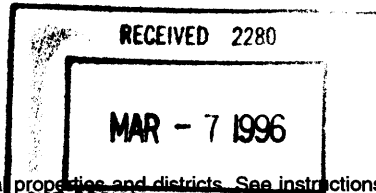


384

United States Department of the Interior Registration Form



This form is for use in nomination 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 this form by checking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" or "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 Phillips House

other name/site number Stubblefield House; Turley House

2. Location

street & number 307 East Second North Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Morristown

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Hamblen

code 063

zip code 37814

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.)

Herbert L. Haynes
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/20/96
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

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):

Edson R. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4/4/96

Entered in the
National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other METAL: copper

CONCRETE BLOCK

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1900, ca. 1915

Significant Dates

1900

ca. 1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber, George F., architect/designer

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): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed on the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by HABS #
recorded by HAER #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

East Tennessee Development District

Phillips House

Hamblen, Tennessee

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one half acre

UTM References

MORRISTOWN, TN 163-NE

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid with Zone, Easting, and Northing columns for 1, 2, 3, and 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

Form fields for name/title, organization, street & number, city or town, date, telephone, state, and zip code.

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

Form fields for name/title, street & number, city or town, telephone, state, and zip code for the property owner.

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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Phillips House is located at 307 East Second North Street in Morristown, Hamblen County, Tennessee. The house is a two-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne style dwelling with an irregular plan, a brick foundation and a steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables and asphalt shingles. There is a seven-sided tower in the south ell of the roof. There are two chimneys, one of which is plain and located at the back, and the other which is visible from the street and has corbeled brick detailing. A massive porch wraps around the southern corner of the dwelling. Exterior decorative details include sawn vergeboards, oriel windows, a keyhole window and stained a glass window.

The exterior of the house is adapted from George F. Barber's Plan No. 44, although the interior floor plan differs from the original design. According to local records, the house was constructed circa 1900. The date "1887" is stamped into one of the chimney bricks; it is known that the house plan appeared in Barber's 1891 publication, "Cottage Souvenir No. Two." The small gabled entry porch as it appears in Barber's plan was never constructed (See Additional Documentation). Instead, a wraparound porch was constructed of rusticated concrete block, possibly circa 1915. Barber encouraged clients to change original designs until they were satisfied, which may explain the differing floor plan and porch.

The main, or southeast, facade has a keyhole window with a single light below and above it a 1994 stained glass window which replaces the missing original. The window is surrounded by wide moulding and has a keystone head block at the top. In the second story of the main facade is an oriel window with paired one-over-one double-hung windows in a wood sash. Above the window is a pedimented gable with three sets of paired brackets. An egg-and-dart motif and a dropped finial decorate the oriel window. A vergeboard with applied scroll-work decorates the gable in this facade. There is a Queen Anne style multi-light stained glass fixed window in the second story, above the porch. At the juncture of the gable roofs and the hipped roof is a seven-sided tower with original stained glass windows just below the roof eaves. There is a shingled belt incorporating the tower into the roofs, with one-over-one double-hung windows in two facets of the tower walls below the shingled belt. Long-time residents of the neighborhood remember the tower roof as being of copper and report that the Turleys painted it white circa 1950, which is the present finish.

The primary entrance is on the southeast facade and is recessed from the front wing containing the keyhole window and oriel window. The beveled glass and wood door is surrounded by a tri-part multi-light rectangular transom and sidelights. Further recessed and leading to the rear parlor is a secondary entrance with a glass and wood door. All doors and windows retain the original hardware, including the original doorbells.

The porch wraps around the south corner of the house and is supported by massive square piers and square columns, both constructed of stone-faced concrete blocks. The porch roof has a low-pitched pedimented gable above the poured concrete steps. The floor of the porch is of wood board construction.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

The southwest elevation has a band of four windows and a sawn vergeboard in the gable. The two center windows have six lights and are fixed at half the height of the flanking six-over-one double-hung windows. There is also a decorative oval window on this facade, which provides light for the staircase inside.

