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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JAN 27 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kershaw, Dr. Andrew, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 472 E. Main Street
city, town Willamina
state Oregon code OR county Yamhill code 071 zip code 97396

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Date: January 23, 1989

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
Entered in the National Register. (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: Nelson Byers
Date of Action: 3/2/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: weatherboard (drop siding)

roof asbestos shingle

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Dr. Andrew Kershaw House is sited on the Easterly 100' of a tract of land formed by the intersection of State Highway 18 (Willamina-Sheridan Highway) and "E" Street in the City of Willamina. The property is 198.75' deep. The house was constructed in 1907. The builder was Adolph Haymowicz, Sr. The house faces Southeasterly and is set back 59 feet from the highway.

The building sits upon a poured concrete foundation. There is a full, raised basement. The house is sheathed in horizontal drop siding with wide corner pilasters and frieze board. A watertable wraps around each elevation. The building consists of a two-story hip-roofed rectangular volume with a 1½ story gabled wing on the rear. It measures 29' X 44' in its entirety. The Southeasterly facade has bilateral hip-roofed dormers with applied decorative swags at the window heads. Centered on the upper story is an oval leaded window with keystones at cardinal points. A large porch extends across the facade and wraps around the Southwesterly elevation. It is supported by large square posts and has a simple balustrade at both the first floor and the roof. The Northeasterly elevation includes a polygonal bay which originally had a roofline balustrade. There is a small hip-roofed porch on the rear elevation, and beside it an outside entrance to the basement. The top step is inscribed VI - XII 1907.

Fenestration is more or less regular throughout, and window openings are generous, fitted with one-over-one double hung sash with prominent architrave molding. Glass is leaded on the facade.

The glass paneled front door is centered on the facade and opens into a small foyer which in turn opens into a great hall. Across the front of the great hall is an Adams Alcove built specifically to house a large Indian basket collection owned by Ella Kershaw. Each of the 115 baskets was presented to Mrs. Kershaw as a token of appreciation, or thank you, for some deed of kindness. The collection left the house in the late 1960's with the Kershaw family. The alcove is ornamented with decorative wooden fretwork.

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The Northeastly wall of the great hall is comprised of a tile-faced fireplace flanked by wide doorways. One of these leads to a parlor at the front of the house, the other into the dining room which contains the polygonal bay window and an encircling plate rail comprised of a simple shelf with a decorative console. The decorative wooden fretwork was repeated in these two doorways and is being restored by current owners. A five foot wide six-panel pocket door separates the parlor and dining room.

The Southwesterly and Northwesterly walls of the great hall contain an open staircase with square newell posts and turned balusters.

The remainder of the lower level consists of a bedroom, $\frac{1}{2}$ bath-laundry room (which was the original bathroom in the house), kitchen, and a butler's pantry. Each of these rooms was damaged extensively by fire in 1984 but they have been restored as near as possible to the original. The kitchen has been modernized but is in keeping with the style of the house. The $\frac{1}{2}$ bath-laundry and kitchen have 3" channeled wainscoting on the lower walls and the butler's pantry has a small counter with bread-board under the window while the remaining three walls have glass doored cupboards over a row of drawers and open spaces.

The second floor has a large A-frame master bedroom which was originally an unfinished attic. Of the four original bedchambers, one has been converted to a bathroom and two others have had their common wall removed to create one large room. The latter was done by the Kershaw family probably during the early 1940's. The attic above is one large open space without flooring.

Ceiling heights on the lower floor are 9' and on the upper floor are 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. The floors are 3" fir throughout the house and most of the rooms have picture molding. The interior finishwork is fine, standard millwork of the period. Window and door trim consists of beaded and channeled frames with prominent architrave molding. Doors are 7'6" on the lower floor and 6'8" on the upper floor. The molded baseboards are 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

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The handsome Colonial Revival house built in 1907 for reservation doctor and agent, Andrew Kershaw and his wife, Ella, is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved and singular example of its type in Willamina. It is secondarily significant under Criterion B for its association with Kershaw who played a prominent role in the early development of Willamina. Taken as confirmation of the construction date of 1907 is the top step of the outside entrance to the basement which is inscribed with the date VI - XII 1907. Correspondence from Dr. Kershaw's great-grandson, "Skeeter" Kershaw, also indicates that 1907 was the date of construction. The builder was Adolph Haymowicz, Sr. The house is sited on the remainder of 152 acres of land the Kershaws purchased on the edge of town in 1896.

