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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 7 1994

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 Wall Spring

other names/site number Elliott, Colonel George House; Elliott Springs

2. Location

street & number 931 Red River Road N/A not for publication

city or town Gallatin N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Sumner code 165 zip code 37066

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.)

Hubert L. Hays 3/1/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
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): _____

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 4/3/94

Entered in the
National Register

WALL SPRING
Name of Property

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE
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	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	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: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL
OTHER: GREEK REVIVAL/ITALIANATE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick

roof Tin

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

WALL SPRING
Name of Property

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE
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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- 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

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1827-ca. 1880

Significant Dates

1827

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Elliott, Col. George

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): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

WALL SPRING
Name of Property

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.3 Acres

Gallatin 313 NW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 4 7 5 5 0	4 0 2 7 6 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	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 Claude Tracey Parks

organization N/A date November 29, 1993

street & number 123 Public Square telephone (615) 452-4611

city or town Gallatin state TN zip code 37066

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 Victoria G. Laws

street & number P. O. Box 1672 telephone N/A

city or town Gallatin state TN zip code 37066

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 Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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WALL SPRING
SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Narrative Description

The Wall Spring nomination consists of two contributing buildings; a two-story brick dwelling house and one-story frame office building/smokehouse; and two noncontributing structures, a frame weatherboard office and brick wellhouse. The nominated property contains 3.3 acres and is located on the south side of Red River Road [State Route 25], one mile west of the Gallatin Public Square in the 9th Civil District of Sumner County, Tennessee, facing East Station Camp Creek.

Wall Spring was constructed in two stages. As originally built by George Elliott (1781-1861) in 1827, the house was a one and one-half story Federal brick house. Elliott's house was built a short distance upstream from his brother Charles' stone house, Walnut Grove (NR 12/29/78). A sophisticated arched fan and sidelighted doorway centered the east facade of George Elliott's Federal house flanked on either side by two windows of twelve-over-twelve sash surmounted by brick flat jack arch lintels and simple wooden sills. The facade was laid in Flemish bond while all other elevations were laid in American common bond.

North and south elevations each were arranged with twin interior gable end chimneys shouldered at the half-story level and protruding one course of brick from the exterior walls. The south elevation differed from the north only by the inclusion of a nine-over-nine sash window between the chimneys on the first story as light for the southwest interior room.

The west elevation of the house repeated the arrangement and detail of the facade but incorporated an arched fanlight doorway in the center of the wall smaller in scale than that constructed for the facade and without sidelights.

As remodeled about 1850 Wall Spring included elements of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The remodeling enlarged the original Federal dwelling to a full two story height, and included the addition of a one-story flat roofed porch with Italianate eave brackets. Subtle disparity in exterior ornamentation between the first story architectural treatment and that of the second story belie the structure's mid-century alteration which incorporated the Federal architectural elements of the original house's first story.

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

No attempt was made to adapt the newly enlarged second story to the Federal appearance of the first floor. Instead, the second story exterior is influenced by the prevailing local Greek Revival School of architecture ornamented with Italianate features. A photograph of the house as it appeared in 1909 published in Jay Guy Cisco's Historic Sumner County, indicates the house facade has not changed in this century except for the balustrade treatment on the front porch, which originally was composed of open fretwork rather than the present turned spindles which were added after 1920.

As completed, the second story facade repeats the arrangement of the original Federal facade but differs in ornamentation. Six-over-six sash are incorporated into each of the five second floor bays and simple wooden lintels laid flush with the wall were installed instead of the flat jack brick arches of the first story. A sidelighted door is again centered on the wall but is Greek Revival in ornamentation rather than Federal. A low hipped roof completed the remodeled house's appearance.

The raising of the second story also included installation of paired windows of six-over-six sash between the end wall chimneys on the north and south walls. Each window lights the corner of an second floor interior room. The west elevation at the second story is composed of five bays incorporating windows like those installed on the facade symmetrically set into the wall.

The rectangular shaped house gained a one-story addition on the west elevation during this mid-century renovation, perhaps making use of elements already installed in a detached dependency. An unusual feature is the vertically lapped wainscoted exterior walls on the north and south elevations of each recessed porch. A gable roof covers the addition and six-over-six sash windows are found on each of the three elevations. The western one-third of each porch on the addition was enclosed, perhaps prior to 1900, to create two small storage rooms.

The interior of the main block of the house is composed of a central hall flanked on the south by rooms of equal size, each of which opens onto the hall; and on the north by two rooms of unequal size, the larger having approximately one third greater space than the smaller chamber situated in the rear. These rooms also open onto the central hall. The two rooms south of the hall are connected by an original six panel door, but the original single door passage between the north rooms has been enlarged and now contains modern French doors installed about 1950.

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

The first story of the main block is noteworthy for its sophisticated Federal woodwork. Original mantelpieces survive in each of the downstairs rooms except the southwest chamber where an appropriately styled replacement has been installed. The northeast chamber mantelpiece exhibits especially fine millwork with its serpentine mantel shelf, carved sunbursts, and turned fluted Doric colonettes. Federal doors, door and window moldings, and baseboards appear throughout the first floor rooms from the 1827 building. Original chair rails survive in the southeast and northeast chambers. A copy (installed about 1985) based on fragments of the original chair rail is installed in the southwest chamber. The northwest chamber contains a built-in multi-panel two-door cupboard over two drawers.

By far the most striking architectural feature of the first floor interior are the door surrounds of the central hall. Each flanking room is entered from the central hall through a sophisticated molded door surround composed of composite moldings forming projecting pediments over turned fluted Doric colonettes recalling the northeast chamber mantelpiece. Turned fluted Doric colonettes are employed in the arched doorways at either end of the hall; a foil for the more dramatically displayed elements of the side wall doorways. The present staircase appears original to the structure but newel posts, turned spindles and handrail are all modifications of about 1870-80.

The interior second story of the main block repeats the plan of the first, but omits a connecting door between the two north chambers. Architectural moldings are heavier than the first floor and in keeping with the late Greek Revival. Hall doorways include transoms. Original mantelpieces, installed about 1850, have broad flat rectangular pilasters surmounted by simple moldings. These mantels are roughly two-thirds the size of those used on the first floor. One second floor Federal mantelpiece was not replaced when the house was enlarged at mid-century and remains in its original position in the southwest chamber of the second floor.

No significant architectural details appear in the one-story rear addition to the house. Thin partition walls erected in the late nineteenth century were removed in a 1980s restoration and the interior space now functions as a modern kitchen and seating area. Most interior walls have been stripped to expose the brick.

Other modifications to the original structure include the outfitting of the southwest second floor chamber as a bath, and the

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

installation of bathing facilities in a lean-to room originally used for storage and added to the southwest corner of the main block about the time the rear addition was constructed.

As part of the impact assessment of the relocation of State Route 109, the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) evaluated Wall Spring in 1987 noting its potential eligibility for National Register listing. The house is described as the Elliott House in the report.

Despite obvious changes to the house, Wall Spring remains an important document of changing antebellum architectural style. Few other local houses present such an obvious juxtaposition of divergent styles: Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate. Especially important is the fact that these diverse styles reflect the aesthetic of the original owner.

The second contributing building is a one-story yard office which stands about 75 feet south of the main house. This square building with a pyramidal roof is of frame construction covered with late nineteenth century board and batten, but probably originally weatherboarded. The North elevation contains a roughly constructed door added to the structure when it was converted to smokehouse use, probably post-1860. The present door conceals the original four panel door with louvers over panels. Small windows originally were included on each of the other three elevations but are now concealed by board and batten within the original frames. A decorative cornice board with a scalloped design survives on the east, north and west elevations. The office is of antebellum construction and probably was erected contemporaneously with the brick dwelling. Changes to the building have not compromised its importance as a contributing dependency.

Two non-contributing structures are found on the property: a brick wellhouse of twentieth century construction in the yard west of the main dwelling, and a one-story frame building, erected post-1860 just south of, and in line with, the plantation office. It is likely that the conversion of the original office to use as a smokehouse occurred contemporaneously with the construction of the frame building which appears to have been used as an office.

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEENarrative: Statement of Significance

Wall Spring was constructed as the dwelling of Col. George Elliott (1781 - 1861), a leader in the development of Tennessee's antebellum thoroughbred horse breeding industry in 1827. Because of the house's association with Elliott, it is being nominated under Criteria B. The house constructed in two phases (1827 and about 1850), is a fine example of a Federal residence later remodeled with Greek Revival and Italianate features. Especially noteworthy is the Federal ornamentation of the first floor interior. Wall Spring is also being nominated under Criteria C.

Prior to the Civil War the thoroughbred horse breeding industry was concentrated in the Bluegrass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Development of the industry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in these two states produced a monopoly on the trade that would last for well over a century.