There have been three additions to the rear, or northwest, elevation. All three additions appear to have been constructed between 1910 and 1920. The first addition appears to have been the two-story gabled wing constructed on the north end of the elevation. There are no windows in the gable end of this addition, which contains the kitchen and an upstairs bedroom. That the wing is not contemporary to the house is evidenced by the difference in floor levels between the wing and the original section. A one-story porch was enclosed in the ell formed by the kitchen and the main house and a bedroom added to the enclosure. There is a wood and glass door and non-original window. There is a band of four four-over-one windows on the southwest elevation of the bedroom addition and paired four-over-one windows on the northwest elevation.

In the gable of northeast elevation is a sawn vergeboard and an oriel window with a Queen Anne-style single-light window surrounded by small panes of stained glass. This window may have been altered with the bottom half replaced on the exterior by a fixed horizontal window (it has been covered with dry wall on the interior). The oriel window is decorated with relief vine designs and scroll-sawn brackets. There are two one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows below the oriel window.

The interior of the house is an irregular plan organized around a central winding staircase. The floors throughout the house are narrow-gauge tongue-and-groove with a parquet floor in the dining room, and a wider pine board floor in the rear bedroom, a later addition. Ten inch base moulding appears throughout the original section of the house. The windows are for the most part a standard twenty-nine inches wide with six to eight inch moulded frames and bull's eye corner blocks. The windows in the front parlor (including the keyhole window) and in the dining room have moulded paneling below the sills.

Perhaps the most remarkable features of the house are seen from the primary entrance. The foyer is dominated by an ornate staircase with turned and beaded balusters. The starting newels are square and are decorated on the shafts with applied moulding. There are finials on the tops. The angle newels are smaller and not as elaborate. The risers, posts, and balusters are painted white while the treads have been darkly stained. The staircase is situated in the tower and is lit by an oval window and two one-over-one windows in the facets of the tower. Below the staircase is a wall of paneled dark wood and an arched door way framed with beaded moulding with a decorative head block. There are three sets of French doors leading from the entry to the front parlor and dining room. The parlor doors are tri-fold while the doors to the dining room are bi-fold. In the east corner of the dining room is a built-in china cabinet with glass doors above wood drawers and cabinets. Adjacent to the dining room is a butler's pantry with a built-in wood-and-glass cupboard and counter along the northeast wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

There are four fireplaces in the house. Three of the fireplaces have small fireboxes and were built exclusively as coal-burning fireplaces. The front parlor fireplace has always been wood-burning and has a stained wood mantel and glazed ceramic hearth tiles and facing tiles. The fire bricks are stamped "L F B wks". The rear parlor fireplace is painted wood with applied moulding and mantel brackets. The fireplace in the upstairs front bedroom has a wood mantel with an original cast iron decorative grate front. The fourth fireplace is located in the rear upstairs bedroom. This fireplace has a shell motif below the bracketed mantel, and applied moulding. There is also a cast iron grate front surrounded by ceramic facing tiles. All of the upstairs bedrooms feature built-in bookcases.

Adjacent to the northeast elevation is a concrete driveway which leads to a side-gable wood frame garage with a lean-to addition and a ca. 1994 standing seam metal roof. This garage was originally a carriage house and retains its original double carriage doors on the northwest facade, opening onto an access alley. Originally a two-story structure, approximately three-quarters of the top floor was removed by the present owner to prevent the entire building from collapsing. The top story was so dilapidated that it threatened the stability of the entire building. The lean-to was originally constructed as a (garden) potting shed and continues to be used as one. The carriage house is a non-contributing structure due to 1994 changes.

The house is sited on a lot in a residential neighborhood which was developed beginning circa 1890. House styles in the neighborhood include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow. There are two outbuildings associated with the Phillips House. In the northern corner of the lot is an original frame carriage house which is a non-contributing structure. There is also a circa 1993 child's playhouse behind the house which does not contribute to the significance of the property.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Phillips House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as an excellent adaption of George F. Barber's mail-order Queen Anne houses. Notable details include two oriel windows on the exterior of the house and an unusual key-hole window. The interior exhibits such outstanding features as folding French doors, built-in cabinets and book-cases, and a beautiful paneled staircase with ornately turned balusters. That the Phillips House was constructed during a time of prosperity in Morristown is reflected in the elegant details throughout the house. The house retains nearly all of its original decorative details and has been recently restored by the present owner.

