

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of property

historic name: Argabrite House (Preferred)

other names/site number: Hambrick House

2. Location:

street & number : 504 Virginia Street

city or town: Alderson

state: West Virginia code: WV

county: Greenbrier

code: 025

not for publication: N/A

vicinity: N/A

zip code: 24910

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Susan M. Pierce
Signature of certifying official

3/9/09
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Date

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4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

Barbara Dwyer

4-16-09

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): _____

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property:

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

3

buildings
sites
structures
objects
TOTAL

3

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

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6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling.

DOMESTIC: secondary structure.

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling.

DOMESTIC: secondary structure.

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne Cottage.

Materials:

Foundation:

Brick

Walls:

Wood

Roof:

Asphalt shingles.

Other:

Chimney: Brick.

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Narrative Description
(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance:

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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:

Architecture.

Period of Significance:

1908; c. 1920.

Significant Dates:

1908; 1920.

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Significant Person:
N/A

Cultural Affiliation:
N/A

Architect/Builder:
Daverman, J.H. – Architect;
Patton, Preston Bond – Builder/Carpenter.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(See continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository:
Margaret and David Hambrick, Property Owners
PO Box 44
Alderson, WV 24910

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10. Geographic Data:

Acreeage of property: Less than an acre; eight-tenths of an acre.

Quad Map Name: Alderson, W. Va.

UTM References:

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
<u>17.</u>	<u>532054.</u>	<u>4175686.</u>			

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)

11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Firm of Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: Same as above

Date: April 1, 2008

Street & Number: 614 Main Street

Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton State: WV

Zip: 26601

Property owner

Name: Margaret & David Hambrick

Street & Number: PO Box 44

Telephone: 304. 445.7242.

City or Town: Alderson State: WV

Zip: 24910

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Argabrite House

C. 1908

Contributing building

The Argabrite House is located at 504 Virginia Street in the northeast section of Alderson, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The house sits on eight-tenths of an acre surrounded by large trees to the south and east and a lawn area in the front and the rear. The front yard had a decorative iron fence with a gate at the sidewalk edge. The fence has been removed for sidewalk upgrades but sections of the fence will be reused to define a formal garden. The yard and house sit on the same level as the sidewalk and street; both of which are flat. The neighborhood is composed of similar sized houses and lots. The house was constructed c. 1908 and was designed by Jacob H. Daverman & Son.

The Argabrite House is a one and one-half-story, cross gable with a dormer on the front and a turreted porch roof. The roof has asphalt shingles and there is a central red brick, interior chimney. The gable roof dormer on the front has a turreted tower roof in the gable end and a wood window with an upper sash divided into five lights vertically. The front elevation also has a wall gable above the projecting bay with a turreted roof and the same window configuration as the gable dormer. There is a one-story, squared projecting bay on the front gable bay and a three-sided bay on the south elevation. The front bay is supported by scrolled paired brackets. The north and south elevations have a large wall gable with a turreted tower roof. Originally, all of the turret roofs had metal spires at the top but the only remaining one is on the front porch tower roof. Several of the spires are stored in the barn/garage and will be reused when the house is re-roofed; missing spires will be replicated and re-installed. The house is Queen Anne Cottage style with a rectangular plan approximately 49' long and 36' wide and it is 2 X 5 bays.

The front porch is curved and wraps around to the south and has Tuscan columns with a turned spindled balustrade. There is a wide frieze band above the columns. The porch has a pier foundation with lattice between the piers. There is a small back porch with slightly battered square column and turned spindled balustrade. It has the same foundation and lattice as the front porch.

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The house is wood frame with wood clapboard siding with narrow corner boards and a solid brick foundation. The gable ends have wood shingles. The windows are 1/1 double hung wood with simple surrounds and hoods. The door openings have the same surrounds and hoods as the windows. The front gable bay has a leaded glass upper sash window as does the window to the south of the front door. The front door is oak with a central glazed panel.

The interior is a basic rectangular plan with four rooms and a kitchen and bath on the rear. The first floor consists of four large rooms in the western end of the house with a set of pocket doors between the two northwestern rooms. There are also pocket doors between the entry space and the parlor. The pocket doors are solid six panel wood doors with brass hardware. These two rooms also contain fireplaces with oak overmantels with mirrors above. The original parlor, the front north room, has an overmantel with flanking Ionic pilasters with red tiles surrounding the insert. The original dining room, the room to the east of the parlor, has a less decorative oak overmantel with tall Tuscan columns and green tiles surrounding the insert. This overmantel is Arts and Crafts style while the other is more formal Victorian style as suits the more public areas of the house.

Originally, when you entered the front door there was a small vestibule but this is no longer extant. The stairs to the upper floor are in the center of the plan. There is a square newel post and turned spindles; they are made of oak. There is a second set of stairs to the basement on the rear, off of the kitchen; also made of oak. In this same location is a servant's stair to the second floor or attic from the back door and just off the kitchen.

The eastern end of the house was the service area and contained the pantry, the kitchen, the servant's stair and the bathroom. This is still the case. The original dining room still has its original oak built-in china closet with glass doors and the pantry still has its original oak cupboard with shelves below. The kitchen has been modernized with wallpaper, new cabinets and vinyl flooring although there are remnants of the original wainscot intact. The kitchen is currently being rehabilitated and all original trim, etc. will be reused as possible.

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The first floor wood work is oak. Doors are solid wood, five panel with brass hardware; parts of the doors are veneered oak on oak. The wood trim is a three piece base with an ogee top and quarter-round shoe. The window and door openings have molded wood stools and aprons.

Finishes throughout the house are wood tongue and groove narrow board flooring and plaster on lath walls and ceilings. Some rooms have been wallpapered and the woodwork painted.

The second floor consists of two large rooms with the stairs in the center of the plan and a smaller storage room/servant's room towards the rear, northeast corner of the house. The same finishes are exhibited here although the flooring is wider and is covered with carpet in some rooms. Some of the attic walls are covered with wallpaper as well.

The house was originally heated with a hot water coal-fired heating system with radiators throughout the house. There is a small cellar at the base of the steps off of the kitchen; it extends for about three-quarters of the house's footprint. The majority of the cellar is used for storage as well as a mechanical room.

Happily, we do have the original plans, both exterior and interior, from J.H. Daverman & Son, Architects from Grand Rapids, Michigan. These also include the original materials list, etc. and all of these are included as part of this nomination. While Daverman & Son did write and publish a house plan book for sale, these specific plans are noted on the front as "Residence For: - Dr. O.P. Argabrite, Alderson, W.Va."

Barn/Garage

C. 1908

Contributing building

The barn/garage is original to the lot and was constructed during the same time period as the house. It is a two-story, side gable building. It has a metal roof and vertical board siding. The gable end boards are scalloped. There is a pier foundation and the building is 1 X 1 bay. The barn is located in the northeast corner of the lot.

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Chicken House

C. 1920

Contributing building

Right next to the barn is a small one-story, end gable chicken house. It has a metal roof, vertical board siding and a pier foundation.

Both outbuildings are considered contributing; the barn was built in the same time period as the house and both outbuildings, the barn and the chicken house, are good examples of Vernacular domestic outbuildings and contribute to the Period of Significance.

Summary:

The Argabrite House is in excellent as-built condition and clearly illustrates the house plan pattern look of J. H. Daverman & Son. It is also an excellent example of Queen Anne Cottage style architecture.

The barn and the chicken house are in excellent condition as well. Both outbuildings are good examples of Vernacular domestic structures.

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Statement of Significance:

The Argabrite House is locally significant under Criterion C for its association with the architectural and house plan firm of J.H. Daverman & Son; and for its association with Queen Anne Cottage style of architecture. The outbuildings, the barn and the chicken house, are also locally significant under Criterion C for their association with domestic Vernacular architecture. The period of significance, 1908, relates to the construction of the house and barn c. 1908 and c. 1920, when the Chicken House was constructed.

History:

Greenbrier County was formed in 1778, at which time the village of Alderson was completely located in that county. In 1799, Monroe County was formed, splitting the town down the middle. The Elder John Alderson, son of immigrant John Alderson, located in the area in 1774. Prior to this there were no residents in the town. He founded the Greenbrier Baptist Church in Alderson in 1781; the first church structure was built in 1784. Elder John's residence was located on the south side of the river in what is now the town of Alderson and it was a log structure. Elder John's land holdings were located in the same location. William Morris settled and constructed a house on the north side in what is now Palestine. Morris's home was a large stone house built for him by Captain Jack Alderson in 1788.

