

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 105 Mount Zion Drive

not for publication

city or town Fountain Inn

vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Greenville code 045 zip code 29644

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/Education-Related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick

walls: Wood

roof: Metal

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage, at 105 Mount Zion Drive in Fountain Inn, Greenville County, South Carolina, was built in 1935¹ under the direction of Gerard A. Anderson, Principal of the Fountain Inn Negro School. The house served as the residence of the principal, his family, and some of the school's teachers. The teacherage is a one-story frame building with a hipped-roof main body, a cross-gabled extension at the north elevation, hipped-roof at the west (rear) elevation, and front-facing gable at the façade's south elevation that forms the roof of a recessed corner porch that is supported by a single wood porch post. This recessed porch is similar in design to standardized teachers' homes funded by the Julius Rosenwald fund between 1920 and 1932. The building has a combination of architectural details and floor plans from Nos. 200, 301, and 302 of Samuel L. Smith's Nashville Plans for "teacherages" funded by the Rosenwald Fund. With all of its similarities, the Fountain Inn Teacherage differs slightly from each of Smith's Nashville Plans with its rear entry to a rear hallway, and its bathroom is located at a different elevation from Smith's plans. This rear entry was added to provide lodging for teachers who taught at the Fountain Inn Negro grade school and high school. The building rests on wooden sills and brick piers with concrete block infill painted black, and has exposed rafters under wide overhanging eaves. The house's floor plan has a corner porch, dining room and living room, and bed room at the house's façade, and a kitchen, pantry, rear corner porch, two bedrooms, bathroom, closets, and halls at the rear elevation. The building's basic material is wood, brick, and metal. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding with wood cornerboards painted white, and the roof is covered with metal. One interior brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the building's dining room and living room and only provides heat to this room. An exterior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located at the middle of the house's west (rear) elevation near the rear entrance that serviced an interior heating stove. Pairs of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows are located at each of the house's elevations, and the west (rear) elevation has a ribbon of three six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows. The building measures 1,140 square feet, and is situated on less than a one acre lot. The building fronts on Mount Zion Drive, with two large oak trees located at its south elevation, separating the building from the Mount Zion Baptist Church. Although built just after the end of the Julius Rosenwald Fund program, the building is nearly identical to Samuel L. Smith's Plan No. 301, for teacherages associated with Rosenwald Schools. The building was constructed originally to provide housing for teachers of the Fountain Inn Negro grade school, and later housed both teachers and the schools' principal. The teacherage is the only extant building on the property that is historically associated with the Fountain Inn Negro School; the elementary school (1928), high school (1930), and gymnasium and three classrooms (1942) were demolished in 2000.

Narrative Description

The Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage is located at 105 Mount Zion Drive in Fountain Inn, South Carolina, in Greenville County, less than one mile north of from the city's downtown commercial district, on the west side of Mount Zion Baptist Church between the church's sanctuary and a brick Ranch style house that was built during the 1960s to replace a log building that served as the Fountain Inn Negro School's library. The building is located to the west of the site of the Fountain Inn Negro School (grade school, built in 1928), high school (built in 1930), and the Clayton "Peg Leg" Bates" gymnasium (built in 1942), with funds contributed and raised by Bates, and three additional classrooms². Two brick Ranch style houses built during the early

¹ According to a plaque erected at the school by the Fountain Inn Negro School Class of 1942, the Principal's home, which also served as a teacherage, was constructed in 1935 and was part of "The Building Record of Gerard A. Anderson, Principal, Fountain Inn Negro Schools". The plaque was salvaged from the debris of the school when it was demolished in the 1990s and is now on display at the Fountain Inn History Center. Dual use of the building as a principal's home and teacherage is also confirmed by newspaper article ("Fountain Inn Negro Adult College Opens 3rd Session", (*Spartanburg, S.C. Herald-Journal*, January 27, 1939, p13).

² Senior Class of Fountain Inn Negro High School, "The 1951 Treasure Chest", 1951.

1990s, and a park occupy the lots to the east of Mount Zion Drive where the schools and Bates gym were located (demolished in 2000).

The Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage is located on a level lot with a east-west orientation in a sidewalk-lined neighborhood that is predominantly African-American, and is historically associated with the Fountain Inn Negro grade school, high school, log library, and the Clayton "Peg Leg" Bates gymnasium. The nominated property is located to the west of Mount Zion Drive and has minimal landscaping details that are limited to two large oak trees at the property line between the building and the Mount Zion Baptist Church. Grassy lawns at the front and rear elevations provide a natural buffer between Mount Zion Drive at the front elevation and the Mount Zion Baptist Church cemetery at the rear elevation. This rectangular building with its weatherboard siding, six-over-six double hung wood sash windows and metal roof has remained relatively unaltered since its construction in 1935. The building is in fairly good condition, and maintains a high level of integrity. The only alterations to the building's exterior are brick infill between brick piers at the foundation, a replaced wood porch post, and three sheets of plywood on the recessed porch's floor. The only major interior alterations include the addition of sheet rock to the bead board walls and ceiling, and modern kitchen and bathroom features. The building served as a teacherage until 1961, and a local family occupied the building until 2005.

Exterior

The house has a hipped-roof main body, a cross-gabled extension at the north elevation, hipped-roof at the west (rear) elevation, and front-facing gable at the façade's south elevation that forms the roof for a recessed corner porch that is supported by a single wood porch post. The façade has a corner porch supported by a square porch post at its southeast corner, and a louvered attic vent is located at this gable end. Four concrete-stuccoed brick steps lead from the front yard at the southeast corner to the front porch. The porch is decked with a combination of original tongue-and-groove pine flooring and plywood painted grey. The porch's ceiling is covered with bead board painted white, and the original fifteen-light wood front door opens to the dining room and living room room at this elevation. A pair of six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows are located in the center of the façade on the building's main body, and a pair of six-over-six double hung wood sash windows surmounted by a louvered attic vent are located at the building's front-gable at the north elevation. The building is supported at this elevation by brick piers with concrete block infill painted black.

The north elevation has a six-over-one double hung wood sash window with a metal storm window flanked by pairs of six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows. The west (rear) elevation has a hipped-roof extension with a pair of six-over-six double hung wood sash windows at the northwest corner. Located to the south of this extension is an exterior brick chimney that serviced a pot-bellied stove in the interior hallway, and a secondary entrance for the teachers residing at the house. Located in the middle of the building at this elevation is a ribbon of six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows. A doorway at the southwest corner of the west (rear) elevation services a porch and pantry. The porch and pantry's walls are covered with wood weatherboards, and the ceiling is covered with bead board, both of which are painted white. The southwest corner has an eight-light casement window, and a pair of six-over-one double hung wood sash windows with metal storm windows are located between the casement window and the recessed porch at the south elevation.

Interior

The interior of the house consists of a dining room and living room, and a bedroom at the house's façade, and a kitchen, pantry, two bedrooms, bathroom, closets, and hall at the rear elevation. Fireplaces are located in the dining room and living room, and in the kitchen. The interior has received few material alterations since its construction. These alterations have had no adverse effect on the interior's integrity, and the original materials are in good condition. The building retains its original beadboard walls and ceilings, original pine flooring, windows, paneled doors, and window and door surrounds. The beadboard walls and ceilings are covered with sheet rock; the kitchen has modern appliances, pine cabinets, and a linoleum-covered floor that date to the 1980s; and, the brick fireplaces in the kitchen and dining room and living room have been stuccoed. The

bathroom at the building's north elevation has a modern sink and shower that were installed during the 1980s when the building's owner updated the kitchen.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance

1935-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

1935-1961

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage, at 105 Mount Zion Drive in Fountain Inn, South Carolina, built in 1935, is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its historical association with the Fountain Inn Negro School and African-American history in Fountain Inn, South Carolina. The house is the only remaining building that is historically associated with the Fountain Inn Negro School, built in 1928 as a grade school, with a high school added in 1930. The house is nearly identical to Samuel L. Smith's Plan No. 301 ("Teachers Home for Community Schools") for teacherages supported by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Although this house was constructed after the end of the Rosenwald Fund school program, its design is consistent with plans frequently used for Rosenwald schools and related buildings. The layout of the Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage is consistent with Plan No. 301 with a corner porch, dining room and living room, and bed room at the house's façade, and a kitchen, pantry, rear corner porch, two bedrooms, bathroom, closets, and halls at the rear elevation. The Fountain Inn Teacherage differs slightly from this plan with its rear entry to a rear hallway, and its bathroom located at a different elevation. This rear entry was added to provide lodging for teachers who taught at the Fountain Inn Negro School. These buildings were designed to offer comfortable domestic amenities like front corner porches and modern indoor bathrooms, but they were also meant to serve as instructional facilities. They maintained an additional entrance to the building's kitchen for potential home economics courses offered in the school's curriculum.³ The Fountain Inn Teacherage has a third entrance at the rear that made the building accessible to teachers for lodging.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage, at 105 Mount Zion Drive in Fountain Inn, South Carolina, built in 1935, is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its historical association with the Fountain Inn Negro School and African-American history in Fountain Inn, South Carolina. The design for the house appears to be based on official plans for teachers' housing that were partially funded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund between 1917 and 1932 for rural African American schools in the South. The house is historically associated with the Fountain Inn Negro School complex comprised of the grade school, built in 1928, a high school built in 1930, a library, and the Clayton "Peg Leg" Bates Gymnasium, built in 1942. The teacherage was constructed originally as a home for teachers that provided educational instruction for African Americans in Fountain Inn, and by the 1940s housed teachers and the principal and his family. Its separate entrance at the building's southwest corner accessed the kitchen and accommodated home economics classes. The Fountain Inn Teacherage has occupied the lot on which it is sited since the building was completed in 1935, and is the only extant building associated with early African-American education and the Fountain Inn Negro School in Fountain Inn, South Carolina.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Education for African Americans in South Carolina after the Civil War was advanced by churches, charitable organizations, the Freedman's Bureau, and northern philanthropists, but the ability of African American students to receive instruction equal to the level of their white counterparts was severely diminished by the South Carolina Constitution of 1895 that established racially-segregated schools under the control of school boards dominated by whites, poor conditions of African American educational facilities, and the inequality of recompense for African American teachers.⁴ The South Carolina General Assembly's allocation of \$10,000 for the "Betterment of Negro Schools" in 1919-1920, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund's mission to build "school schoolhouses for Negroes in the southern states" provided the necessary financial impetus for the construction of African American schools in South Carolina and other states in the South.⁵ Between 1920 and 1927, the officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund expanded their financial support to the construction of buildings to help improve educational endeavors where rural schools were located, serve as the nucleus of community life for African Americans whose children attended these schools, and attract qualified

³ Hoffschwelle, Mary S., *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*, (Gainesville, Fla.: University Press of Florida, 2006), 118.

⁴ Lindsay C.M. Weathers, "The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932", 3 December 2008, 3.

⁵ Edwin Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund: 1917-1936, 1. *Ibid.*

teachers. These associative buildings were teacher's homes and vocational buildings. Some local white school boards were not in favor of spending additional local funds for the construction of buildings associated with rural negro schools whose construction they helped fund years earlier. African American communities that did not receive financial support from their local school boards to build teacher's homes and other associative building were forced to raise funds and utilize the skills of local craftsmen.⁶

In Greenville County, thirty-one schools and eight teacherages were constructed between 1917 and 1932 with financial support from the Rosenwald Fund. On May 11, 1925, V. M. Babb, F. W. Welborn, and J. W. Fowler, Trustees of the Fountain Inn 3-B School District of Greenville County, South Carolina, purchased from Graves L. Knight of Anderson, South Carolina, "four and eight one hundredth acres of land" for \$900, on which the community built the Fountain Inn Negro School, gymnasium, library, and teacherage.⁷ The Fountain Inn Negro School was built in 1928-1929, as a grade school, at a total cost of \$7,200. The Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,200 towards the school's construction, while the African-American community in Fountain Inn contributed \$3,800, and Fountain Inn's white community gave \$2,200. The school was built according to Floor Plan No. 5-A for a Five Teacher Community School, and sat on a six-acre lot adjacent to the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. In 1930, a three-room high school was built to the north of the grade school. In December 1936, the Fountain Inn Negro school received the highest score among all other counties in South Carolina for rural Negro schools on the basis of size, shape, drainage, shape of land, nature of soil, and their playground.⁸

In Greenville County, South Carolina, rural schools for African Americans were classified as buildings constructed of "local design," and those built as as Rosenwald types.⁹ These school buildings and teacherages were constructed with a combination of funds from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the local white and African American communities. Many schools and teacherages were constructed according to standardized plans developed by individuals such as Clinton J. Calloway, Director of Tuskegee Institute's Extension Department, and Samuel L. Smith, Director of the Southern Office of the Rosenwald Fund, and others were built according to these plans without money from the Rosenwald Fund. The Fountain Inn Teacherage is not documented as a teacher's home built with funds from the Rosenwald Fund, but has a combination of architectural details and floor plan from Nos. 200, 301, and 302 of Samuel L. Smith's Nashville Plans for "teacherages" that were funded by the Rosenwald Fund. The Fountain Inn Teacherage differs slightly from each of Smith's Nashville Plans with its rear entry to a rear hallway, and its bathroom at a different elevation. This rear entry was added to provide lodging for teachers who taught at the Fountain Inn Negro School. The house's floor plan has a corner porch, dining room and living room, and bed room at the house's façade, and a kitchen, pantry, rear corner porch, two bedrooms, bathroom, closets, and halls at the rear elevation.

