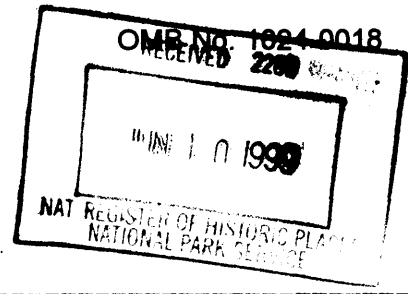


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



193

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House

other names/site number Twin Oaks Plantation

2. Location

street & number Route 1 Box 14 AA not for publication N/A
city or town Eutaw vicinity X
state Alabama code AL county Greene code 063 zip code 35462

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] June 3, 1999
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this 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):

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 7/23/99

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House

County and State Greene County, Alabama

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
m m (Do not include)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>4</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u>1</u> objects
	<u>1</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling
secondary structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling
secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century - Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 roof ASPHALT
 walls WOOD: weatherboard
 other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the category 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.) N/A

- 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 (Enter categories from instructions)

architecture _____

social history _____

Period of Significance circa 1853 circa 1890 _____

Significant Dates circa 1853 circa 1890 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Category B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder Anthony, David Rinehart _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources seen 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: N/A
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository _____

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House
County and State Greene County, Alabama

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>409280</u>	<u>3640590</u>	<u>3</u>
2	_____	_____	<u>4</u>	_____

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 Ed Hooker/Nathan Farris & Trina Binkley, NR Reviewer

organization The Alabama Preservation Alliance/Alabama Historical Commission date 1/22/99

street & number P O Box 2228/468 South Perry Street telephone 334-834-2727/334-242-3184

city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36103/36130-0900

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Charles and Janet Bullock

street & number Route 1 Box 14 AA telephone 205-372-1090

city or town Eutaw state Alabama zip code 35462

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House

County and State: Greene County, Alabama

VII. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Captain Nathan Carpenter House is located outside the town of Eutaw in rural Greene County in the small community of Clinton. Constructed circa 1853, the design of this fine and intact Greek Revival style house is attributed to David Rinehart Anthony.

The imposing two-and-one-half-story facade faces south, fronting Alabama Highway 14. The house is sited atop a slight knoll. Two large oak trees frame the front facade (thus the modern name Twin Oaks Plantation). Traditional southern landscaping of camellia and azalea bushes adorn the yard. Three large pecan trees surround the house. One large old boxwood dating from the turn-of-the-century is all that remains of a boxwood hedge to the east of the main house. Evidence of a brick sidewalk extending from the front steps out to a drive in front of the house is visible in places. The owners intend to expose the brick and restore the original sidewalk.

This large house is raised up off the ground by brick piers, which are filled in between with brick laid in a lattice pattern. A monolithic gabled roof encompasses the two-story front porch. The symmetrical front facade features a Carolina-style front porch (a colloquial term for a porch of which the supporting posts or piers rise directly from ground level and stand free and in front of the porch itself, which consists of a deck behind the row of supports; ordinarily the supporting posts or columns rest on pedestal-like bases) supported by four octagonal-shaped plain-capped columns resting atop brick piers, creating three bays and supporting a heavy entablature. A large double-door entry is framed by four-pane sidelights and topped by a pedimented architrave. Exterior wall treatment is flush board. Each of the four first-story six-over-six windows have panels underneath the sash creating the illusion of jib windows. Above the main entrance is a cantilevered balcony with balustrade whose pickets depict a stylized urn. Original wood-louvered blinds flank each of the eight windows on the front facade.

The remaining elevations are sheathed in six-inch lap siding. The east and west elevations each have two exterior end chimneys. Between the chimneys in the gable is a double-hung window. Each of the four corners of the main block of the house have paneled pilasters with bases and capitals which are identical to the pilasters flanking the first and second floor doors on the front facade. A wing (circa 1995) added to the rear on the north elevation incorporates modern living conveniences. The one-and-one-half story hipped roof wing is clad in weather board siding and borrows from proportions and details of the original house. The attic story provides space for second floor bathrooms. Downstairs is a modern eat-in kitchen, large family room, utility/shop area, and three-car garage. Porches off both sides of the wing have been designed to creatively diminish its size with relation to the original structure.