In 1789, John Alderson, son of Elder, established a ferry crossing on the Greenbrier River and the town became Alderson's Ferry. The ferry was recognized by the Virginia Legislature as the official crossing of the Greenbrier and was a part of the Indian Draft Turnpike connecting to the Red Sulphur and Blue Sulphur Turnpike in 1838. The ferry allowed dependable access to Greenbrier and Monroe Counties and Lewisburg during this time period. General George Crook and his army used the ferry during the Civil War and camped in Alderson. Once a metal bridge was built over the river in 1881, the ferry ceased its operations.

Residential development began in the area west of Monroe Street on the north side, in 1856 by Reverend Lewis A. Alderson. Lewis's father, Joseph Alderson, had acquired the property from Morris' son-in-law in 1811. Joseph Alderson was a prominent citizen who first made his fortune in the salt industry in Kanawha County. After returning to

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Alderson, he was a member of the county court, a sheriff and a member of the Virginia General Assembly. He contributed land and funds for the construction of the Baptist Church in Lewisburg and Lewis A. Alderson inherited his father's estate upon his death in 1845.

Alderson remained a quiet agricultural community until the railroad came through. Construction on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad began simultaneously from Clifton Forge, Virginia to the east and Huntington, West Virginia to the west. This would allow for the markets on the east coast to access the interior settlements and raw materials of the west through the Ohio River transportation system.

George Alderson, Sr., son of Captain John Alderson, upon learning of the railroad's plans began dividing the land in 1871 for development and this included the present-day site of Alderson. As it happens, the vice-president and general manager of the railroad was William C. Wickham; George Alderson was his aide during the Civil War. Consequently, George was able to convince Wickham to establish Alderson as a major way station on the line. County Surveyor, Elliot Vawter laid off the town lots and streets and lots were sold for \$200.00 each.

By 1872, citizens in the area realized the potential for development and by 1877 there were sixty houses and four hundred people in Alderson. The railroad brought development to the community in addition to an economic boost through the construction of the railroad itself. During the extension of the siding to Pence Springs in 1892, more than 100 workers stayed in Alderson. A hotel and restaurant industry flourished as a result of the railroad as well as the growing resort industry in the area.

Alderson continued to grow and by 1905 South Alderson expanded, incorporating the area north of the Greenbrier River and the Independent School District was formed. The Alderson Land Company incorporated and developed sixty acres of land on the north side of the river, the old Clay farm. The Clay farm was owned by the current property owner's great-grandfather. In 1905 they sold 68 lots and another 25 lots in 1906. These were sold through auction. The remaining lots of the development were sold through real

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estate agents. The development was called Riverview Addition and included the Argabrite House lot.

Doctor Otho Paul Argabrite purchased the existing lot from E. Chase Bare and R.C. Slaughter, president and manager respectively of the Alderson Land Company, in 1907. The house is situated on Lot 14 but the parcel also encompasses lots 13, 15 and 16 and this was what Argabrite's original purchase encompassed also.

Doctor Argabrite was born May 13, 1884 and is descended from a Revolutionary War soldier, Jacob Argabrite. His early education was received at home on the farm and he graduated from Allegheny Collegiate Institute in Alderson in 1901. He also supplemented this education by attending classes at the University of Virginia. He decided to become a physician and surgeon thus enrolled in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907 and immediately began his practice in Alderson in August. He married Mary Johnson Feamster on October 15, 1907. He and Mary had two daughters, one of which died in infancy and his wife died January 4, 1910. Doctor Argabrite married for a second time on November 6, 1911 to Clella Motteshead of Charleston. Dr. Argabrite divorced his second wife and remarried a third time but no information is available about his third wife.

Doctor Argabrite "interned" under Dr. Beard in Alderson from 1907 until 1910. At that time, he established his own practice and went on to practice in Alderson for over 40 years.

J.H. Daverman & Son were most likely contacted by Dr. Argabrite and his wife after seeing Daverman's house plans advertised in any one of the popular magazines of the day such as *Ladies Home Journal*.

Jacob H. Daverman was born in 1847 in the Netherlands. His father was an architect and he received his architectural education from his father in Amsterdam. They practiced together until Jacob came to the United States in c. 1882 and settled in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He opened his own practice and in 1895 he was joined by his son, Herman John. He and Herman practiced together their whole lives.

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The firm of Daverman & Son was very active in Michigan and elsewhere. Some of their best known works include the Widdicomb and East Linwood Schools in Grand Rapids. They also designed the Emmet County Courthouse in Petosky. Father and son were pioneers in the mail order business of selling house plans and at one time they employed fifty draftsmen to take care of orders. One of their advertisements listed a house plan as "One of Daverman's Dwellings Built Over 1000 Times."

Daverman and Son were one of the most prolific architects in the nation and their mail order business was the third largest architectural mail order business in the world at the time of Jacob's death in 1914 in Grand Rapids. They not only advertised nationally in many publications but published a trade magazine of their own called *Art in Architecture*. It was "A High Class Monthly Trade Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Architecture and Building." Daverman houses are seen today in Michigan, Texas and elsewhere including West Virginia.

Daverman and Son were riding the tide of plan books that were becoming increasingly popular in the late 1800s. Prior to the proliferation of plan books for the average homeowner, architects were considered somewhat elitist and only for the wealthy. The journal *Carpentry and Building*, a nationally distributed builder's paper, was instrumental in making plan books popular. It was published from 1879 to 1930, the peak of plan books. They solicited designs from architects for "cheap and tasteful" plans with no remuneration to the architect. Daverman & Son were published in the book, in response to a competition for an affordable house design.

George Franklin Barber, a Knoxville, Tennessee architect is credited with originally revolutionizing the publishing of house plans and distributing them through catalogs nationally. While other companies and individuals had done the same prior to Barber, Barber's big innovation was to personalize the plans for individual clients at a reasonable price. He dominated the field from 1887 until about 1913.

As plans became more available to the average homeowner, millwork and trim and all other relevant homebuilding materials became more available through the railroad

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transportation system. All of these factors united in the construction of the Argabrite House in 1908. In Daverman's plan book, the Argabrite house plan sold for \$1,100 exclusive of heating and the 1909 land and tax books for Greenbrier County assessed the worth of the house as \$2,500.00.

Plan books were also geared toward the builder with the expectation that the builder was knowledgeable enough in his craft to execute designs without step by step blueprints. In the case of the Argabrite House, a well known master carpenter in Alderson, Preston Bond Patton, executed Daverman's design for Doctor Argabrite and his family. Patton specialized in interior woodwork and built many other houses in Alderson. These include the Hugh Harris House on North Monroe Street; the Skaggs House on Virginia Street, across the street from the Argabrite House; the Clay/Jarrett House on North Monroe Street, next to the Old Greenbrier Baptist Church; and a house on Maple Avenue.

In addition to the Queen Anne Cottage style, Daverman also advertised house plans for Colonials and Bungalows, all small affordable plans. The Argabrite House illustrates the Queen Anne Cottage style through its use of the turreted tower roof, curved roof and floor of the front porch, the leaded glass upper sash windows, the asymmetrical plan, the use of different siding materials and the porch components. While today we call this style Queen Anne Cottage, in Daverman's advertisements of the plan he called it the "Modern Colonial No. 18."

Pattern house books allowed the small rural town of Alderson to have housing stock as aesthetically pleasing as well as affordable as anywhere else in the United States and many small and large towns and cities retain blocks of pattern house plans. Alderson's near-by railroad line also made the house an easy choice for Dr. Argabrite.

There are at least two other known Daverman house designs that were used in Alderson. One is located on North Monroe Street next to the Methodist Church and the other is on Riverview Drive. Both of these are based on Daverman's Colonial house plan design and are located within the existing Alderson Historic District. The Argabrite House is significant as an extant example of this specific Daverman house plan known as the "Modern Colonial, No. 18." The other known examples are of different plans.

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Including Doctor Argabrite, the Argabrite House has had only four (4) owners since he purchased the property in 1907. Argabrite owned the house for thirty years before selling it in 1937 to Joseph Kyle Hedges.

The secondary outbuildings associated with the Argabrite House include the barn and the chicken house. The barn has graffiti on the inside of it with the date "1908" painted on a stall board in white paint. Dr. Argabrite used the barn for his horse and buggy and the barn can be seen in historic photos of the lot; one such photo is included as part of this nomination. The chicken house, c. 1920, is typical of domestic outbuildings in rural areas and small towns within West Virginia. As far as is known, there are very few still extant within Alderson's town limits.

Summary:

The Argabrite House is significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its association with the architectural firm of J.H. Daverman and Son; for its association with the Queen Anne Cottage style of architecture; and for its association with the national mail order pattern house plan trend in architecture. The outbuildings are significant under Criterion C for Architecture as extant examples of Vernacular domestic structures within town limits. The period of significance, 1908, relates to the construction of the house and barn in 1908 and c. 1920, when the chicken house was constructed.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Argabrite House National Register of Historic Places nomination on Lot 14 but the parcel also encompasses lots 13, 15 and 16 and this was what Argabrite's original purchase encompassed also.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries of the Argabrite House National Register of Historic Places nomination encompasses the entire .8 acres of the current and historic property lines and includes all historic buildings within the period of significance that retain integrity. The parcel size and configuration is exactly as it was when the house was constructed.

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Name:	Argabrite House
Address:	504 Virginia Street
City:	Alderson
County:	Greenbrier
Photographer:	Margaret and David Hambrick and Michael Gioulis
Date:	Winter of 2007/2008
Negatives:	WVSHPO, Charleston, WV/Digital
Photo 1 of 15	West, front, elevation looking east.
Photo 2 of 15	North, side, elevation looking south.
Photo 3 of 15	East, rear, elevation looking west.
Photo 4 of 15	South, side, elevation looking north.
Photo 5 of 15	Outbuildings looking south.

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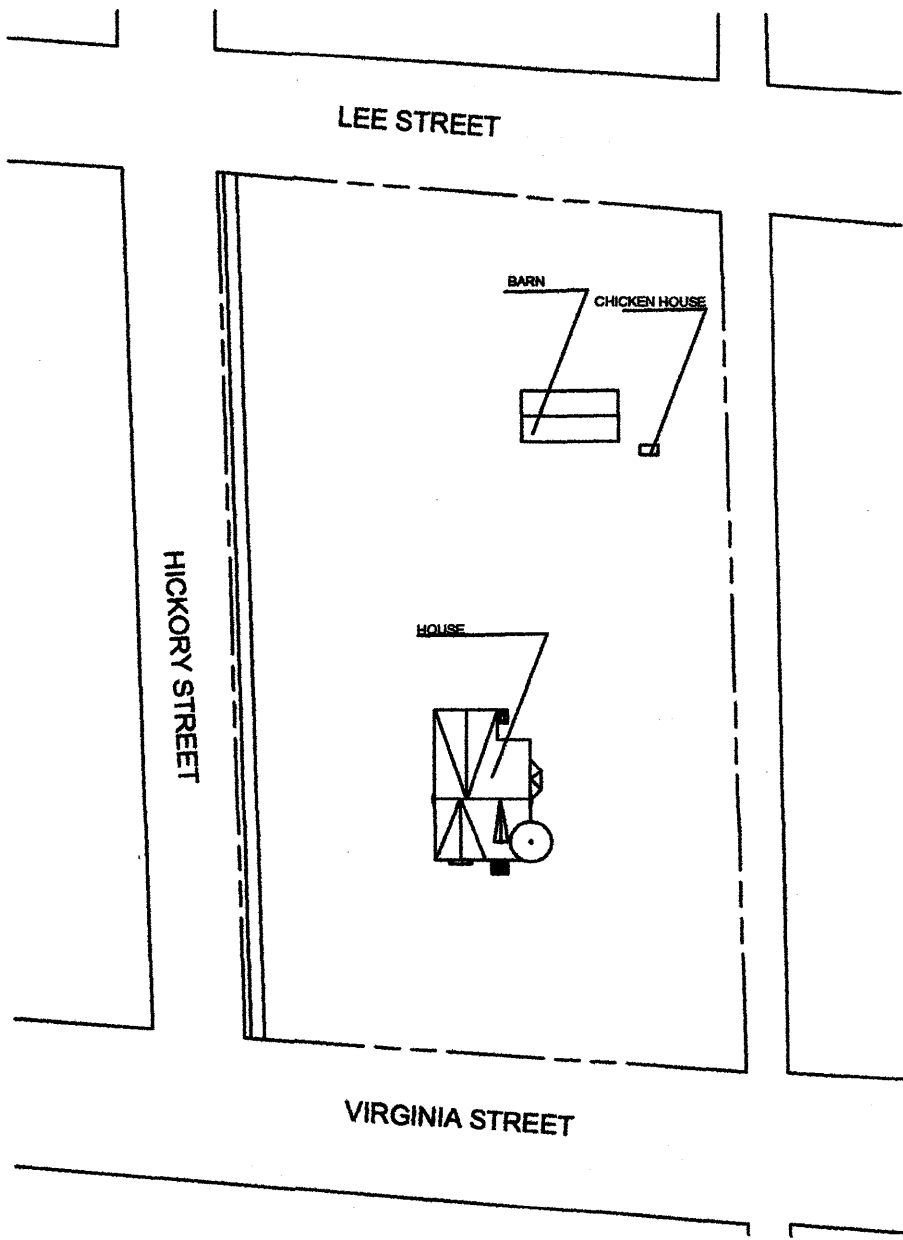
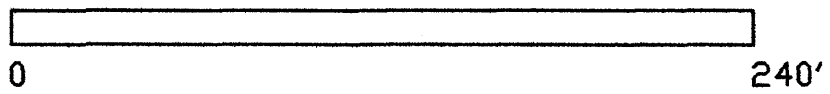
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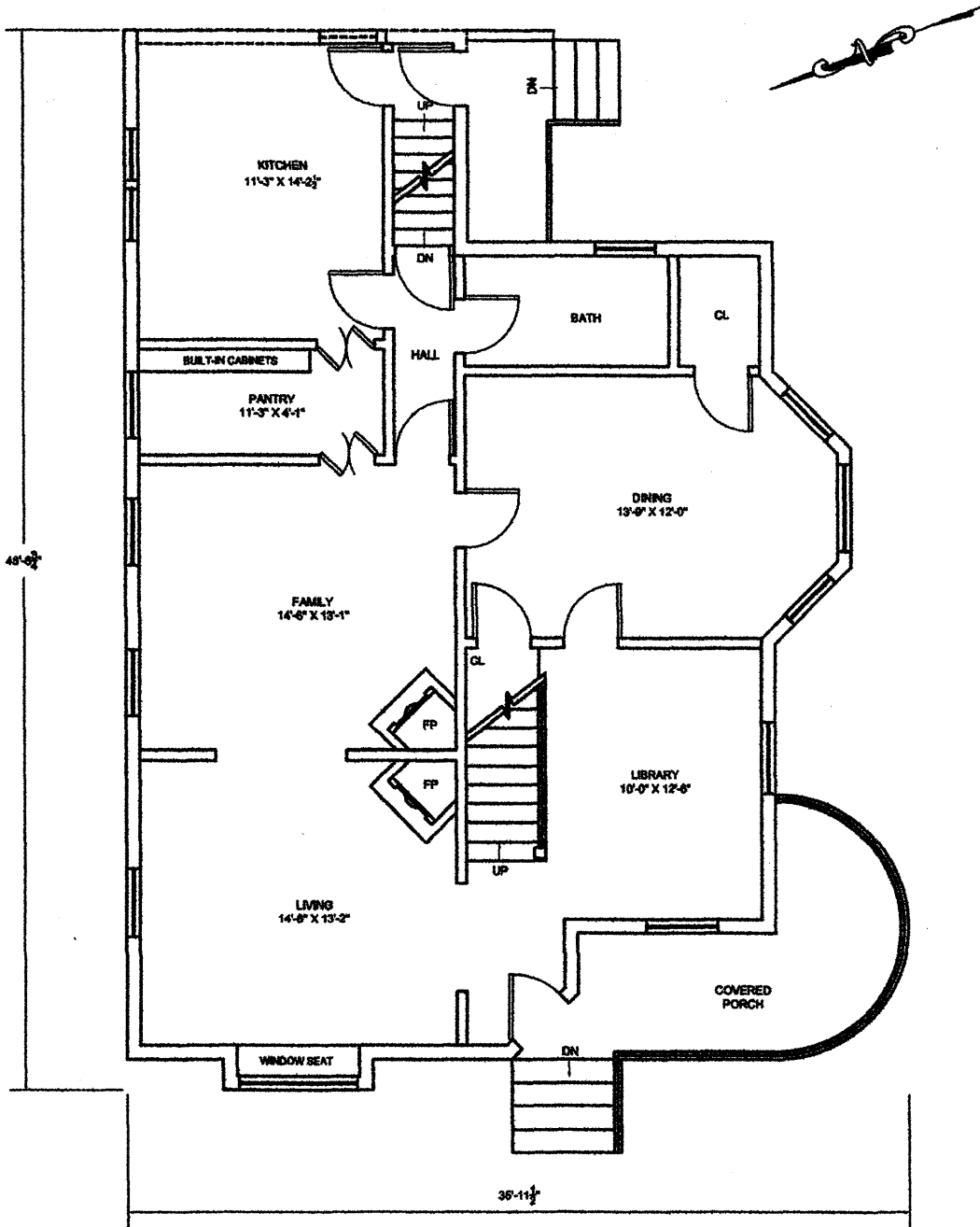
Photo 6 of 15	Front, living, room looking northeast.
Photo 7 of 15	Main stairway looking north.
Photo 8 of 15	Dining room looking south.
Photo 9 of 15	Second floor, interior of dormer looking east.
Photo 10 of 15	Daverman house example located at 106 N. Monroe Street, looking northeast.
Photo 11 of 15	Daverman house example located on E. Riverview Drive, looking north.
Photo 12 of 15	Daverman house examples located on E. Riverview Drive, looking north.
Photo 13 of 15	Detail of c. 1910 panoramic photograph of North Alderson area showing the Argabrite House, looking northeast.
Photo 14 of 15	Virginia Street streetscape looking southeast.
Photo 15 of 15	Barn and chicken house, looking northwest towards the rear of the house.

SCALE:



Base map provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

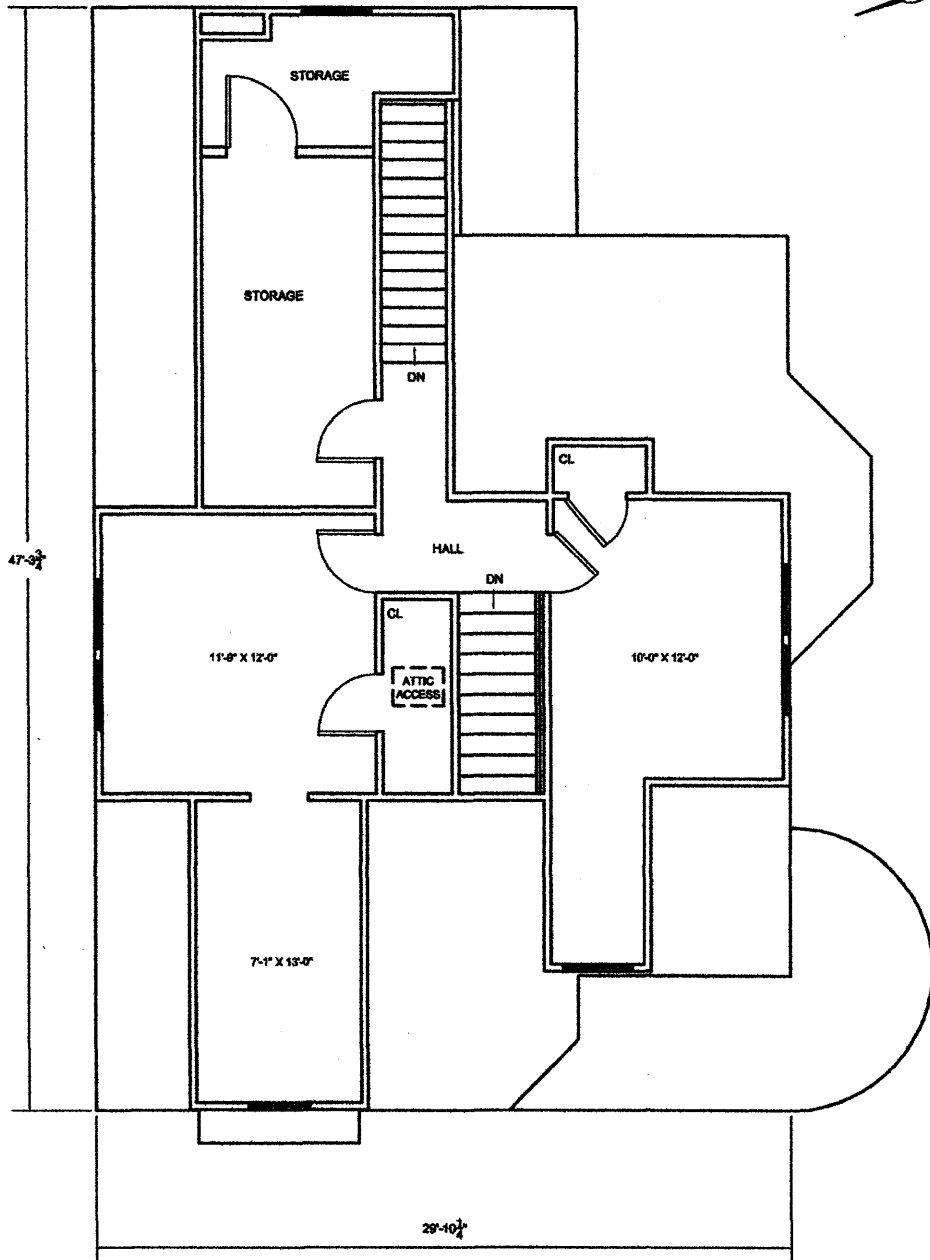
DWG. 1 OF 3	ARGABRITE HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Verbal Boundary Description & Site Plan Alderson, Greenbrier County, WV	MICHAEL GIOULIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT 614 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WV 26601 (304) 765-5716	Date MARCH 2008
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First Floor Plan

Base drawing provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

DWG. 2 OF 3	ARGABRITE HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ALDERSON GREENBRIER COUNTY, WV	MICHAEL GIOLIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT 614 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WV 26601 (304) 765-5716	Date MARCH 2008
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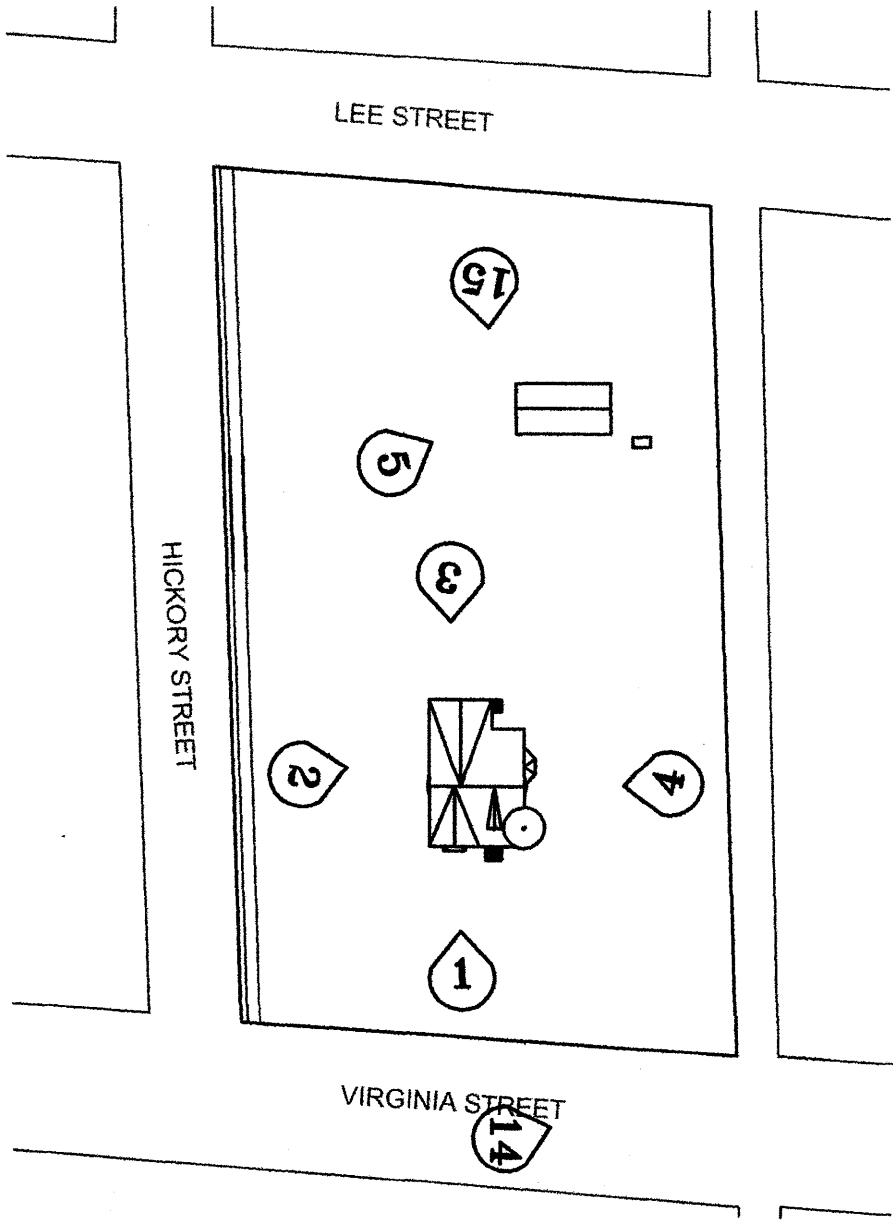
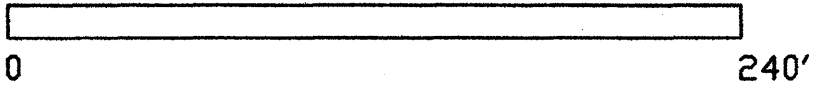


Attic Floor Plan

Base drawing provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

DWG. 3 OF 3	ARGABRITE HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ALDERSON GREENBRIER COUNTY, WV	MICHAEL GIOLIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT 614 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WV 26601 (304) 765-5716	Date MARCH 2008
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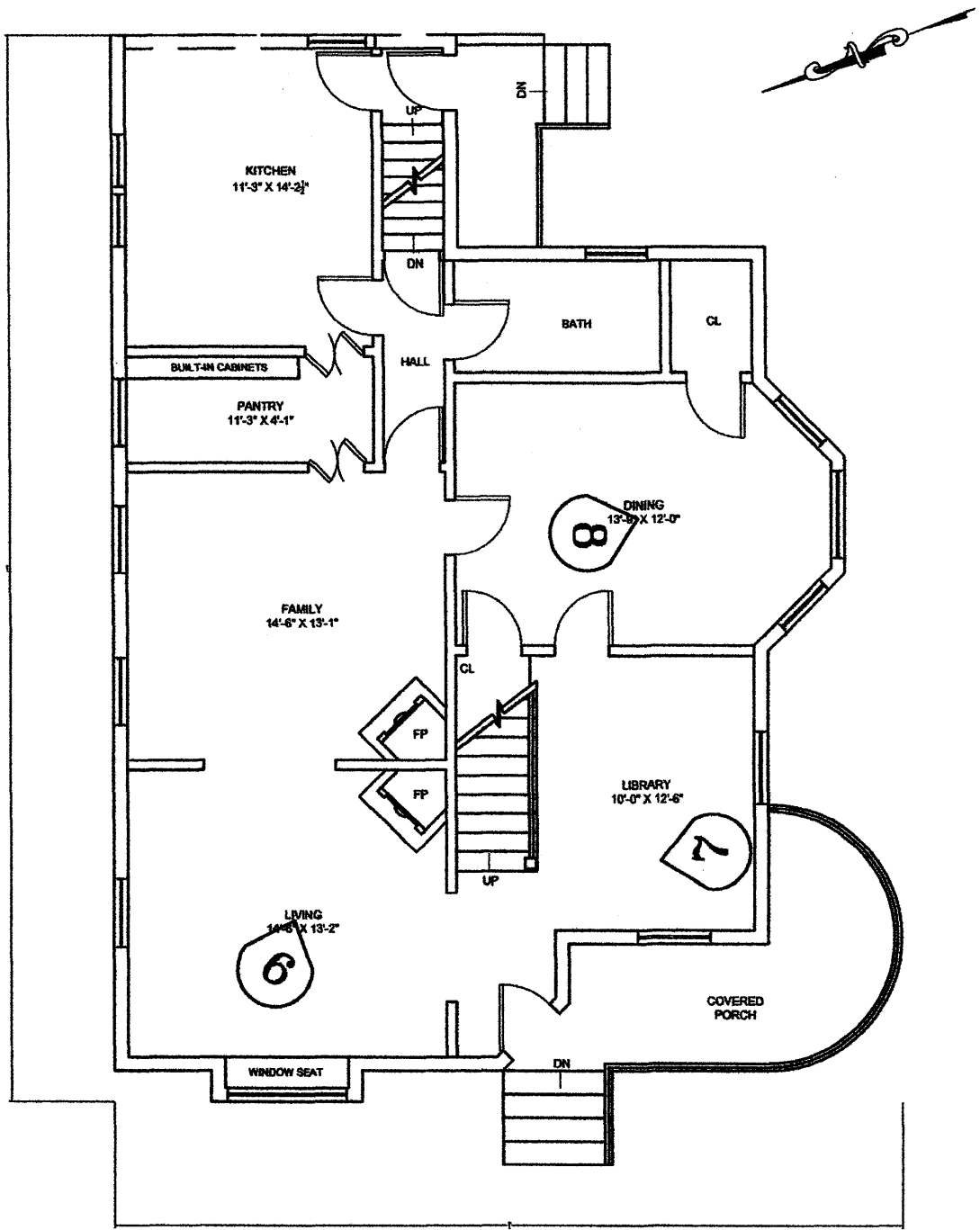
SCALE:



Site Plan
 Photograph Log
 Photos 10-13 N/A

Base map provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

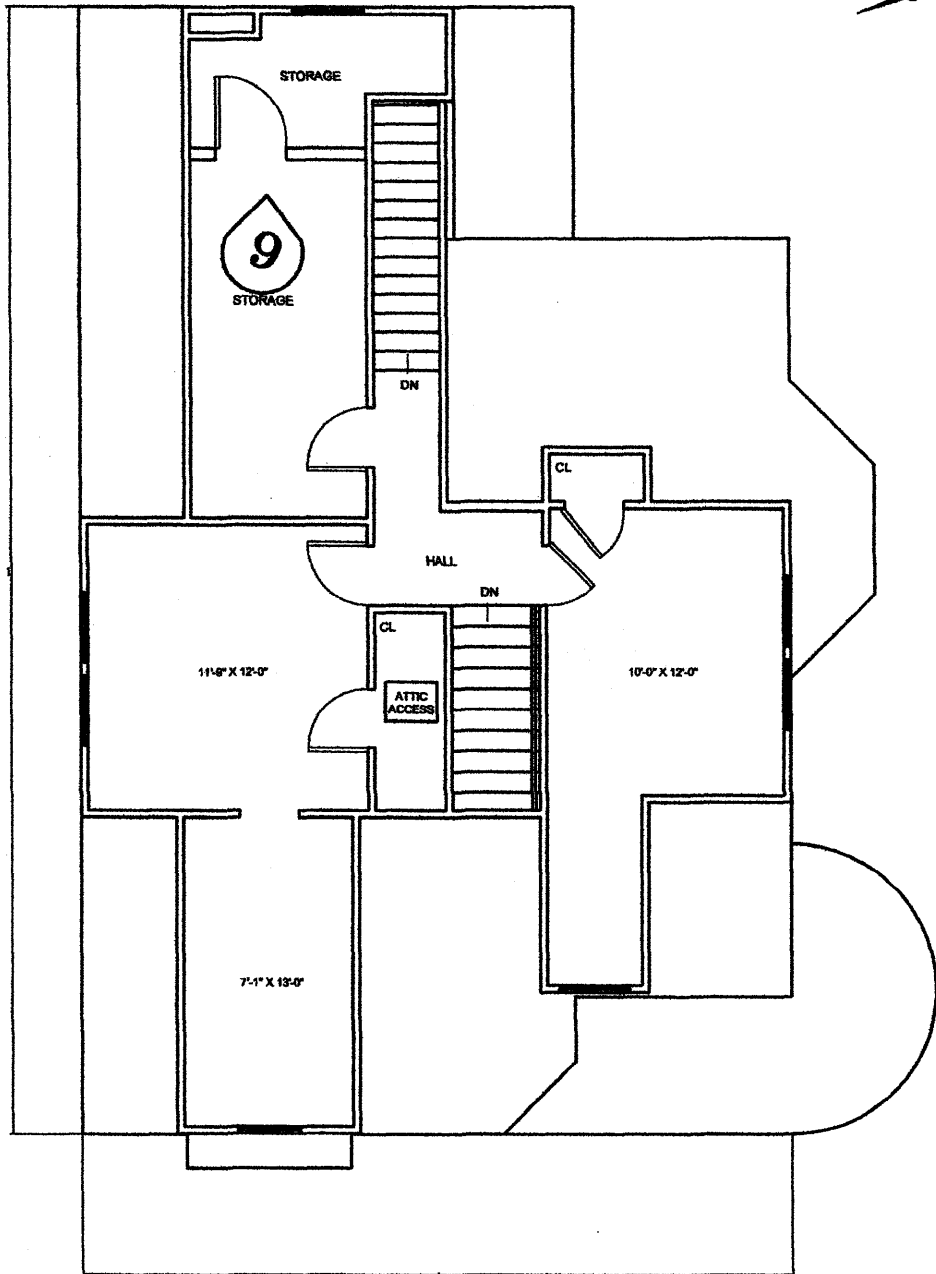
DWG. 1 OF 3	ARGABRITE HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PHOTOGRAPH LOG Alderson, Greenbrier County, WV	MICHAEL GIOLIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT 614 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WV 26601 (304) 765-5716	Date MARCH 2008
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First Floor Plan Photograph Log

Base drawing provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

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Attic Floor Plan Photograph Log

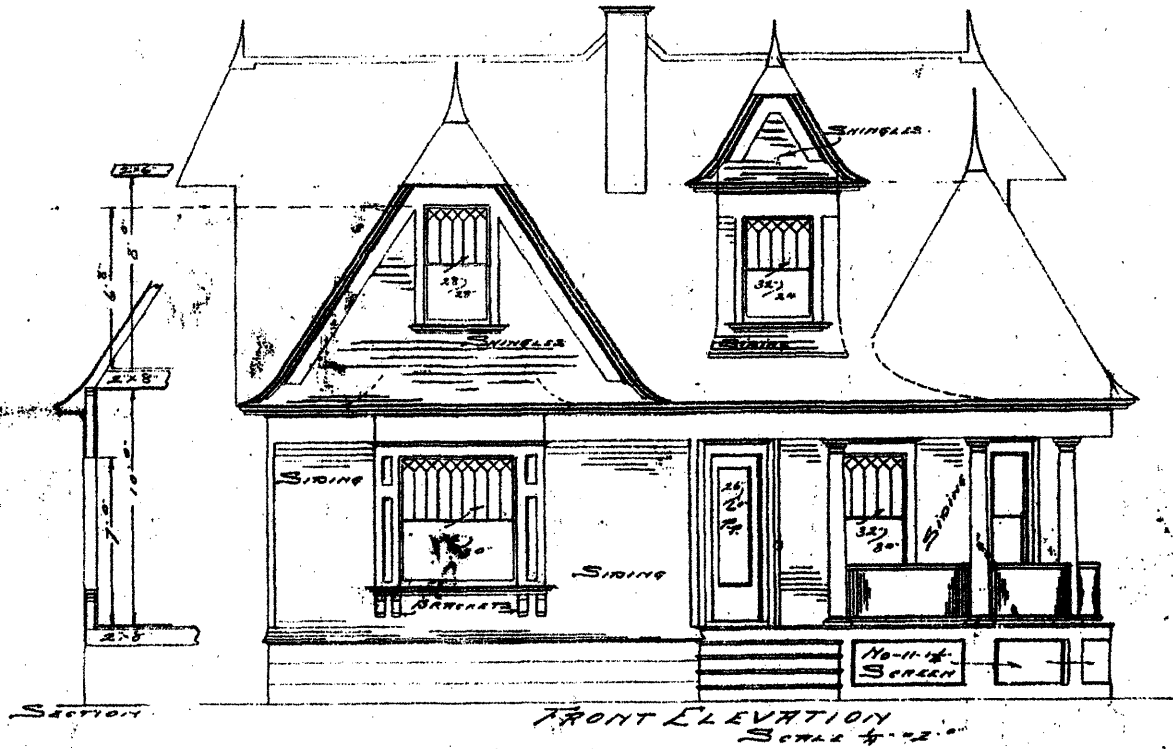
Base drawing provided by Daniel L. Hart PLLC, AIA, Architect

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MARCH 2008

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ARGABRITE HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GREENBRIER COUNTY
ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA



RESIDENCE FOR:
DR. O. P. ARGABRITE,
ALDERSON, W. VA.

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON
ARCHITECTS
GRAND PRINCE TOWN

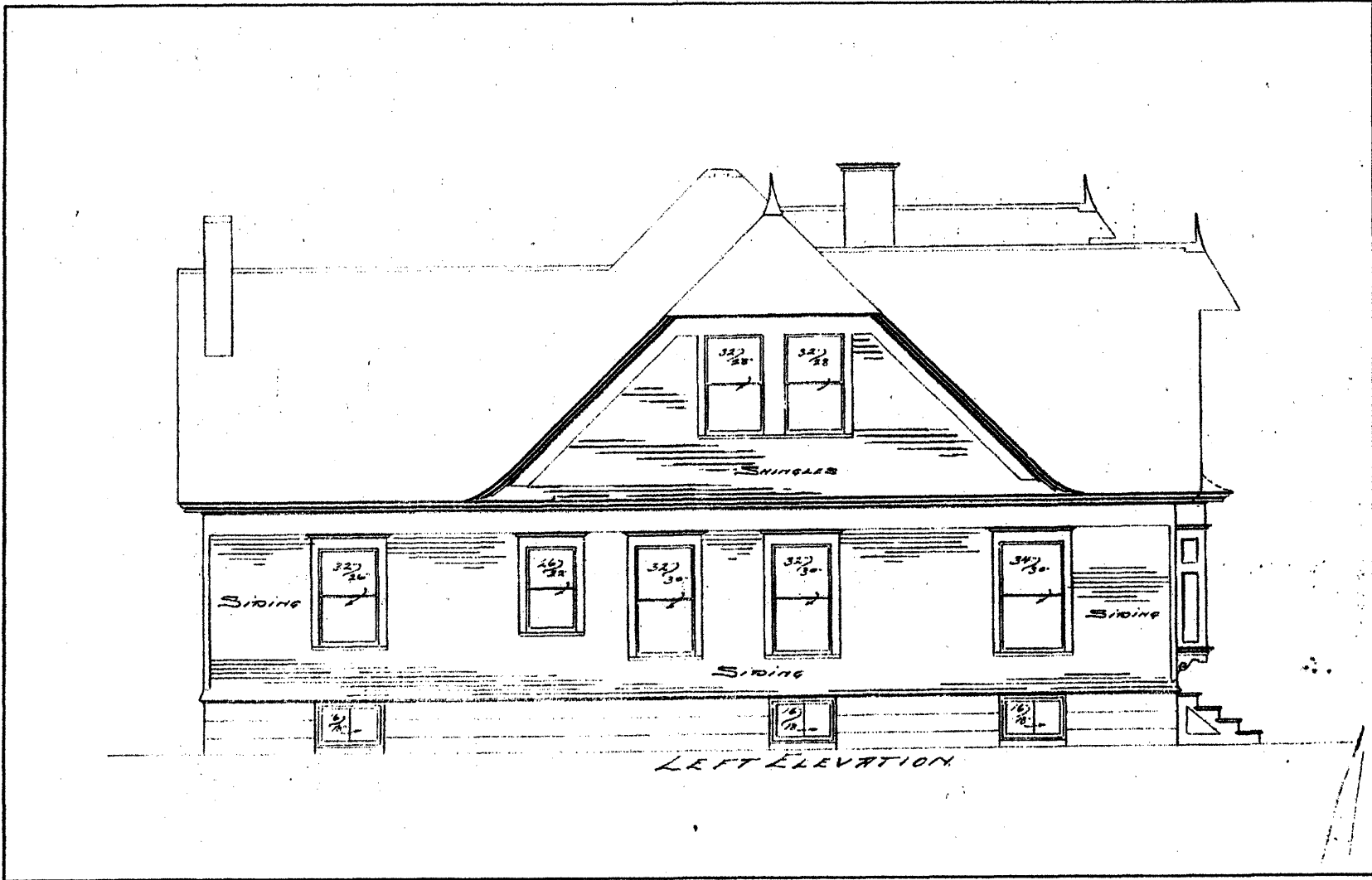
DWG. 1 OF 6

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DWG. 2 OF 6

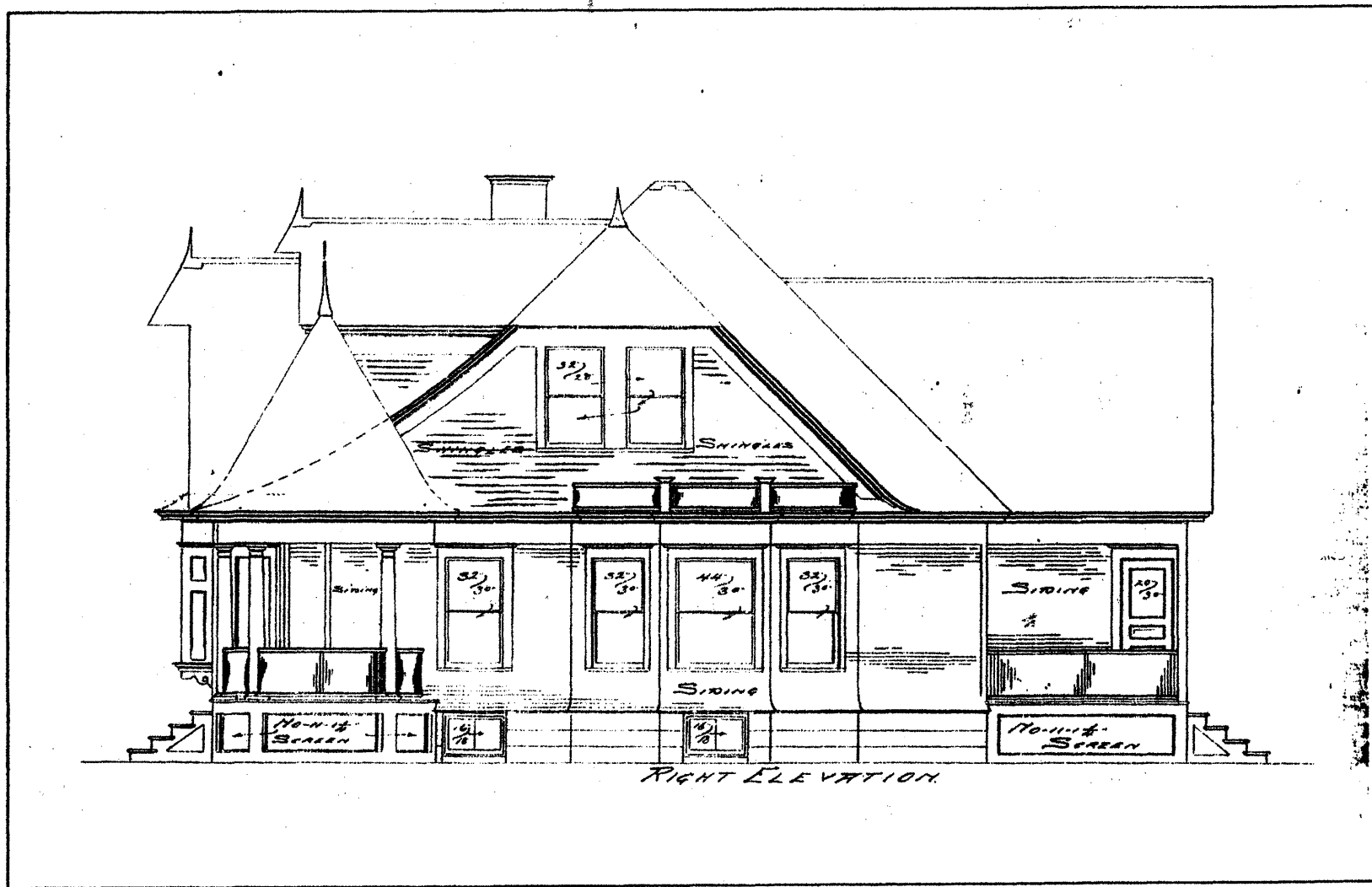


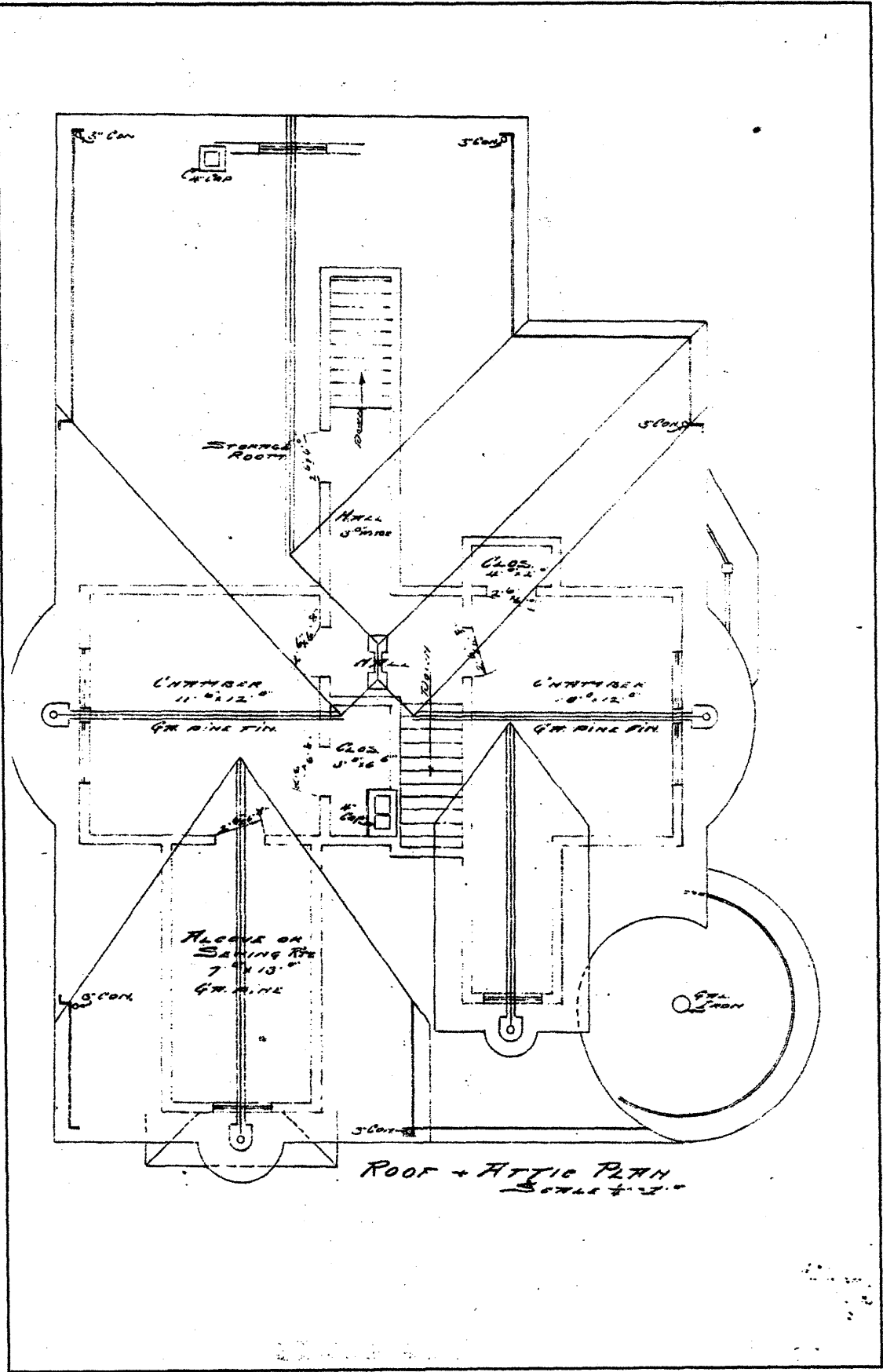
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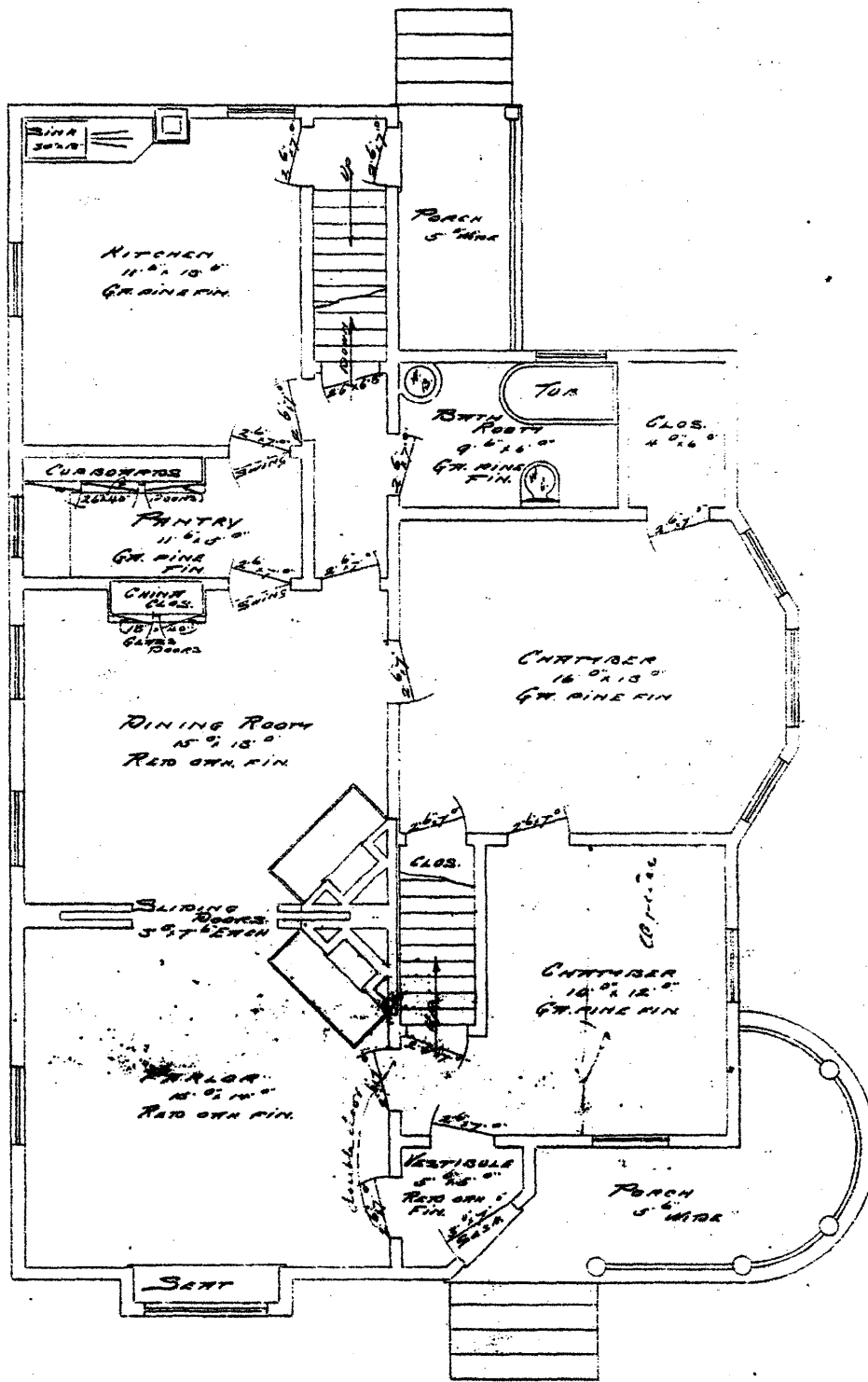
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DWG. 3 OF 6



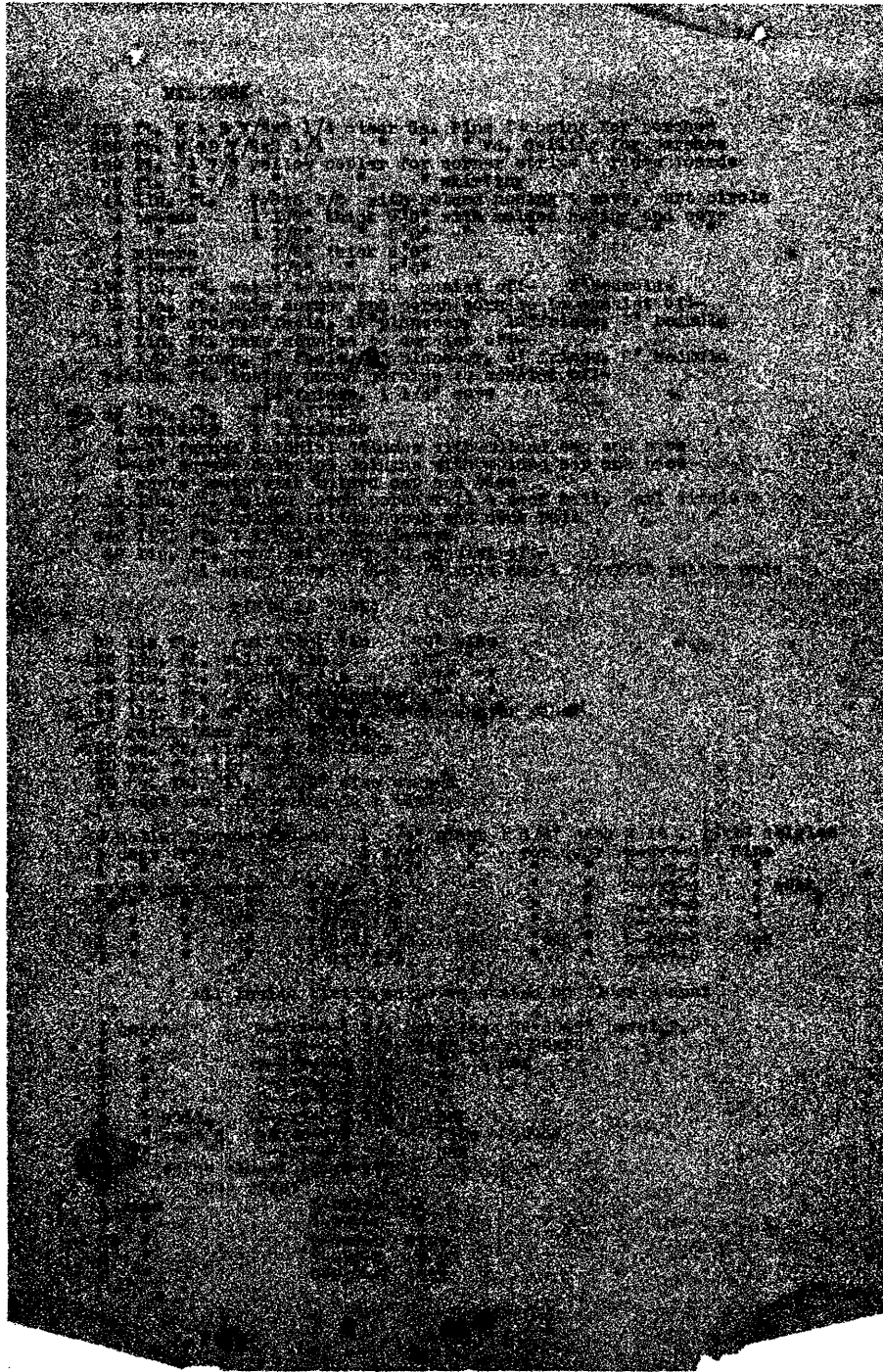


ROOF + ATTIC PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

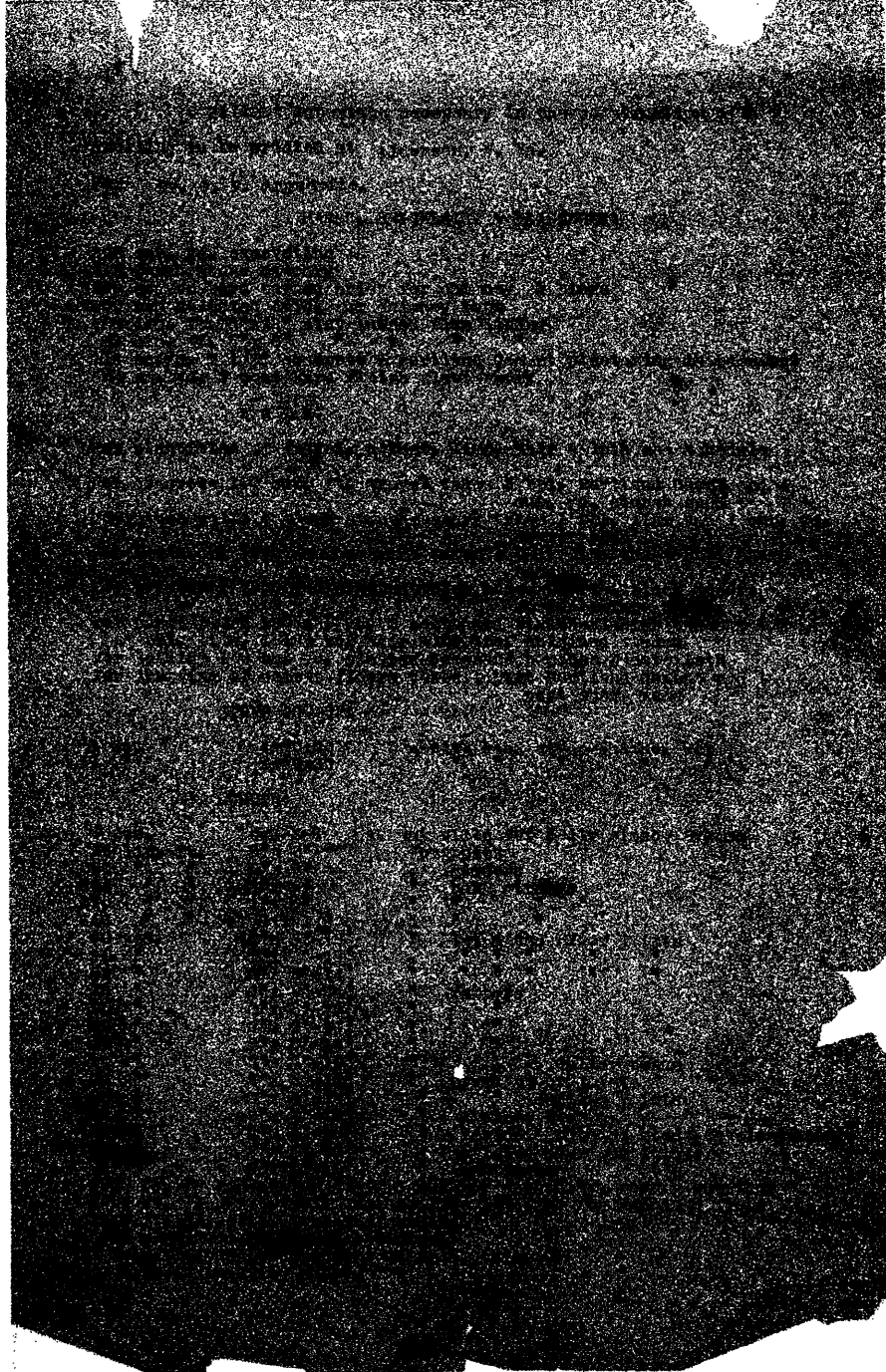


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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