The Phillips House is located in a locally-designated residential historic district in Morristown, Hamblen County, Tennessee. Morristown is approximately 50 miles northeast of Knoxville and lies between TVA's Cherokee and Douglas Lakes. The town was incorporated in 1855 and grew rapidly when a sidetrack to the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad was constructed through town. With the railroad came the telegraph and a stage line, establishing Morristown as a local transportation center. Following the Civil War, Morristown earned a reputation as a market town as Northerners clambered for "Morristown Milk-fed Chickens". Morristown College (NR 9/13/1983), was founded in 1881 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That the city prospered in the late nineteenth century is evidenced by the dominance of Commercial Victorian structures in the downtown business district, and Queen Anne and Colonial Revival dwellings in the residential areas.

The area north of the business district became the fashionable neighborhood for merchants and businessmen in the 1890s. Among them was John Stubblefield, a dry goods merchant. The Stubblefields had come to Hamblen County before the Civil War; Stubblefield constructed the large house at 307 North Second East Street circa 1900 and lived there until 1907. It is significant that the house retains so much of its original fabric and detail, considering that it has passed through nine owners in ninety-five years. Mrs. Purnie Phillips and Mrs. Grace Turley represent seventy-five years of ownership. Mrs. Phillips purchased the house in 1910 and sold it to Mrs. Grace Turley in 1948, who owned it until 1985. It is notable that although these women each were married when they purchased the house, their husband's names do not appear in the deeds. It was probably Mrs. Phillips who enclosed the rear porch and added the back bedroom (as well as the one above the kitchen) circa 1915 in order to rent the extra rooms. She may also have had the porch constructed at the same time. The Morristown City Directories indicate that Mrs. Turley also took in borders, hosting Mrs. Pauline McGlamery and Mrs. Ruth Pope, each for a number of years. It is also known that Mrs. A. P. Flynn operated her millinery business out of the house, possibly in the early part of the century. The house is commonly known in the neighborhood as the Turley House.

Four categories of catalog and mail-order houses were available between the 1840s and 1940s. Pattern books showing plans, elevations, and perspective views became popular after Andrew Jackson Downing published *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1852). The drawings inspired local

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

builders and were copied all over the country. Mail-order plans were available as early as 1856, but enjoyed their greatest popularity in the 1880s and 1890s. Builders no longer copied the dwellings they saw in plan books, but were able to build them accurately with scaled drawings and plans in hand. By the turn of the century, companies like Sears, Roebuck, and Company were offering the materials and the plans for their houses. Enough materials were shipped to the homesite to build the dwelling. This evolved into the final category of mail-order houses: those which included the plans and pre-cut materials, ready to assemble, a precursor to the prefabricated homes of the post-World War II era.

George F. Barber had established a mail-order business in Illinois, publishing his house designs in inexpensive illustrated catalogs, complete with price lists and order forms. He moved to East Tennessee in 1888, bringing with him his wife and infant son, Charles (who later founded his own prominent architectural firm in Knoxville). In 1892 he formed a partnership with J.C. White, a principal of the Edgewood Land Improvement Company, and a number of Barber designed houses were built in and around Knoxville and East Tennessee. More than 650 Barber houses have been documented throughout the United States, Canada, Japan, Europe, and Africa, and it is suspected that there may be nearly one thousand existing throughout the world. Barber maintained his business in Knoxville until his death in 1917.

Barber urged clients to "write to us concerning any changes wanted in plans, and keep writing till you get what you want. Don't be afraid of writing too often." Plans, elevations, working drawings, a bill of materials and prefabricated parts of the house could be purchased this way. By 1892, Barber expedited the dialog between architect and client by adopting an order form. By the end of the decade the questionnaire had become quite detailed and included a "Handy Sketch Sheet" ruled off in 1/8" squares on the back. It was not unusual for clients to alter the original plans or exterior designs. This could explain why neither the porch nor the interior of the Phillips House are identical to Design No. 44.