Inside, a broad hallway bisects the main block of the house and is flanked by two large rooms on either side. An octagonal newel post followed by small octagonal pickets begins the ascension of the stair to the second floor on the left side of the hallway. The back wall of the hallway features a double leaf door that mirrors the front door with the exception of a five-light transom above. Window and door architraves throughout the house consist of a signature Anthony style composed of a series of built-up flat mouldings, which creates a paneled effect. The corners are accentuated with square plinths. The woodwork is crowned with a heavy cornice comprised of a large concave moulding which is topped with a heavy rectangular cap. Doors throughout are four-paneled and are grained to resemble bird's-eye maple panels framed in yellow oak, as is all of the woodwork throughout the house, including the stair risers. All rooms contain a heavy moulded baseboard. Flooring is six-inch heart pine throughout. Most of the rooms retain their original plastered walls and ceilings. The downstairs hallway and front left parlor share a similar plaster ceiling medallion. This simple circular medallion is composed of a series of half-rounded circles at different depths. Mantelpieces throughout the house are constructed of wood in a simple pilastered Greek Revival style. To distinguish between the more formal areas, several of the downstairs mantelpieces were painted to resemble black marble with gold graining.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House
County and State: Greene County, Alabama

The original dining room is located to the rear of the left front parlor. This room features a series of two built-in china closets and a built-in pie safe, a very rare and unusual element. A doorway off the dining room led to the one-story rear porch and non-extant detached kitchen, but now leads to the new rear wing, which is also accessible through the double doors at the rear hall. The dining room mantel is simpler in design than those found throughout the house in that instead of paneled pilasters the moulding is layered to create a continuous middle recessed panel which turns at 90-degree angles at the corners and begins and ends at heavy square plinths.

An unusual feature of the Carpenter House is the L-shaped winding stairway connecting the right rear first floor room to the right rear upstairs room. Legend has it that the first floor room was Captain Carpenter's plantation office, with a stair leading to the nursery above.

The second floor has four large chambers and mirrors the first floor in room location, with the exception of a partially enclosed stair which leads from the second floor to the "seasonal room" or "ballroom" of the upper-floor attic space. This room runs the full length of the house and has single windows flanked by small sidelights at each gable end. The vaulted ceiling follows the roof pitch. Attic storage is located off each side of this room, which appears to have never been finished. The plaster brown coat remains as the wall surface material.

Interestingly, the many of the grained surfaces in the Carpenter House contain the initials of Captain Carpenter (C C), which in some areas are more prominent than others. The door under the attic stair contains the most obvious of these "monograms" and is often pointed out to guests by the current owners.

There are four buildings behind the main house that are associated with the historic plantation complex, and include two servants' houses, the "pecan house," and part of the original detached kitchen. Also, a carbide gas generator, which once supplied carbide gas to lighting fixtures in the house, is still in place.

Servants' building number one is located approximately 300 feet from the northeast corner of the wing addition (contributing building). The one-room frame building has a tin roof with gable ends and is raised off the ground by new concrete block piers. Originally, a shed front porch ran across the entire front elevation. A fireplace is opposite the door. Exterior treatment is lap siding, and there are the remains of pilasters at the front. It appears that the original window openings were rough openings with batten shutters but have been replaced with new, inoperable divided-light wooden sash. The construction system suggests that this building could have been constructed around the same time as the main house. Quite possibly this could be one of a pair of rooms that shared a central fireplace, as evidenced by the infilled firebox and the manner of construction of the chimney. This would suggest a version of a saddlebag cabin.

Servants' building number two is located approximately 100 feet from the northwest corner of the original building (contributing building). This two-room frame building has a hipped tin roof. Evidence suggests the smaller side room was a later addition. The exterior treatment is board and batten siding. Tree stump piers have deteriorated to the point that the building is resting on the ground in some places. It appears that the original window openings were rough openings with batten shutters but have been replaced with new, inoperable divided-light wooden sash. This structure dates from circa 1890.