Prominently sited on the north side of the Willamina-Sheridan Highway, the Kershaw residence has long been a landmark in the small community of Willamina. Although there are other houses of the same period, the subject house is the only one constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is understated in decorative detail, however, the oval window with keystones, decorative swags, and formal facade organization are nonetheless representative of the Colonial Revival Style.

The house is generally well preserved but suffered a fire in the back wing in 1984. All repairs were made in keeping with the original materials and design. Woodwork was specially milled to match the rest of the house, as were the 7½ foot six-panel doors.

During their ownership the Kershaw family removed one wall on the second floor making two small bedrooms into one larger one. In making repairs, they also replaced the original columns on the front porch with the existing square ones and removed the original balustrade on both the first and second stories. The current owners replaced the missing balustrade in 1985 matching the type of bannister on the back porch and above the bay window since no trace of the original remained to copy. The remains of the roofline balustrade atop the polygonal bay were removed at about the same time and will be replaced in kind by the current owners.

Wide central steps at the front porch were moved to the Southeasterly end to accomodate traffic difficulties in 1985.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social history
Commerce
Politics/government

Period of Significance

1907-1934

Significant Dates

1907

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Kershaw, Dr. Andrew (1855-1934)

Architect/Builder

Haymowicz, Adolph Sr., builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gaston, Joseph, The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912), Vol. 2.
Stoller, Ruth, "Willamina," Old Yamhill (Yamhill County Historical Society, n.d.).
Endres, Danni, and Endres, Maxine, "A History fo Willamina and Some of its Early Settlers," n.d.
Proceedings of the Yamhill City Council, 1909 onward. Yamhill County Deed Records.
Lockley, Fred, "Impressions and Observations of The Journal Man," Oregon Daily Journal, (August 25, 1930), page 8.
Cawley, Fr. Martinus, "Cavalcade of Agents" and "The Schools," Father Crockett of Grand Ronde (Lafayette, Oregon: Trappist Abbey, 1985).
Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1906: Indian Affairs (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1907), page 329-331. "Report of Superintendent in Charge of Grande [sic.] Ronde Agency, " Dr. Andrew Kershaw, Superintendent.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.46 Sheridan, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 10 462190 4991790
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, T. 6S., R. 7W., Willamette Meridian, in Willamina, Yamhill County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 10001 at said location and is more particularly described as follows.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is comprised of the house built in 1907 for Dr. Andrew Kershaw and its immediate tax lot, measuring 100 x 198.75 feet, which is the full extent of Dr. Kershaw's early holdings presently associated with the house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title April Wooden
 organization Property owner date August 1988
 street & number 472 East Main Street, P.O. Box 496 telephone 503/876-4664
 city or town Willamina state Oregon zip code 97396

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The house built for Dr. Andrew Kershaw on Main Street, on the north edge of the central business district of Willamina, Oregon, in 1907, is a well preserved and locally distinctive example of Colonial Revival architecture. It is, in fact, the town's singular example of the style. The builder was Adolph Haymowicz, and the design undoubtedly was a pattern book adaptation.

The house is composed of a south-facing, two-story, hip-roofed main block and a one and one-half story, gable-roofed ell having a pedimented gable at the north end. Except for a veranda with upper deck which wraps around the facade and west side, exterior elevations are symmetrically composed in keeping with the classically-derived style. The house is clad with shiplap siding. Details which distinguish the house as one influenced by the Colonial Revival, which was at the height of fashion in Oregon shortly after the turn of the century, are a wide, unadorned frieze, fully-rendered antae, or Classical pilasters at each corner of the main block, the pair of facade dormers with their hipped roofs and garland-decorated spandrel panels, and the central oval window of the second story which has stylized keystones accenting the frame.

The symmetry of the front elevation was modified recently when wide steps of the veranda centered on the entrance were removed and the space filled in by railing. The new steps were placed at the east end of the porch. The fireplace surround in the main room, originally faced with ceramic tile, was refaced with used chimney brick by previous owners.