Mail-order or catalog houses were often more high-style and better of quality materials than local builder dwellings. Barber's late nineteenth century designs are a mixture of the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. Both styles are defined more by decorative detail than by shape or form. Identifying features include a steeply pitched hipped roof of irregular shape, often with one or two dominant cross gables; decorative shingles or masonry applied to the exterior walls; projecting bay windows; and a partial or full width porch. Decorative details include an abundance of spindlework and jigsaw ornamentation, especially in the Eastlake style. Wall surfaces were the primary decorative canvas of the Victorian designer, and were never left without ornamentation. Thus, a profusion of drilled, sawn, incised, or shaped elements were employed to avoid having a flat wall surface. Eastlake style is quite similar to the Queen Anne style, but is considered to be more ornate, sporting delicately turned woodwork, lacy spandrels, and knob-like beads on porches and staircases.

The Phillips House exhibits characteristics that distinguish it as a Barber-designed house. The oriel windows with their sawn ornamentation and the polygonal corner tower are typical of Barber's Queen Anne designs.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

The keyhole window is another decorative element common to Barber's houses. An outstanding example of late Victorian residential architecture, the Phillips House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as the only adaptation of a Barber house in Morristown and an excellent example of its type. The dwelling retains a remarkable amount of its original fabric. The house retains its historical feeling and setting in a neighborhood of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century dwellings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 8

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Phillips House is shown as Lot 10 in Section G of the accompanying tax map of Morristown, Tennessee.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

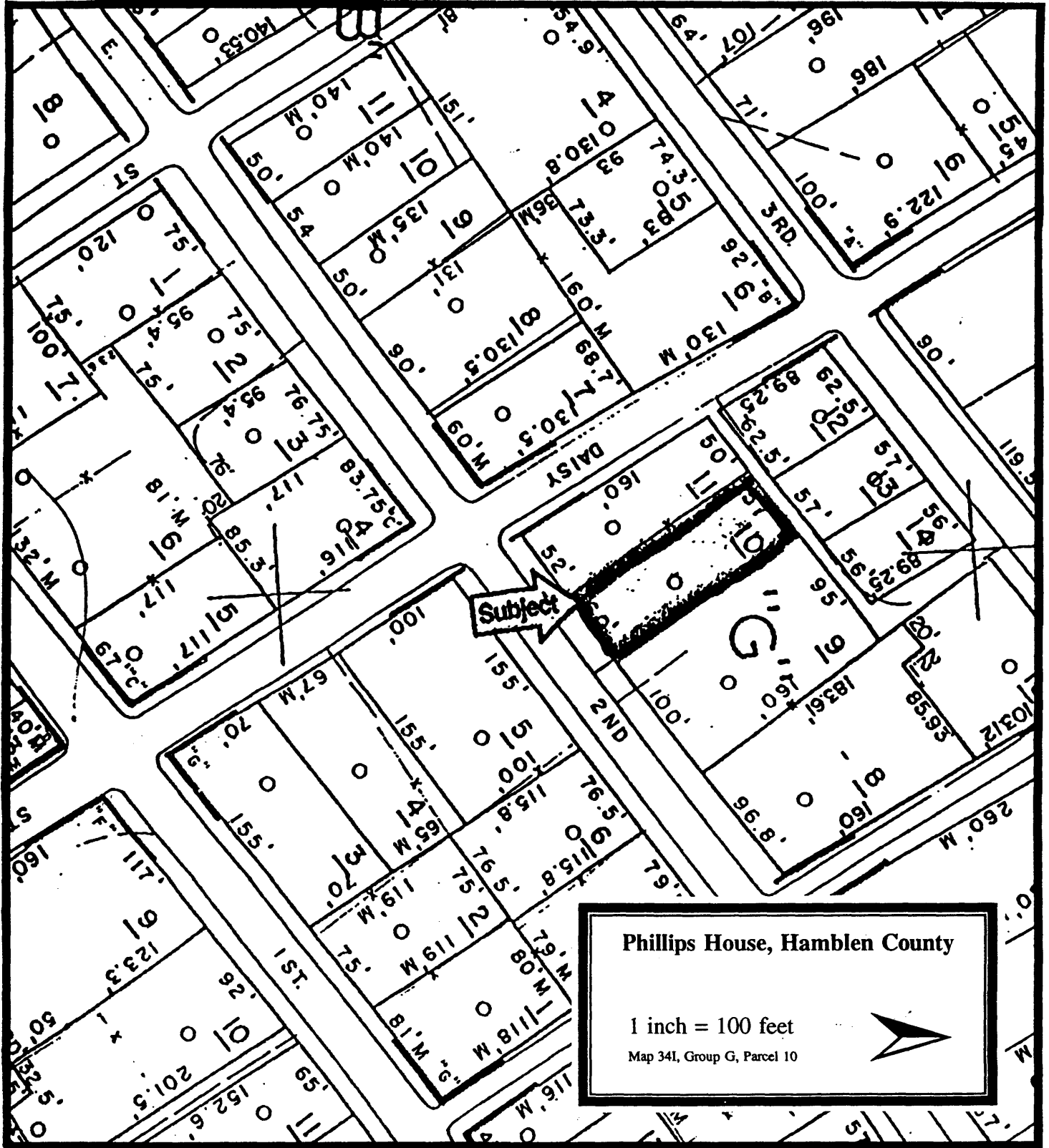
The boundary includes the house, one contributing outbuilding, and one non-contributing outbuilding and is the legally recorded boundary of the property as recorded at the Hamblen County Courthouse in Deed Book 413, Page 493, dated April 20, 1994, being the same property described in Deed Book 13, page 512, dated July 9, 1895.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

