents a well preserved array of recurring forms and plans, with identifiable designs and craftsmanship which are attributable to individual master masons.<sup>8</sup> With its probable association with David Harris and its high exterior integrity the Tidrick House makes an important contribution visually and historically to Madison County's stone heritage.

**Bibliography**

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- Atlas of Madison County, Iowa. Knoxville, Iowa: Midland Map Co., 1908.
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<sup>8</sup> Johnson, Roslea, and Daniel J. Kammerer. "Legacy in Stone: The Settlement of Madison County, Iowa." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document, prepared for the State Historical Society of Iowa, Historic Preservation Bureau, Des Moines, Iowa, 4 August 1987.

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Winterset Madisonian. 18: 9 (January 1, 1874), p. 8. [advertisement for Jones & Tidrick Dry Goods]

**Geographical Data**

Verbal Boundary Description: The Tidrick House occupies the south half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 4 of the West Addition to Winterset.

Boundary Justification: This nomination includes only the Tidrick House and its accompanying garage; no other structures are located on this property.

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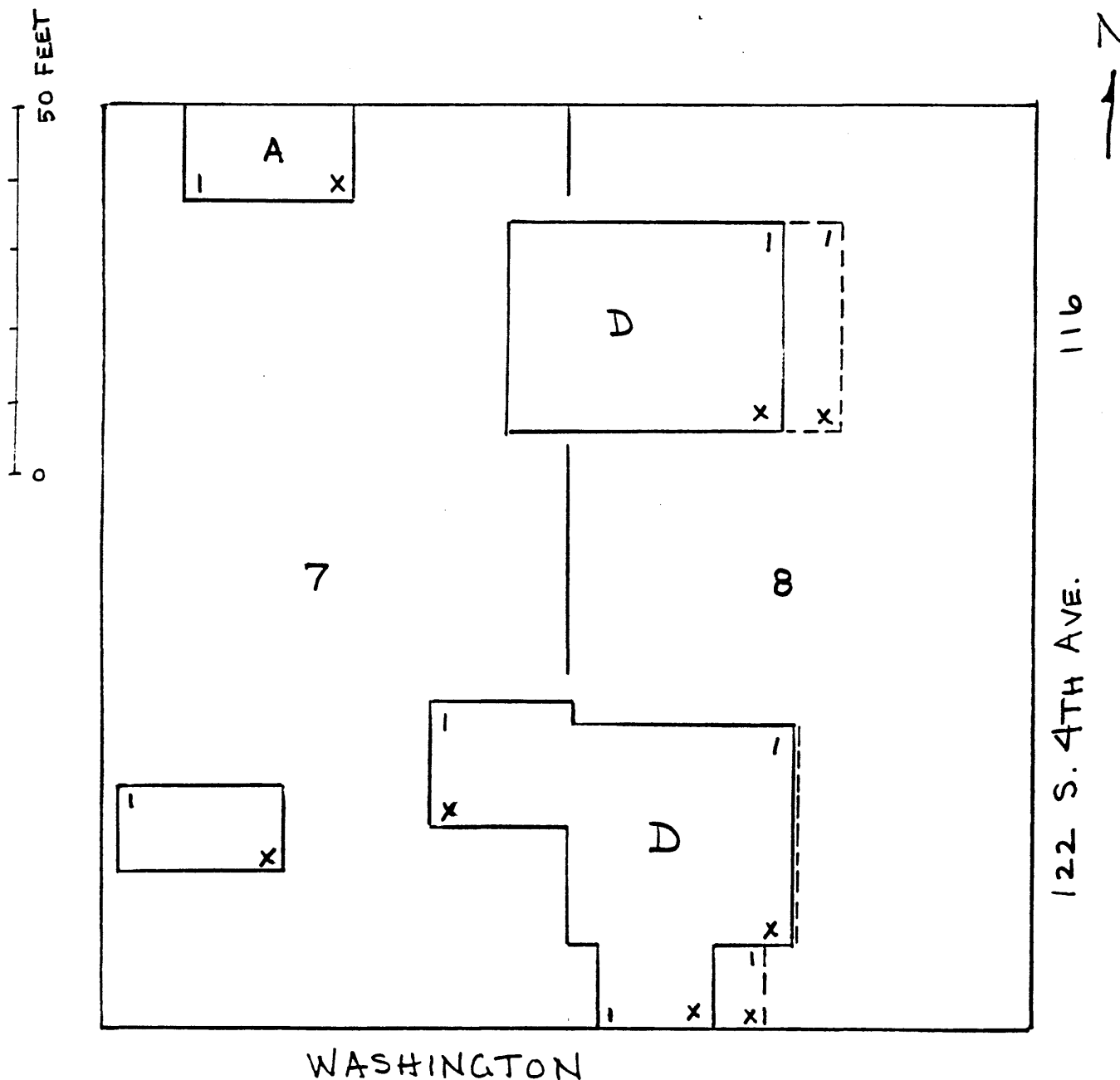
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M. R. and Mary Fisher Tidrick House  
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**Tidrick House**  
122 South Fourth Avenue, Winterset  
Sanborn Insurance Map, October 1916