Fine interior woodwork is intact throughout, and is consistent with the Colonial Revival in its attenuated quality making use of slender classical columns in a portiere screen, door and window frames having torus moldings and classical architraves, and doors, the verticality of which is emphasized by the characteristic treatment of stacking horizontal panels. High baseboards take the place of heavy paneled wainscot typical of conventional Arts and Crafts interiors. Similarly, leaded glass top lights in principal windows show in their more delicate, curvilinear tracery the new fashion for Adamesque decoration.

While the house is architecturally significant under Criterion C as the singular example of type, locally, it is also significant under Criterion B as the place most importantly associated with Dr. Andrew Kershaw (1855-1934), last superintendent of the Grand Ronde Indian Agency and community leader in Willamina. Kershaw was trained at Rush Medical College in Chicago and commenced his career as an Indian Agency physician in Missouri in the 1880s. He was transferred to the Grand Ronde Reservation from western Washington in 1889. From 1896 to 1909 he served as superintendent and presided over the closing years of the Grand Ronde Agency and its school. Long before his retirement from government service, however, Kershaw had pursued business interests and real estate investments in Willamina, the nearest community to Grand Ronde Agency,

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thereby contributing substantially to the upbuilding of the place. Building from his early acquisition of a general store, he became in 1907 an incorporator and officer of the Pacific Face Brick Company and the Sheridan and Willamina Railroad Company. The brick plant was the town's base industry until its closure in 1974, and the railroad was the link to its markets in earlier days.

The house is situated on a half-acre parcel, the centerpiece of a large holding Kershaw platted as an addition to the town. Following his retirement from the Superintendency of the Grand Ronde Agency, he was frequently elected mayor of Willamina from 1910 onward, and he was effective in carrying out major improvements to water and sewer systems and streets and street lighting. He organized a fire company and the local board of health, which he served as physician. Kershaw occupied his house on Main Street until his death in 1934, and thus the historic period of significance commenced by completion of construction came to an end.

The Grand Ronde Agency was part of a vast Coast Indian Reservation established in 1856 in the aftermath of the Rogue River Indian Wars, when southern Oregon tribes were transported to the Grand Ronde, Siletz and Alsea agencies. The area embracing these agencies spread over nearly 1.5 million acres from the crest of the Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean along the central Oregon coast. For ten years, the Grand Ronde Agency, situated on the east slope of the Coast Range in northern Polk County, was guarded by a military post (Fort Yamhill) some three or four miles distant. The Agency had charge of Indian bands not only from the Klamath Basin and Upper Rogue regions, but from the southern Oregon coast as well, principally the lower reaches of the Chetco, Rogue and Sixes rivers. As many as 1,064 Indians were residing at Grand Ronde at the time Fort Yamhill was released by the military in 1866.

In his role as superintendent, for 13 years Dr. Kershaw administered allotment of tribal lands at Grand Ronde in response to changing Federal policy brought about in the spirit of reform. In 1887 the Dawes Severalty Act was passed in an effort to phase out reservation life—which was perceived by reformers as promoting habits of indolence—and thus better effect assimilation of Native American peoples. The Encyclopedia of American History explains as follows.

The act provided for the dissolution of Indian tribes as legal entities and the division of tribal lands among individual members—160 acres to each head of family and 80 acres to each adult single person. The government retained a 25-year trust patent; upon its expiration full ownership would devolve upon the individual and U. S. citizenship would be conferred. Reservation land remaining after distribution of allotments to living tribe members was declared surplus and could be opened to non-Indian homesteaders.

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The United States Congress sought to hasten the process of assimilation in 1906 when it passed the Burke Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to waive the 25-year trustee period and issue patents to allotted land to those Indians reckoned competent to manage their own affairs. It is estimated that, across the country, some 86 million acres of reservation lands were removed from Indian ownership in this manner.

In his first annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs following passage of the Burke Act, Kershaw, a humane man steeped in the ethics of medical service, revealed his concurrence in the prevailing spirit of reform.

I consider the act of May 8, 1906, providing for the issue of deeds, one if not the best move that has been made in many years. The Indian who wants to make improvements both as to land and stock will obtain a deed and go ahead. No matter what is said or done, there is in the minds of the most intelligent and better class of Indians a feeling that he may be working for somebody other than himself. . .

While the lands associated with Grand Ronde Agency--some 69,000 acres--were fully divided under Kershaw's supervision, and the reservation was terminated in 1908-1909, an administrative unit lingered on under government auspices after Kershaw's period, to as late as 1925, before it finally closed. The community at the old Grand Ronde Agency remains today. In fact, after years of effort the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde have achieved restored status as an Indian nation, its population now numbering some 2,300 persons. In 1988, Congress approved re-establishment of a 9,811-acre reservation in the environs of the old agency. Thus, at Grand Ronde as elsewhere in the West, the cycle of transportation, termination and restoration recently has been circumscribed in full.

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Interim owners removed a back internal stairway leading to the former attic on the second floor of the back wing to allow space for a safer, more gradual stairway to the basement, the original being very steep and narrow. At the same time the attic was converted to a master bedroom and one of the original bed chambers was converted to a bathroom. The clawfoot tub was removed from the downstairs bathroom and placed upstairs. Laundry hookups were installed in its former place. The same owners also removed the kitchen chimney from the pantry wall and used them to face the fireplace in the great hall after removing the original ceramic tile. Current owners have since removed the brick and retiled the face of the fireplace and hearth, though the original tile were too chipped and broken to reuse.

Andrew Kershaw was born at Oldham, England on June 28, 1855, the son of Moses and Betsy Kershaw. When he was four years old the family emigrated to the United States settling in Pennsylvania. It is reported that Kershaw's earliest memories of life in America were associated with the Civil War. He was apparently fascinated by the details of every battle and it was the ambition of his life to be a soldier. In 1863 he went with a group of friends to watch an army train pass through the village in which they lived. At an unguarded moment he lost his footing and fell under the wheels, losing his left foot. The medical verdict was amputation two inches below the knee. Living with his handicap from the age of nine, he decided he would adopt the profession of medicine for his life vocation. Having completed the course of the common schools, at age 18 he entered the office of a local physician under whose direction he pursued his studies for two years. At the end of that period he matriculated in the Rush Medical College at Chicago and was awarded the degree of M. D. two years later. He began his professional career at the age of 22 when he opened an office at Charleston, Illinois. He maintained that practice for eight years. From there he went to Missouri where he applied for a government post as physician to the Indians.

He was appointed to the Tulalip reservation in present day Washington State where he remained until 1889. From there he was transferred to the Grand Ronde reservation, Yamhill County, Oregon where he worked as a physician until 1896 when he was appointed superintendent. He continued to serve in this capacity until 1909 when he resigned his post and retired.

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In 1881 Dr. Kershaw married Miss Ella Mitchell of Charleston, Illinois, daughter of General G. M. Mitchell, a well-known officer of the Civil War. Dr. and Mrs. Kershaw had one son, Harry, born the 15th of June, 1883.

In 1891 Dr. Kershaw bought a general merchantile store in Willamina, a small community approximately 11 miles east of the Grand Ronde Reservation in Yamhill County. He established a partnership with Paul Fundman who managed the business. Kershaw subsequently bought Fundman's interest and turned the enterprise over to his son, Harry. In 1907 Dr. Kershaw became associated with several Portland men in the organization of the Pacific Face Brick Company (later named Willamina Brick Company) and the Sheridan and Willamina Railroad Company, the two being incorporated. Dr. Kershaw was vice president and a member of the board of directors of both organizations. Prior to this time the Brick Plant consisted of a hole in the ground known as the Clay Pit where black clay was dug out, placed on a team drawn wagon and transported to Newberg where it was made into brick. Until 1974 when the Brick Plant closed, it was Willamina's oldest continuing industry and was a major employer in the area.

The coming of the railroad made travel and transportation to and from the area much easier. Always having had a great faith in the ultimate development of the northwest, Dr. Kershaw invested heavily in real estate during the long period of his residence in the country. In 1896 Dr. Kershaw bought 152 acres of the William Branson donation land claim. On a part of this property, in 1907, he built the subject house. By 1917 he had sold three parcels of this property, platted three additions to the City of Willamina from it, given a right of way to the Sheridan Willamina Railroad, and conveyed two acres to the Portland, Eugene, and Eastern Railway, leaving 92.28 acres. This property passed to his son Harry in 1934 and to his grandson, Andrew H. Kershaw in 1945. In 1969 Andrew H. Kershaw sold the property to an investment company and it passed out of the Kershaw family.