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Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee



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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 10

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

Photographer: Kimberley Murphy
Negs: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, TN 37939
May – July 1995

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS:

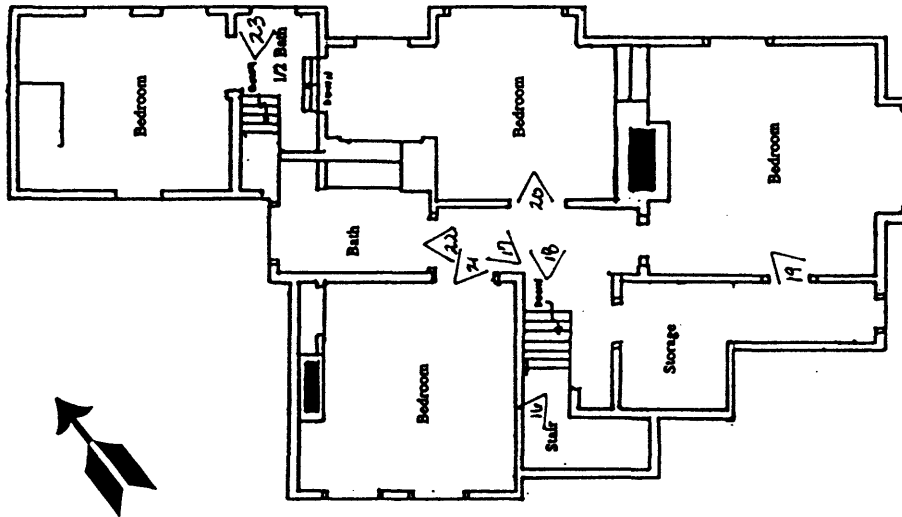
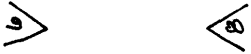
#	Subject	View
1	Exterior, primary (southeast) elevation	North
2	Exterior, primary entry on southeast elevation	Northwest
3	Exterior, east corner of primary elevation, showing keyhole window and bay window	Northwest
4	Exterior, rear (northwest) elevation	Southeast
5	Exterior, carriage house (contributing) in north corner of yard	Northwest
6	Interior, arched doorway from entry to back parlor	Northwest
7	Interior, lower level of stair case	West
8	Interior, upper level of stair case	West
9	Interior, front parlor from entry, showing keyhole window	East
10	Interior, French doors and fireplace in front parlor, looking towards entry	West
11	Interior, dining room, looking towards pantry	North
12	Interior, dining room, showing china cabinet	East
13	Interior, dining room, looking through French doors into entry	South
14	Interior, rear parlor	Southwest
15	Interior, rear parlor, showing fireplace, looking towards back bedroom	Northwest
16	Interior, showing difference in flooring between rear parlor and back bedroom	Northwest
17	Interior, back bedroom	Northwest
18	Interior, fireplace in front bedroom, second floor	North