One half of the original kitchen remains (noncontributing building). This frame structure is located directly behind the new rear wing. It has a gabled tin roof and is clad in lap siding similar to the main structure. Lap siding, pilastered corners with moulded capitals, and moulding in the north-facing gable end are all smaller examples of that used on the main house. According to a source who grew up on the property, the kitchen once occupied a location to the west of the main house and had a gabled temple front with a pair of octagonal columns matching the ones on the main house. The front of the kitchen was removed and the entire building was moved approximately 20 years ago to its current location due north of the main house.

The "pecan house" (non-contributing building), circa 1853 with circa 1950 alterations, is located approximately 60 feet to the east of the main house. This building has been deemed non-contributing due to later alterations; however, it does retain several historic features including flush boarding on the front under a gabled roof and a four-paneled front door similar to those

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7/8 Page 3

Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House

County and State: Greene County, Alabama

on the main house. Originally, this structure had the same octagonal columns as the kitchen. The hole for the carbide gas system (circa 1890) is situated in a small metal structure measuring approximately three feet in diameter and two feet high, and located northwest of the new rear wing (contributing structure).

Archaeological Component:

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this area, the potential for subsurface remains is good. Properties of this type were sited within a constellation of dependencies. Buried portions may contain information useful in interpreting the entire property.

VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Carpenter House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. This circa 1853 building is a very good and intact example of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style with its symmetry and balance of both plan and elevation, rectilinearity of line and heaviness of scale, low-pitched gable roof with heavy entablature and pediment supported by four large octagonal columns, and bold interior trim (Gamble, 57).

The Carpenter House is in excellent structural condition both on the interior and exterior. It was the center of Captain Nathan Carpenter's 667-acre plantation. The most impressive feature of the interior is the exquisite feather graining found throughout the house on window and door architraves, the four-paneled doors, baseboards, and stair risers. All mantels are in the Greek Revival style being low and heavy with eared architraves. The mantels in the front parlors were faux painted to resemble black marble with gold veining; others are painted.

The design and construction of the Captain Nathan Carpenter House is attributed to David Rinehart Anthony, who came from North Carolina in 1835 to Greene County to offer his services as builder to area residents. Anthony proved very successful, and built several plantation homes in the area, as well as remodeling existing structures such as Thorn Hill, circa 1833 (NRHP listed 5/10/84). Pippen Plantation (circa 1853, burned 1987) which was located within sight of the Captain Nathan Carpenter House, and was almost identical in terms of details and massing. Anthony's signature style included the use of octagonal columns, paneling under windows on the first floor at porch level, and massive frontispiece entries (Lancaster, 170).

Greene County, Alabama, is rich with intact architecture in the Greek Revival style. The HABS documented Greene County Courthouse and Probate Office buildings date from 1856, (NRHP added 3/24/71) and were the last municipal complex to be constructed in the Greek Revival style in the state. Within the local context of Clinton, the Captain Nathan Carpenter House is one of several good examples of Greek Revival style buildings including Gordon Bambarger House, circa 1855 (also designed and constructed by David Anthony) and the Clinton Baptist Church, circa 1852.

CRITERION A: SOCIAL HISTORY

The Captain Nathan Carpenter House and its outbuildings are significant under criterion A for social history, both because they illustrate the use of interior and exterior space by a well-to-do planting family of the mid-nineteenth century and also because through its lack of alteration they reflect the continuing appropriateness of these spacial relationships for the family through the later part of the 19th century and even well into the 20th century (these circa 1853 and circa 1890 spacial characteristics survived completely unchanged until the 1970s). The outbuildings in the domestic yard make the property significant for social history as they represent a continuity in the arrangement of resident domestic labor in contrast to the labor-saving innovations incorporated into houses elsewhere in the country. Additionally the presence of the carbide gas well house informs us that, in fact, where domestic innovations were employed, they were to save material commodities (in this instance candles and/or oil) or simply to be up to date, rather than to save labor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORIC
& EDUCATION

Section 8 Page 4

Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan House
County and State: Greene County, Alabama

The interior of the house is in itself a diagram of the social attainments and patriarchal arrangements of the household of a mid-19th-century planter. The formal parlor and dining room to one side of the first floor represent the central role of the enactment of hospitality to the standing of the Carpenter household. The parlor and dining room not only were spaces for entertainment and hospitality, but the very presence of the china closets and safe always visual implied potential for resplendent hospitality even when no notable guests were there to see them. The master bed chamber and office on the other side of the central passage represent the centrality of Nathan Carpenter both in the physical arrangements and temporal control of his household. Children, visitors, and relatives were relegated to the "second tier" spaces of the second story. It is, however, interesting to note that there was a direct circulation link between the office and the nursery, a direct path of youth to the center of temporal authority, which is perhaps in keeping with the sentimentalization of childhood which was in full swing by the mid-19th century. Household slaves were, from what we know of the landscape of servitude in mid-19th-century Alabama, presumably relegated to the peripheral spaces of the attic, kitchen, and one- or two-room quarters in the service yard. This very arrangement is verified to some extent in the 1870 census, although with a white female "housekeeper" living with the family, and a household of mixed domestic servants and farm laborers being listed as immediately adjacent the Carpenter household (1870 Alabama Federal Census). The census also shows that at least three African-American families who probably were slaves of Nathan Carpenter (having adopted the surname "Carpenter" themselves), were still on the plantation and working as farm laborers.

The lack of change in the house itself shows that the lives of the wealthy planters of the western end of the Black Belt in Alabama required very few changes in their built environment as the century progressed; the additions to the service yard of the Carpenter House, however, reflect only a *limited* pursuit of labor-saving convenience as the domestic *Zeitgeist* of the later nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. By and large much of the dreariest domestic work continued to be done by house servants whose conditions and tasks assigned varied little after the abolition of slavery. The two remaining servants' houses, dating from circa 1853 and circa 1890, show that though the forms of the buildings varied over time, the basic quality of life of house servants relegated to their one- and two-room houses changed very little over time and living conditions were not in essence much different than the servants had experienced before abolition. The house for the carbide gas well, however, does represent a technological innovation and convenience. The gas well, however, was not so much a labor-saving device as a commodity-saving device. By utilizing gas to light the house at night instead of candles or oil, the Carpenters were able to economize on fuel expenses. The lack of labor-saving devices in the house, however, and presence of multiple servants' quarters suggest that there was no need (given the evidence of the continuation of rather humble types of accommodations provided) or perhaps just no desire on the part of the Carpenters to avoid maintenance of house servants. In its sense of display and organization on the interior of the main house, and in its emphasis on material saving rather than labor-saving innovations in its domestic yard, the Carpenter house is quintessentially a lesson in the organization and requirements of the domestic landscape of a wealthy planter family in western Alabama's Black Belt.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Captain Nathan Mullins Carpenter was born a first generation Greene County resident on December 22, 1826, in his parents house (no longer extant) directly across the road from where the Captain Nathan Carpenter House now stands. His father Jubal Carpenter (1797-1854) migrated to Clinton, Greene County, Alabama, from Edgecombe County, North Carolina, around 1820. The 1850 Greene County census lists Captain Nathan Carpenter as a planter, but he also served as legal council for neighbors although not formally trained (Alabama Records, Vol. 34, Greene County).

Carpenter had quite a long and colorful military career. His first service was as a private in the Eutaw Rangers, organized in Eutaw, Alabama, June 6, 1846, to serve in the Mexican War. At the advent of the Civil War, Carpenter organized the Company B of the 36th Alabama Regiment on the front lawn of Carpenter's Plantation. He assumed the rank of Captain and left to join the Mobile campaign. Carpenter fought in the Battles of Atlanta, Nashville, and Chicamauga (UDC Record Book). Carpenter married Marjorie Pippen, daughter of Eldred and Amy Pippen, from the adjacent plantation January 8, 1851. The couple had eight children. Carpenter died on his plantation May 5, 1907 (Greene County Cemetery Records, page 17). The house remained in the family until the mid-1970s, and, after a series of absentee owners, passed into the hands of Charles and Janet Bullock, who have preserved and restored the home to its original 1853 appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9/10 Page 5

Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House
County and State: Greene County, Alabama

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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National Register Nomination, "Anthony, David Rinehart, House" (Antebellum Homes in Eutaw TR). Alabama Historical Commission files. Listed to the National Register of Historic Places 1982.

X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Captain Nathan Carpenter House is located outside the incorporated city of Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama, at Route 1, Box 14AA, in the small community known as Clinton as represented as parcel number 35-17-01-11-0-000-004.000 of the Greene County tax accessors' records.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain the historic main house and its immediate outbuildings and yard currently under single ownership.

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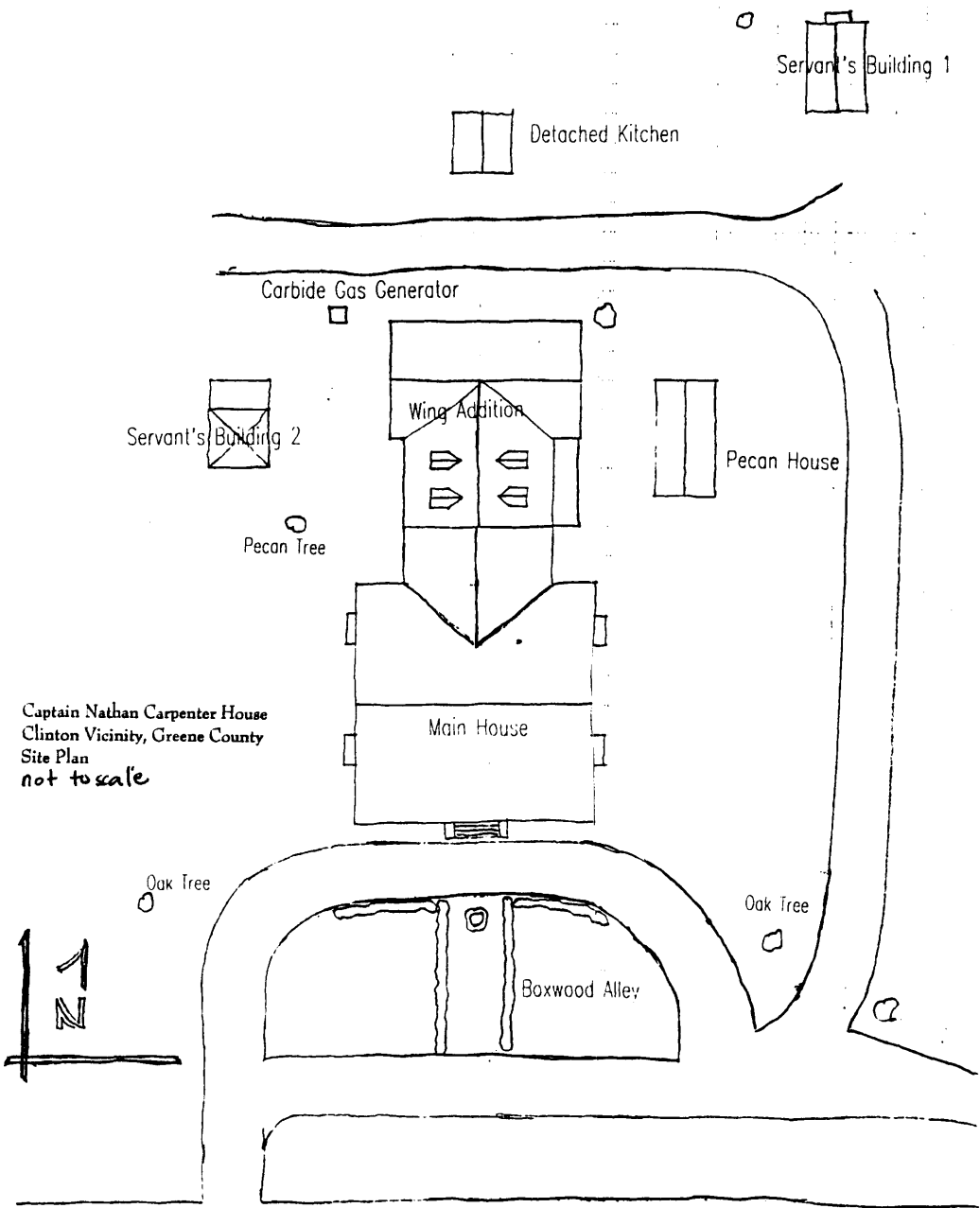
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photo Page 6 Name of Property: Carpenter, Captain Nathan, House
County and State: Greene County, Alabama