The property was sub-divided during the 1970's and by 1975 the house included only one acre of land. In 1976 it was reduced to .87 acres and in 1983 was reduced again to the current .46 acres.

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Dr. Andrew Kershaw, having served seven years as physician on the Grand Ronde reservation, was appointed superintendent in 1896. By this time Congress had decided to phase out the "sectarian" schools system on the Indian reservations, and in the case of Grand Ronde, to phase out the agency altogether. To this end Kershaw began to replace the nuns of the boarding school with protestants or with Indian parishoners, and began, for the first time, to send a half dozen senior students each year to Chemawa Indian School in Salem.

From 1900 to 1906 population at the school declined due in part to the sending of students to Chemawa and a desire by the Indians to have the school made a day school. Also by 1906, throughout the United States, there was a trend away from reservation schools towards day schools or regular public schools or centralized Indian schools, as at Chemawa. In 1908 the school at Grand Ronde was closed and the Children were sent to either public schools or to Chemawa.

Kershaw's annual reports to the Department of the Interior include such details as population, crop yields, care of the sick and elderly, progress made such as new houses built, stock and equipment acquired by the Indians or a new resource to exploit in the selling of cascara bark or basketry.

The doctor took pride in the accomplishments of the Indians, acted as mediator in any squabbles, and in 1899 a new law made it possible for Kershaw to run an election (with Republicans, Democrats and all) to elect a surveyor and district manager of road repair.

In his report of 1906 (the last published) Kershaw reports on Indian applications to obtain deeds to their allotted properties on the reservation and noted: "A majority of the Grand Ronde Indians are fully capable of taking care of themselves, transacting their own business, looking after their own interests, etc., and should be permitted and encouraged to do so; in fact with the exception of the school, they do not nor have they received any help from the Government for years.So far as the Grand Ronde Indians are concerned I consider the act of May 8, 1906, providing for the issue of deeds, one of if not the best move that has been made in many years."

In 1909, aged 54, Kershaw went into retirement at Willamina where he was active in civic affairs.

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Dr. Kershaw was an enterprising man who played an important role in the development of Willamina. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which he filled all the chairs and also belonged to the Grand Lodge. He was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Salem, then became a charter member of the McMinville lodge on July 5th, 1912. He attended the Congregational Church in Willamina, and was a member of the Republican Party. He took an active interest in all municipal affairs, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the City Council in 1909 and was elected mayor in 1910. He served again in this capacity in 1914, 1915-16 and 1919-22.

Kershaw was also involved in the promotion and upbuilding of various public utilities. In 1909 he signed a petition to create a water system for the city and during his terms as mayor oversaw ordinances to improve the water system, create a sewer system, upgrade the streets, sidewalks and crossings, and put up streetlights. He was also involved in organizing a fire company and a Board of Health on which he served.

Kershaw lived in the subject house from its construction in 1907 until his death on October 23, 1934 at the age of 79.

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Corning, Howard McKinley, ed., Dictionary of Oregon History (Portland: Binfords and Mort, 1956), page 102.

Morris, Richard B., ed., Encyclopedia of American History (New York, etc.: Harper and Row, 1976), page 644,645.

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-----The Easterly 100 feet of even width of the following described tract:

Beginning at the intersection of the Northerly line of the Willamina-Sheridan Highway (Old State Highway 18) and the Easterly line of "E" Street; thence from said point of beginning North 25°30' West 198.75 feet; thence North 64°30' East 190.00 feet; thence South 25°30' East 198.75 feet to the said Northerly line of the Willamina-Sheridan Highway; thence South 64°30' West 190.00 feet along said line to the point of beginning.-----

30

PARK

OAKEN

HILLS

ST. 3 RD.

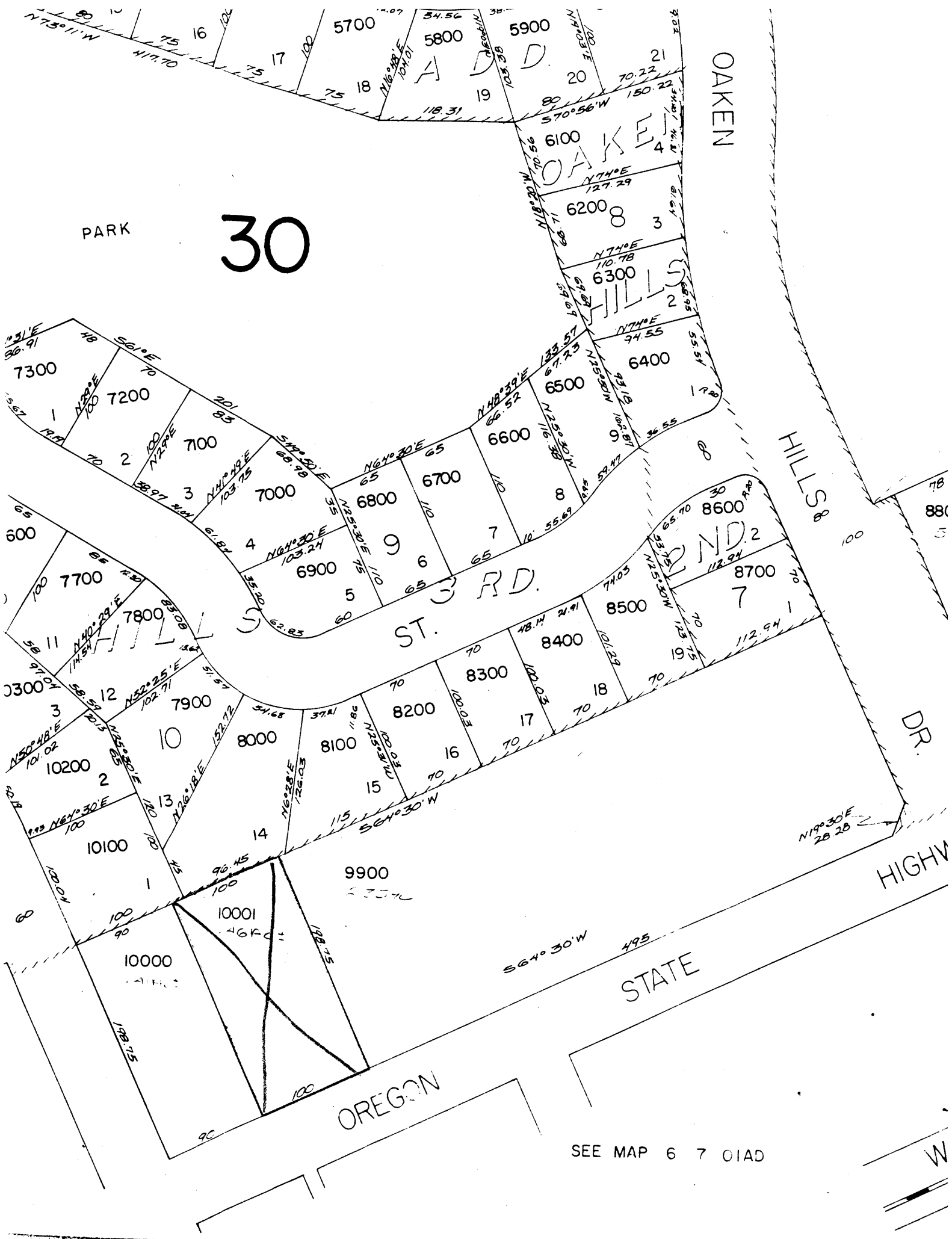
DR.