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

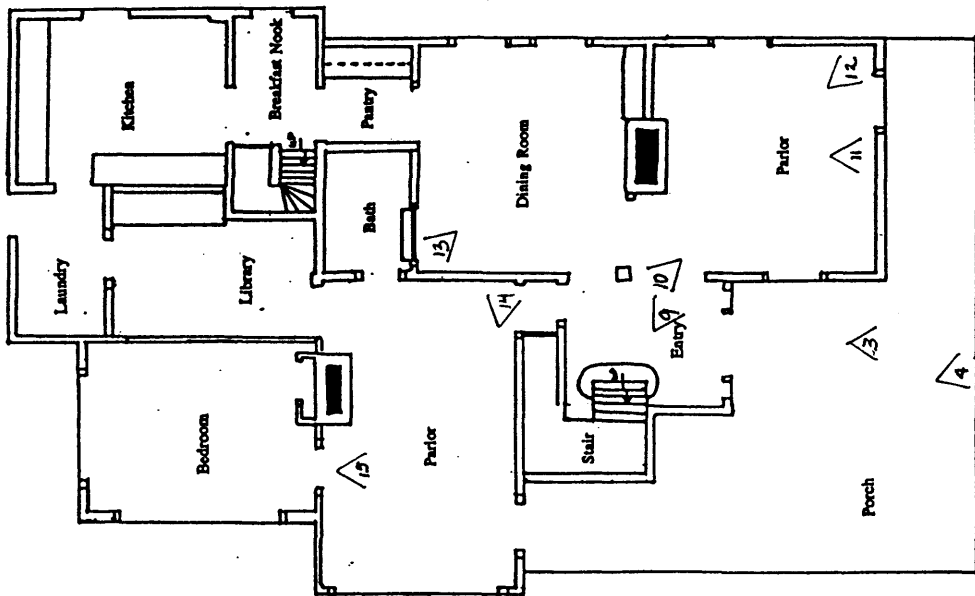
Section number Photos Page 11

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

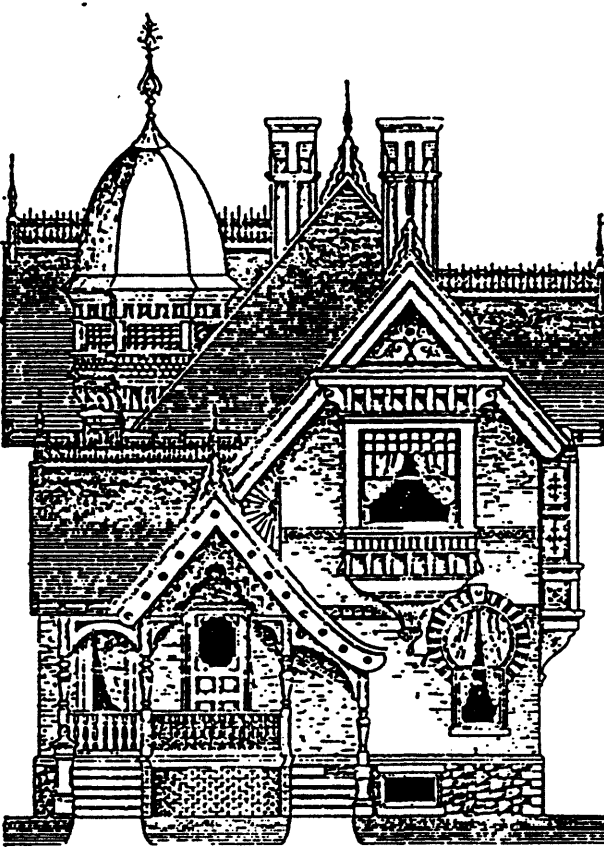
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number * Page 12

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

*Additional documentation



FRONT VIEW.

DESIGN No. 44.

Cost to build, as per description, Plan No. 1, \$4,147; Plan No. 2, \$5,360.

INTERIOR.

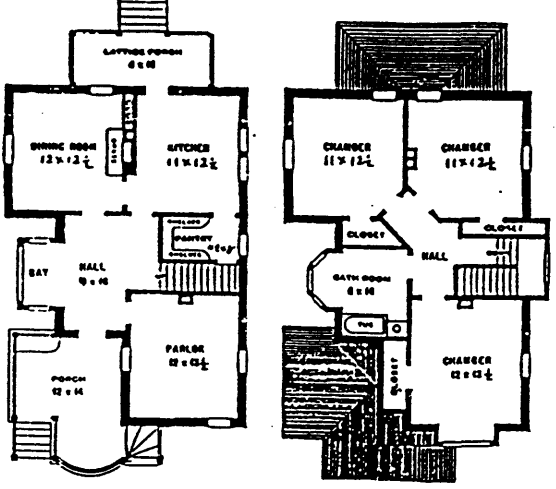
All of first story, except kitchen, is finished in hardwood; the rest in pine, for painting. Plastering, three-coat work, hard finish. Plumbing consists of sink and pump in kitchen, bath tub and bowl, with connections, gas throughout.

NOTES.

The price of this house can be varied by the quality of brick used. Those figured in the estimate are at \$25 per thousand, but we would advise a better quality of pressed brick. The circular window in the hall bay is filled with plate glass. The bay could be partitioned off with glass and used as a conservatory with handsome effect. The Southern idea of arrangement is more plainly carried out in Plan No. 2, but either plan is well adapted to any climate.

These plans can be enlarged, reduced or changed to front in any desired direction.

(See page 10.)



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

PLAN No. 1.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number * Page 13

Phillips House, Hamblen County, Tennessee

*Additional documentation, continued

Barber urged they be negotiated between client and builder. If, however, greater alterations were desired, the Barber firm would provide them at a moderate cost. "Write to us concerning any changes wanted in plans, and keep writing till you get what you want. Don't be afraid of writing too often. We are not easily offended."²⁴

By 1892, Barber's analysis of such correspondence between the client and his office led to the adoption of an order form to ensure more satisfactory results. By filling in the blanks of a questionnaire and sketching a rough floor plan, the client would greatly expedite the mail-order process. In fact, by the end of the decade, not only had the questionnaire become more detailed, but its reverse side was used as a "Handy Sketch Sheet," ruled off in 1/2" squares, for the convenience of all concerned. However, in all of his catalogues, Barber continued to offer the client the option of an individually designed house, not one based solely on a published design, but developed through extensive correspondence between client and architect. Thus, Barber's books were not mere portfolios, but were in fact mail-order catalogues that were a part of a continually improving process of providing custom-designed houses.

With increased advertising in the mid-1890s, the demand for "Barber Houses" expanded, extending even beyond this country. The firm grew accordingly, gradually taking up an entire floor of the French and Roberts Building, it too, designed by Barber. By 1900, George F. Barber and Company, Architects, was the largest architectural office in Knoxville, and quite probably in Tennessee, employing as many as thirty draftsmen and about twenty secretaries. Most of the draftsmen were relatively inexperienced: whether a former postman or a recent high school graduate, most were hired to copy the more than eight hundred designs produced by the firm.²⁵ A few, however, such as Barber's distant relative, Charles W. Barrett, did go on to establish practices of their own.²⁶

FIGURE 12 The Questionnaire of the Barber Company, 1892

FIGURE 13, A AND B The Questionnaire improved and "Handy Sketch Sheet," 1898

BARBER & KLUTTZ, Architects, Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. A.