Photographic Information
Captain Nathan Carpenter House
Greene County, Alabama

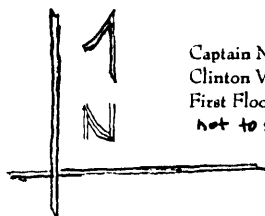
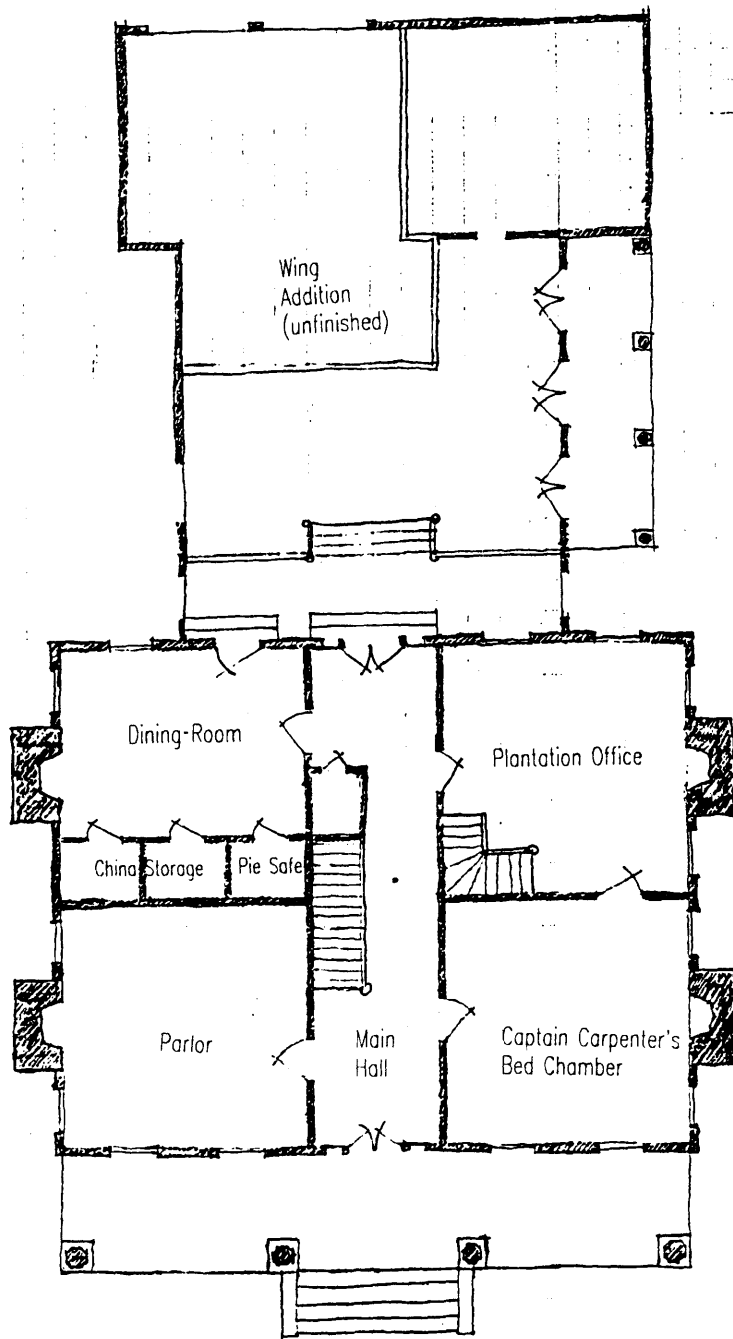
Photographer: Ed Hooker
Date: January 1999
Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission

1. Front facade looking north (view of Pecan House to right).
2. Front facade and right elevation looking Northwest.
3. Detail of front porch column capital, corner board, and cornice.
4. Close-up of front porch showing paneling under windows, flush board siding, cantilevered balcony, and front door architrave.
5. View of front door with pilasters and cornice under cantilevered balcony. Partial view of second floor doors opening on to balcony.
6. Interior view of main hall looking north to rear of hall.
7. Detail of main staircase newel post.
8. Detail of typical door architrave. Door from main hall to parlor. Note graining.
9. Detail of intricate graining. Note "CC" on middle style of door.
10. Main hall from mid-way up staircase looking back at front door.
11. Parlor mantel detail. Note paneled pilaster and paneling under window.
12. Ceiling medallion in parlor. Note window architrave at left.
13. Dining room mantel. Note paneling under window at right.
14. Dining room china closets (middle and right) and pie safe (left) Note top of door originally outfitted with screen.
15. Second floor hall looking north to rear of hall. Note stair to third floor w/closet under. Rear door originally opened to second floor back porch.
16. Detail of secondary stair connecting the plantation office to the nursery, looking down from nursery.
17. Nursery looking out into second floor hall. Note difference in stair railing.
18. Servants' building 1 looking east.
19. Servants' building 2 looking east.
20. Kitchen building looking northeast.
21. Detail of kitchen building looking southwest. Note corner pilaster detail, window architrave and gable treatment all similar to main house.

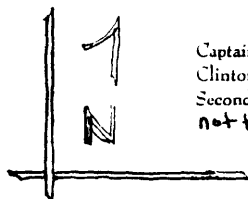
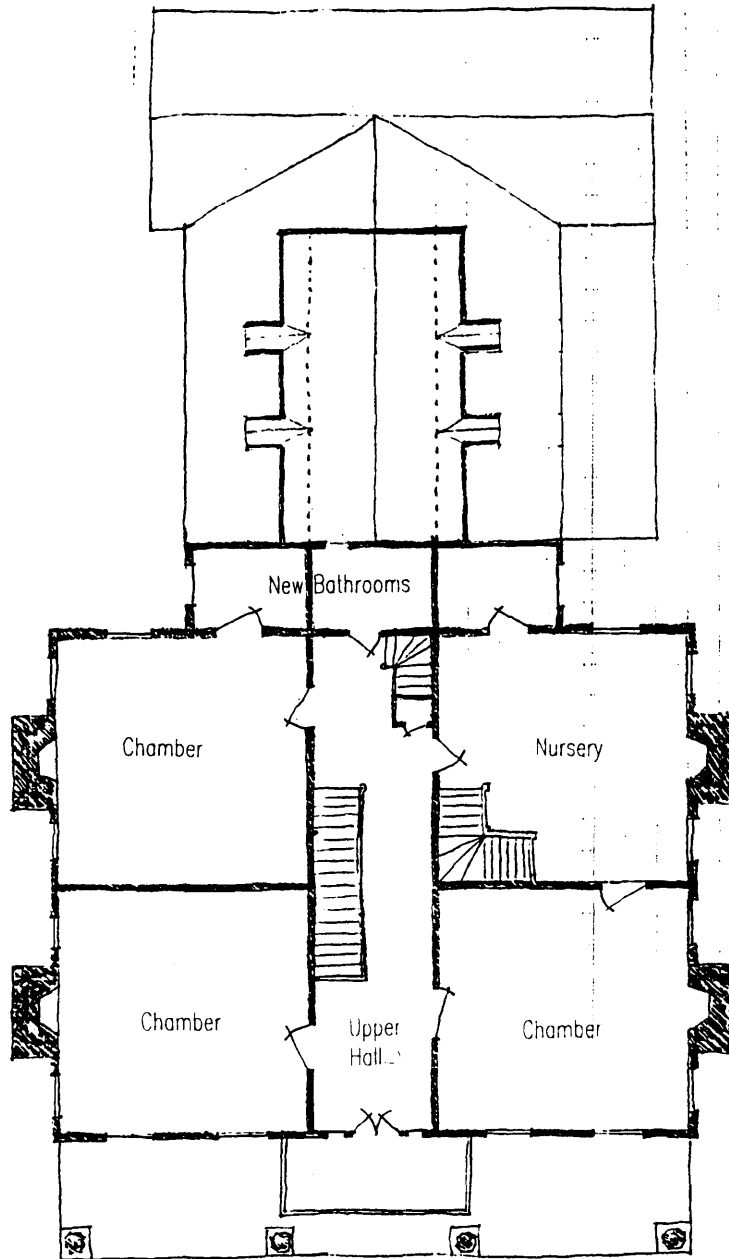


Captain Nathan Carpenter House
Clinton Vicinity, Greene County
Site Plan
not to scale

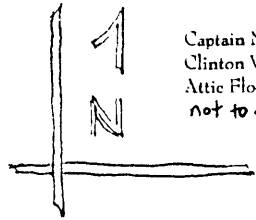
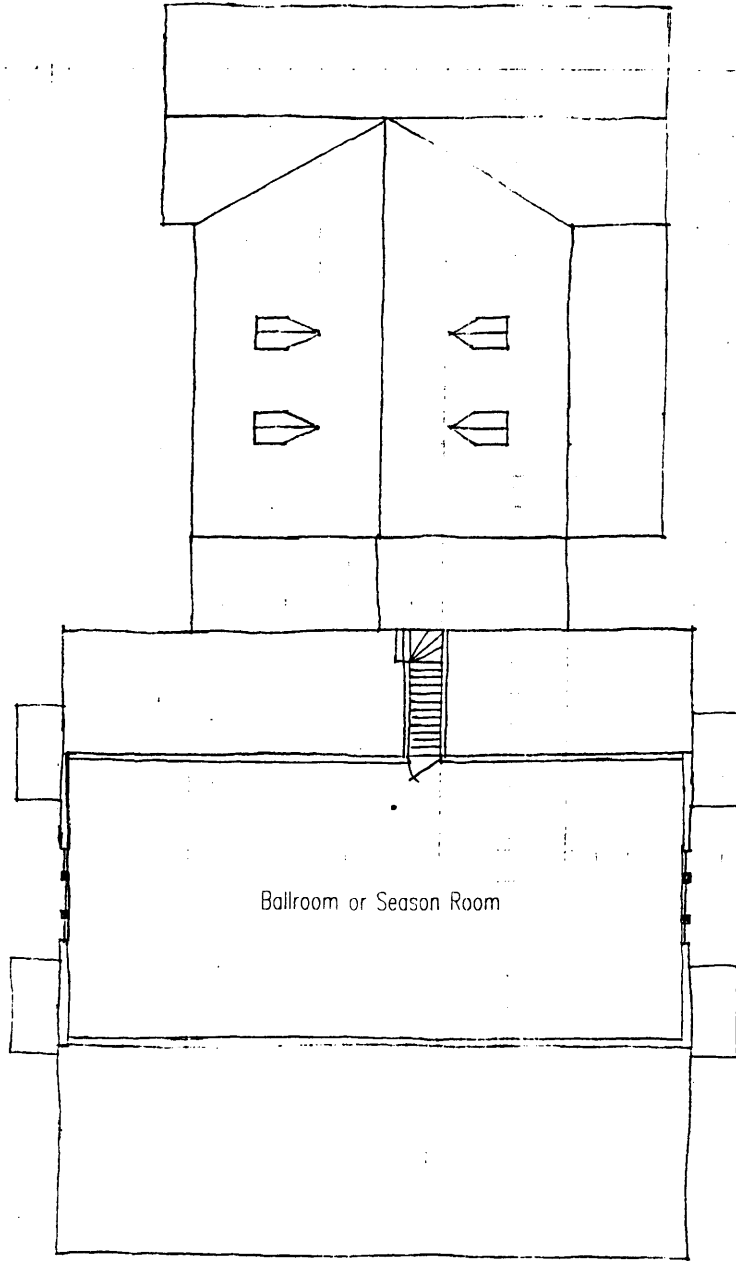




Captain Nathan Carpenter House
 Clinton Vicinity, Greene County
 First Floor Plan
 not to scale



Captain Nathan Carpenter House
 Clinton Vicinity, Greene County
 Second Floor Plan
 not to scale



Captain Nathan Carpenter House
Clinton Vicinity, Greene County
Attic Floor Plan
not to scale