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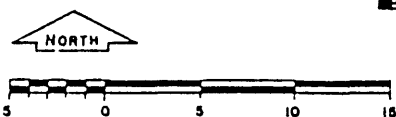
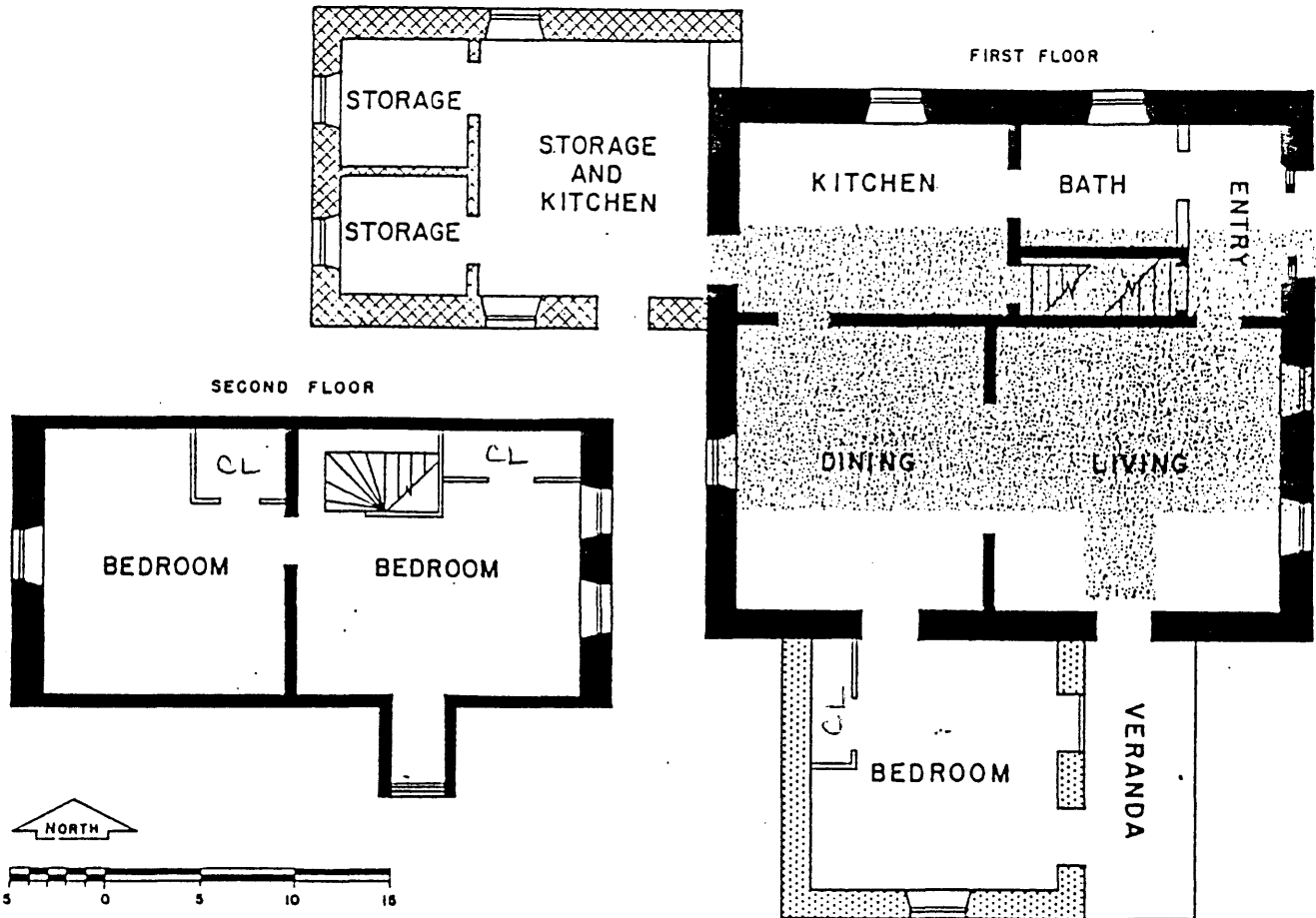
M. R. and Mary Fisher Tidrick House  
name of property  
Madison County, Iowa  
county and State

**Tidrick House**  
122 South Fourth Avenue, Winterset  
Madison County, Iowa

**First and Second Floor Plans**

from Robert R. Harvey, "Historic Stone Architecture of Winterset, Iowa, Prior to and During the Civil War," p. 28.

- = main house block
- ▣ = southern ell (1st add'n according to Harvey)
- ▤ = rear wing (2nd addition according to Harvey)
- CL = closet



M. R. TIDRICK HOUSE — 1944

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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M. R. and Mary Fisher Tidrick House  
name of property  
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**Tidrick House**  
122 South Fourth Avenue, Winterset

**Key to Photographs**

- 1.) East facade and north elevation, looking SW, 2 July 1992.
- 2.) East facade with dormer and attached ell, looking NW, 2 July 1992.
- 3.) West (rear) elevation, looking ENE, 2 July 1992.
- 4.) East facade looking W, 2 July 1992.  
Detail of stonework and altered window in gable peak.
- 5.) Frame garage on Tidrick House lot, south facade and west elevation,  
looking NE, 2 July 1992.

All photographs taken by Tracy A. Cunning.

All original negatives on file with the Historic Preservation Bureau, State Historical Society of Iowa, Captiol Complex, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

The following photographs were taken in 1986 by Nancy Corkrean. Nothing has changed inside the house since these photographs were taken:

- 6.) Front hall into livingroom, looking S.
- 7.) Stairway to upper floor, looking W.
- 8.) Doorway, looking SW.
- 9.) Diningroom corner, looking SE
- 10.) Inside door, southern ell.