HIGHWAY

STATE

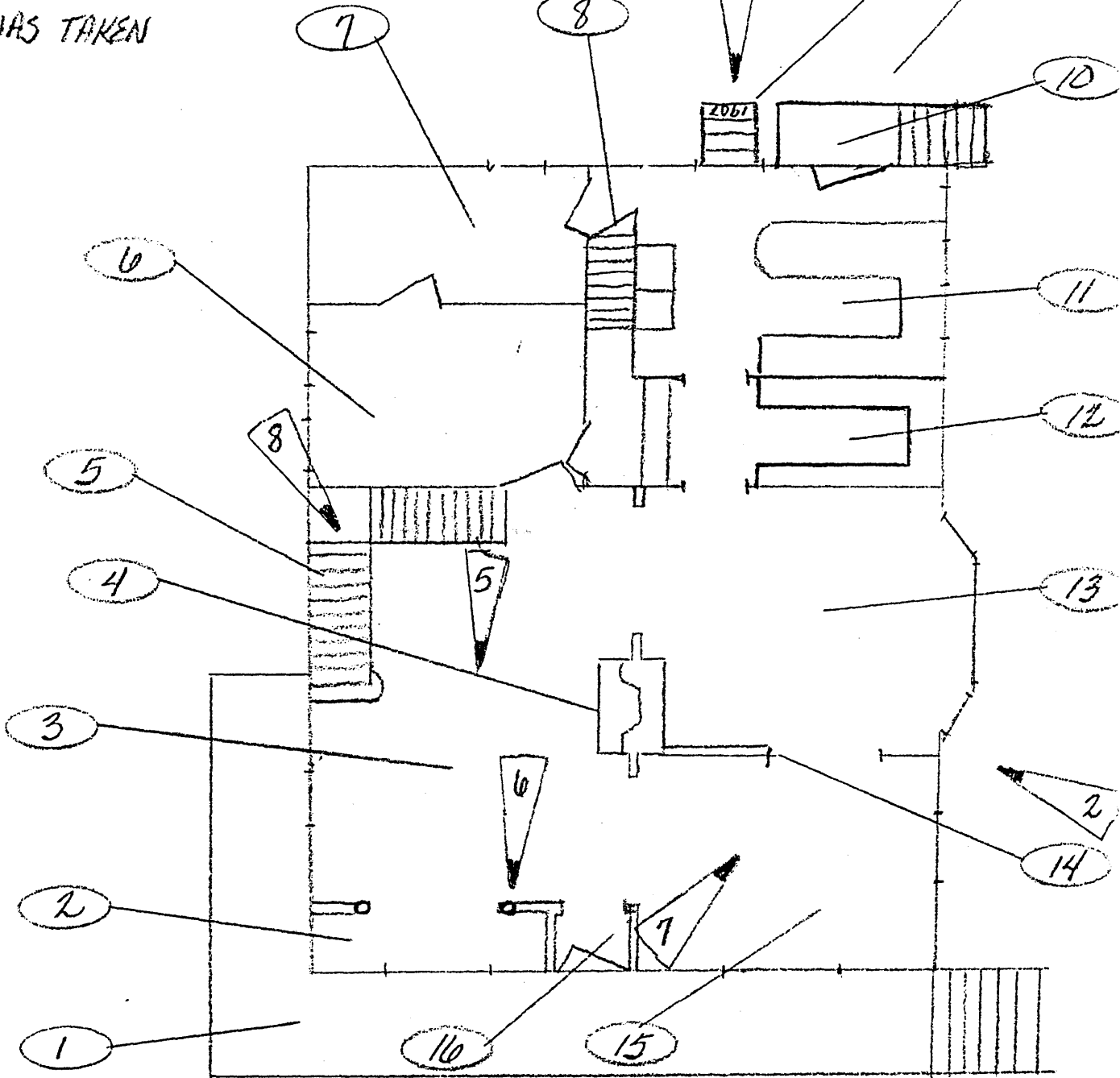
OREGON

SEE MAP 6 7 01AD





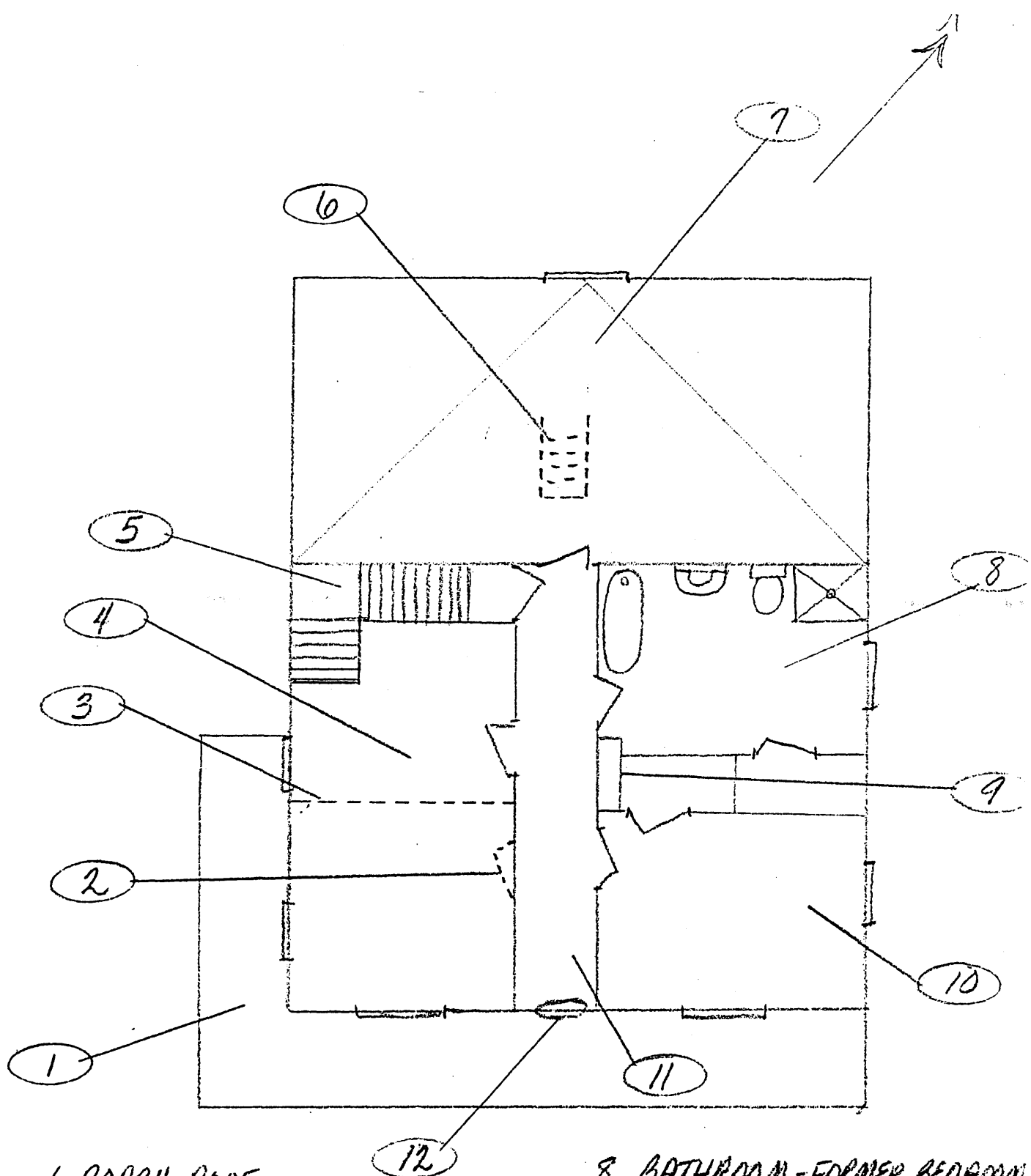
INDICATES
WHERE PHOTO
WAS TAKEN



1. FRONT PORCH
2. ADAMS ALCOVE
3. GREAT HALL
4. FIREPLACE
5. STAIRWAY TO SECOND FLOOR
6. BEDROOM-DEN
7. 1/2 BATH-LAUNDRY
8. INSIDE STAIRWAY TO BASEMENT

9. OUTSIDE STAIRWAY TO BASEMENT
10. BACK PORCH
11. KITCHEN
12. BUTLERS PANTRY
13. DINING ROOM w/ BAY WINDOW
14. POCKET DOOR
15. PARLOR
16. FRONT ENTRY





- 1. PORCH ROOF
- 2. FORMER DOORWAY
- 3. FORMER WALL
- 4. BEDROOM
- 5. STAIRWAY TO FIRST FLOOR
- 6. FORMER BACK STAIRWAY
- 7. MASTER BEDROOM-FORMER ATTIC

- 8. BATHROOM-FORMER BEDROOM
- 9. CHIMNEY
- 10. BEDROOM
- 11. HALL
- 12. DUAL LEADED WINDOW