The first three decades of the nineteenth century saw Sumner County distinguish itself as the leader of Tennessee's thoroughbred breeding industry (Anderson, p. 98). This industry was centered on Station Camp Creek in south central Sumner County. Here, among the notable horse breeders Dr. Redmond Dillon Barry, James Cryer, Rev. Hubbard Sanders, and Orville Shelby, Col. George Elliott distinguished himself as the "dean of the institution" (Anderson, p. 112), earning fame among contemporary racing and breeding enthusiasts who conceded Elliott's position as first "among Tennessee breeders and turfmen" (*Ibid.*, p. 98). Elliott's efforts contributed the blood lines of Top Gallant, Pacolet, Napoleon, and Leviathan to Sumner's foundation stock (Durham, p. 86). Each of these horses distinguished themselves both on the race track and in breeding.

In 1811 Elliott purchased from Hugh Wall the tract of land upon which he built his home, and which he would name Wall Spring. The farm, situated on the waters of East Station Camp Creek, would prove perfect for the development of breeding operations and the construction of a track for racing (no longer extant). By at least 1813, Elliott had begun some type of thoroughbred horse breeding operation at Wall Spring as evidenced by Top Gallant's stand as stud at the farm from that year until 1817. Elliott had paid the exorbitant sum of \$1500 for the black-legged bay colt in 1812, establishing a firm place for himself in Tennessee's developing horse breeding business. (*Ibid.*)

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Despite military demands, chiefly service in the War of 1812 and the Seminole War of 1818, Elliott managed to establish a successful breeding operation at Wall Spring by 1820. (*Ibid.*, pp. 73 - 74)

Some of the finest horses of the day were being advertised at stud in Elliott's stable prior to construction of the present dwelling: Pacolet in 1822 (Nashville *Whig*, February 27, 1822), and Napoleon in 1827 (*Ibid.*, February 4, 1826). No doubt receipts from stud fees and training allowed Elliott to hire the highly skilled labor necessary to complete his fine Federal dwelling house in 1827.

Elliott's opinion was both sought and respected by affectionados of the racing circuit. President Andrew Jackson requested Elliott's advice regarding his horse Bolivar by letter to Jackson's partner, Hardy M. Cryer January 10, 1830 (Anderson, p. 273). Admirers have proclaimed the two men as having done more for the breeding stock of Tennessee than any others during the antebellum period (*Ibid.*, p. 127). Sarah Bladen and Birmingham, both foaled at Wall Spring, were among the most successful race horses in the United States during the years 1836-39. (Durham, pp. 308 - 309)

Elliott was a lifelong participant in the sport of horse racing. He, along with General Andrew Jackson and Newton Cannon, formed Nashville's first Jockey Club as early as 1807 (Anderson, p. 268). Gallatin likewise was endowed with a similar institution that same year (*Ibid.*).

Elliott's major contribution to the breeding industry was his support of importations and the encouragement of new blood lines, a view considered progressive prior to 1840 (*Ibid.*, p. 67). The success of his unorthodox approach to breeding was evident by 1840 when horses having some foreign blood still numbered less than twenty percent of the total thoroughbred stock, but could claim over fifty percent of the races (*Ibid.*, p. 68). In 1854, Elliott received a gubernatorial appointment to the newly-created Agricultural Bureau representing the Middle Grand Division of the State. As a member, he helped implement some of Tennessee's first state-administered agricultural programs (Durham, p. 405). He continued to be active in agricultural and equine pursuits until his death in 1861.

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WALL SPRING
SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

In 1869 Elliott's heirs sold the farm to John W. Walton who retained possession until October 14, 1881, when Wall Spring was purchased by James Alexander. The house changed hands several times with ownership in the Walton, Garrett, Hite, Miller, and Bell families prior to a 1905 conveyance to Judge John Judd of Davidson County. Judd's widow sold the house to Albert Bradley in 1919. Bradley's heirs conveyed title to Sam Belote, who sold to Richard and Victoria G. Laws. Ms. Laws has been the sole owner since 1986.

Elliott's preeminence in the development of the thoroughbred horse breeding industry in Tennessee supports the Criteria B nomination.

Wall Spring is being nominated under Criteria C both for its sophisticated interior millwork and for its eclectic presentation of diverse architectural styles. The house is an excellent example of the progression of architectural styles present in Tennessee prior to 1860.

Interior ornamentation, like that incorporated into the door surrounds of Wall Spring's central hall is especially noteworthy. The surviving Federal woodwork of Wall Spring's first floor interior represents an unparalleled presentation of Federal ornamentation in the Gallatin-Sumner County, Tennessee vicinity.

Wall Spring is likewise significant as an example of evolving antebellum plantation architecture. Three distinct styles: Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate, are successfully incorporated into the finished house. It is worth noting that these architectural transitions and developments occur during the lifetime and ownership of the house's first owner, Col. George Elliott, and therefore represent the changing aesthetic of one of Tennessee's significant plantation owners.

In addition, the office/smokehouse is a good example of domestic plantation architecture and demonstrates adaptive use of an agricultural support structure over several decades.

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

- Anderson, James Douglas. Making the American Thoroughbred: Especially in Tennessee, 1800 - 1845. Nashville: Grainger Williams, 1946.
- Cisco, Jay Guy. Historic Sumner County, Tennessee. Nashville: Charles Elder-Bookseller, 1971. Reprint of 1909 printing.
- Durham, Walter T. Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee from 1805 to 1861. Nashville: Parthenon Press, 1972.
- Guild, Jo. C. Old Times in Tennessee. Nashville: Tavel, Eastman & Howell, 1878.
- James, Marquis. Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1938.
- James, Marquis. The Life of Andrew Jackson. Indianapolis/New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1938.
- Remini, Robert V. Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Empire, 1767 - 1821. New York: Harper & Row, 1977.

Newspapers

Nashville Whig

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WALL SPRING
SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Deed Book 528, Page 38
Register's Office for Sumner County, Tennessee

SITUATED in the 9th Civil District of Sumner County, Tennessee, within the corporate limits of the City of Gallatin, containing approximately 3.3 acres, and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pin in the center of Station Camp Creek at the south edge of Highway No. 25 right-of-way, this being the northeast corner of the within described property; thence north 67 degrees west 270 feet to an iron pin; thence north 71 degrees 15 minutes west 92 feet to an iron pin; thence south 18 degrees 45 minutes west 555 feet to an iron pin; thence south 71 degrees 15 minutes east 140 feet, more or less to the center of Station Camp Creek; thence north 40 degrees 45 minutes east 150 feet, more or less, to an iron pin; thence north 43 degrees 00 minutes east 430 feet to the point of beginning.

SAID land is bounded on the North by Highway No. 25; on the east by Station Camp Creek; on the south by Sam Belote (Hale); and on the west by Sam Belote (Hale).

BEING the same property conveyed from Richard A. Laws to Victoria M. Laws by Warranty Deed of record in Deed Book 528, Page 38, Register's Office for Sumner County, Tennessee.

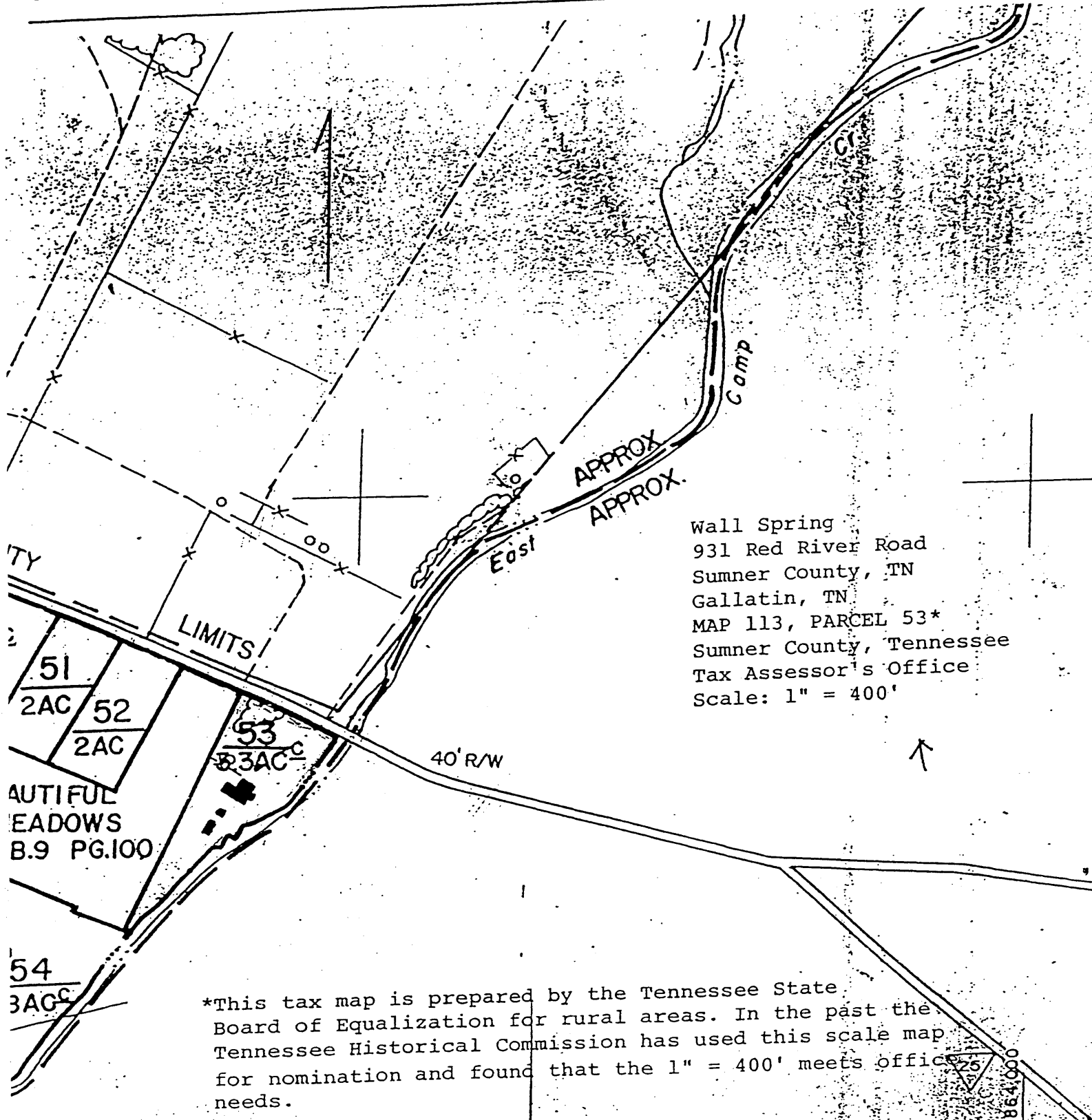
The above description comprises all the acreage remaining with the house and is necessary to preserve the historic integrity of the dwelling.

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Wall Spring
Sumner County, Tennessee



Wall Spring
 931 Red River Road
 Sumner County, TN
 Gallatin, TN
 MAP 113, PARCEL 53*
 Sumner County, Tennessee
 Tax Assessor's Office
 Scale: 1" = 400'

51
2AC

52
2AC

AUTIFUL
EADOWS
B.9 PG.100

54
3AC

*This tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nomination and found that the 1" = 400' meets office needs.

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SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Wall Spring

Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee

Photos by: C. Tracey Parks

Date: April 1993

Negative: Tennessee Historical Commission

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Wall Spring facade, facing west

#2 of 36

Wall Spring facade, porch detail

#3 of 36

Wall Spring facade, doorway

#4 of 36

Wall Spring, south elevation facing north

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Wall Spring, south elevation porch detail

#6 of 36

Wall Spring, south and north elevations facing northeast

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Wall Spring, west elevation, facing east

#8 of 36

Wall Spring, north elevation facing south

#9 of 36

Wall Spring, north elevation showing rear wing

#10 of 36

Wall Spring, north elevation, first floor doorway

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Wall Spring, first floor central hall

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Wall Spring, first floor central hall

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WALL SPRING

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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Wall Spring, newel post
- #14 of 36
Wall Spring, interior side of front doorway
- #15 of 36
Wall Spring, interior of rear hallway door
- #16 of 36
Wall Spring, central hallway doorway with Federal moldings
- #17 of 36
Wall Spring, first floor northeast parlor
- #18 of 36
Wall Spring, northeast parlor mantelpiece
- #19 of 36
Wall Spring, northeast parlor door moldings with hall doorway in background
- #20 of 36
Wall Spring, first floor northwest parlor mantelpiece and cupboard
- #21 of 36
Wall Spring, first floor southeast parlor mantelpiece
- #22 of 36
Wall Spring, connecting door between first floor parlors south of hallway
- #23 of 36
Wall Spring, first floor southwest parlor mantelpiece
- #24 of 36
Wall Spring, second floor interior of front doorway
- #25 of 36
Wall Spring, second floor transomed hallway door
- #26 of 36
Wall Spring, second floor southeast chamber Greek Revival mantelpiece

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Wall Spring, second floor southwest chamber mantelpiece
- #28 of 36
Wall Spring, first floor interior of rear wing
- #29 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse facade, facing southeast
- #30 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse doorway detail
- #31 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse doorway open showing louvered interior door
- #32 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse cornice detail
- #33 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse facing northwest
- #34 of 36
Wall Spring, office/smokehouse and noncontributing office facing northwest
- #35 of 36
Wall Spring, noncontributing office facing southeast
- #36 of 36
Wall Spring, noncontributing ice house facing northwest