The school and its appurtenant buildings served the educational needs of the Fountain Inn's African American community until the students of this community were enrolled in Fountain Inn High School in the 1960s. The Greenville County School District No. 520 sold the property to Mary B. Wood of Fountain Inn, South Carolina, on June 29, 1961.¹⁰ Mount Zion Baptist Church is the current owner of the house.

The Fountain Inn Teacherage is the only remaining building in Fountain Inn that conveys efforts on the local level between 1917 and 1932, to not only provide quality educational and vocational instruction for African-Americans, but to also build a center for community life that served all of the African Americans in Fountain Inn. The construction of the Fountain Inn Teacherage afforded the Fountain Inn Negro grade school and high school the opportunity to attract qualified teachers and principals, and expand their curriculum to include subjects such as home economics.

9. Major Bibliographical References

⁶ Hoffschwelle, *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*, 118.

⁷ Greenville County Deed Book 103, Page 146. Greenville County Courthouse, Greenville, South Carolina.

⁸ A Descripion of the Buildings and Grounds of the Rural Schools for Negroes in Greenville County, December 1936.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Greenville County Deed Book 676, Page 507. Greenville County Courthouse, Greenville, South Carolina.

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

A Description of the Buildings and Grounds of the Rural Schools for Negroes in Greenville County.
Greenville, S.C.: s.n.], 1936.

Anderson, James D. *The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

Ascoli, Peter Max. *Julius Rosenwald: The Man Who Built Sears, Roebuck and Advanced the Cause of Black Education in the American South*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006.

Brockington and Associates, Inc. *A Historic Resources Survey of Fountain Inn, South Carolina*.
Greenville County Planning Commission, Greenville, South Carolina, 1999.

Coleman, Caroline Sprouse, and Burnett Cawood Givens. *History of Fountain Inn; Fountain Inn, South Carolina*. Fountain Inn, S.C.: The Tribune-Times, 1965.

"Fountain Inn Negro Adult College Opens 3rd Session." (*Spartanburg, S.C.) Herald-Journal*. January 27, 1939, 13.

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Hanchett, Thomas W. 1988. "The Rosenwald Schools and Black Education in North Carolina". *North Carolina Historical Review*. 65, no. 4.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. New perspectives on the history of the South. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2006.

Huff, Archie Vernon. *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1995.

Kennerly, Rosa M. "Great Branch Teacherage," National Register of Historic Places nomination, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Phillips, Stephen J. *Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600-1940*. Lakewood, CO: American Source Books. 1992.

Senior Class, Fountain Inn Negro School, "The 1951 Treasure Chest," Fountain Inn, South Carolina, 1951.

Weathers, Lindsay C. M., "The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932," National Register of Historic Places nomination, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

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: **S.C. Department of Archives & History**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	17	390772	3840012	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The National Register boundary follows the parcel lines of Parcel 0358000101501 as shown with a black line marked "Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage" on the attached portion of a Greenville County GIS map, reproduced at a scale of 1" = 106'.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries encompass less than one acre on Mount Zion Drive in Fountain Inn, which is the acreage historically associated with the Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason L. Harpe
organization Harpe Consulting date 11 May 2011
street & number 410 South Cedar Street telephone (704) 477-0987
city or town Lincolnton state NC zip code 28092
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fountain Inn Principal's House and Teacherage

City or Vicinity: Fountain Inn

County: Greenville **State:** South Carolina

Photographer: Jason L. Harpe

Date Photographed: September 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10. Façade (east elevation) of the building, camera facing west.
- 2 of 10. Northeast oblique view of the building, camera facing west.
- 3 of 10. North elevation, camera facing south.
- 4 of 10. Rear (west elevation) of the building, camera facing east.
- 5 of 10. South elevation, camera facing north.
- 6 of 10. East elevation, camera facing north
- 7 of 10. Northeast oblique view, camera facing south with view of Mount Zion Baptist Church in background.
- 8 of 10. Living Room and Dining Room.
- 9 of 10. Kitchen, pantry and porch.
- 10 of 10. Secondary entrance and hall.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC.