

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lawton, John, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 118 Third St. not for publication _____
city or town Estill vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Hampton code 049 zip code 29918

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
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

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
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):	_____	_____

John Lawton House
Name of Property

Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

- private
- public local
- public State
- public Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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)

Category: DOMESTIC
SOCIAL
DOMESTIC

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Clubhouse
Hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC
SOCIAL

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival with Colonial
Colonial Revival Alterations

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Metal (tin)
other Iron
Brick

Narrative Description

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

John Lawton House
Name of Property

Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Period of Significance

1908-1947

Significant Dates

1908
1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lebey, John C. (1947)

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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:
Lawton Clarke O'Cain, Estill, S.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 5

John Lawton House

Name of Property

Hampton County, South Carolina

County and State

The John Lawton House in Estill, South Carolina, was constructed near the center of this rural railroad town in 1908, almost certainly according to plans (no longer extant) designed by George Bender Clarke, who built many of the homes in and around Estill and was the brother of the present owner's grandfather, Sumpter Mills Clarke. Originally built in the Classical Revival style, with a dramatic wraparound porch and pedimented front facade, this home features a two-story, wood frame, side-gabled main block with wings and an asymmetrical rear. The front portion underwent substantial alterations in 1947 according to plans prepared by John C. Lebey, the well-renowned Savannah, Georgia, architect who made a career of revitalizing older homes while also emphasizing and preserving their historic character.¹

The front portion of this remarkable home rests on a Flemish-bond brick foundation with crawl space ventilated through the header voids, surmounted by a central single complex-recessed entrance flanked by divided sidelights and with a three-light transom above; this entrance is reached by brick steps with iron banisters and covered by a pedimented porch resting on four square Tuscan Order columns and two similar pilasters, all with pronounced necking. The paneled door features a single large upper light surrounded by a pronounced sill and a lintel supported by scrolled brackets and fluted pilasters, and it is covered with an ornate Victorian screen door. A louvered-shutter sun screen (not original) occupies the west side of the porch. The pediment's tympanum is filled with decorative angle-cut wood slats, but the rest of the entablature is otherwise unadorned. The porch roof, like the rest of the house, is sheathed in standing seam tin. To either side of the entrance are two bays of windows, each containing two over two double-hung sash windows divided from a two-light fixed window below, thus creating a floor-to-ceiling window effect. (All of the original windows in this home have been replaced by modern insulated windows designed to match the originals in style.) Window surrounds, sills, and lintels are unadorned wood and flanked by fixed plastic shutters on the two windows flanking the front door (not original) and wooden shutters on all other windows, while the fixed lower lights are covered by iron bars for security and decorative purposes (original to 1947). The first floor facade is divided from the second floor by a wooden water table (to account for the original roofline of the removed front porch). The second floor facade is marked by five bays of two over two, double-hung sash windows with surrounds, lintels, sills, and wooden shutters identical to those on the first floor.

The wings to either side of the front facade preserve the remaining portions of the original wraparound front porch. On the east side, the original roof line is cut away and the resultant void filled with wooden siding like that found elsewhere on the house. The porch is supported by columns and pilasters identical to those on the front porch (contrary to the accoupled round columns that the plans show were originally to have been reused from the old porch), and it is reached by an original brick staircase covered in concrete that slopes to the east. A single two over two, double-hung sash window, identical to those on the second floor facade, occupies the east porch wall of the house. The rear portion of the original east side porch has been filled in to accommodate

¹ For more on Lebey, see Keala Murdock, "Architect Left a Legacy," *Savannah Morning News*, online, <http://oldsavannahnow.com/stories/032802/LOCnewlebey.shtml>, accessed October 13, 2008. A copy of the 1947 plans is included with this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

a bathroom with a single small two over two, double-hung sash window on the east face. An identical window occupies the second floor east facade, with modillioned clapboards above occupying the space beneath the large projecting eaves of the gable. The west side wing porch is fully open from front to rear and offers accoupled square columns and single pilasters identical to those on the front porch, while the cutaway roof line on the front facade is filled with wooden siding as on the east side. Double French doors open onto the porch from the original parlor at the front of the house. L-shaped brick steps descend from the rear of this porch wing. Like the rest of the house, both porches are sheathed in standing seam tin. Rough-hewn wood decking beneath this tin is still visible along portions of the rear projecting eaves on this portion of the house.

Immediately to the rear of the east side porch and the main rectangular front block of the house is a side-gabled one-and-a-half story section that features two bays of two over two, double-hung sash windows identical to those on the second story front facade. These are surmounted by a six by six, sliding sash window flanked by identical louvered vents. The modillioned clapboards of the east gable on the main block are repeated here. A large metallic pole used as a lightning control device rises from the ground just beyond this facade. A narrow, two over two, double-hung sash window fills the southern first floor face of this projecting part of the house.

To the rear of this section is a one-story, hipped roof section that may not be original to the house but was certainly in use by the 1910s and possibly earlier.² It contains the present-day library. Its east face includes a twenty-light fixed window flanked by four over four, double-hung sash windows (it replaced a smaller window in 1970). Immediately to the rear of this is the old sleeping porch resting on brick piers (also originally 1910s or earlier), the entirety of which was substantially altered in 1970 with the framing in of the porch section and the addition of a brick fireplace and exterior chimney at the rear (south) elevation, thus extending the interior library space. To the west of this, the remaining porch section was framed in with partial facing brick, creating an interior mud room and laundry space with a single unadorned entry and two side-by-side, two over two, double-hung sash windows. The original interior rear entrance off this former sleeping porch, with its fifteen-light door and flanking narrow sidelights, survives. A long, wooden handicap ramp angles away to the south from the exterior rear entrance, with two low rises of steps turning toward the west and east at the ramp's junction with the house (added 2005).

Immediately to the west of this porch is a large, one-and-a-half story, rear-gabled section that extends all the way from the rear of the main block. Like its neighboring sections to the east, this section may have been added after the original construction but certainly before the 1910s, and if so, probably at the same time as the other sections. Like the other rear portion on the east side of the house, this portion sits on brick piers that

² Family lore is insistent that the house was built in its entirety in 1908, but some important architectural differences between the front sections of the house and these rear sections--both exterior and interior--suggest that either the front portions were built first, then these later portions were built around the original house, or the design differences were a reflection of the division between the living portion of the house and the work areas at the rear. It may also be that these portions were added very shortly after the original 1908 construction, creating the illusion in family memory that the construction occurred all at once.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

differ substantially in character from the crawl space brick foundation used on the front section of the house. The first floor includes the home's kitchen (renovated substantially in the early 1950s), as well as a bedroom with a large walk-in closet/study area and a full bath. This area originally housed the kitchen in the 1910s but was converted to a bedroom in the 1940s and substantially renovated in 1985. Family lore holds that the current kitchen area was once a "great room" used by workers as a vestibule and gathering area. A door that once connected the dining room and the large walk-in closet/study (originally a butler's pantry, then a breakfast room) was sealed sometime in the 1950s. The rear first floor facade includes two centered, side by side, two over two, double-hung sash windows, with a much smaller two over two, double-hung sash window just to the east. The upper level includes a six by six, sliding sash window, which vents an attic workspace. As with much of the house, this gabled end features large projecting eaves.

Meanwhile, the second floor facade of the rear-gabled main block of the house features a single two over two, double-hung sash window at its westernmost extremity, with a three-part, sliding center sash clerestory window at its eastern edge. A louvered vent fills the gabled space above. Two heavily corbeled chimneys rise above the complex-gabled roof near the center of the front portions of the house. On the western facade, the first floor of the main block offers a projecting window bay from the original dining room, highlighted by two side by side, double-hung sash windows with a metal awning (the awning is a 1950s addition), capped by what appears to be a pediment that has been clad entirely in standing seam tin. Immediately above this covered pediment are two side by side, two over two, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. To the south of this, on the first floor west facade of the rear portion of the house, the leftmost of what were originally two narrow, side by side, two over two, double-hung sash windows has been replaced by a single paneled-door entry with a two-light transom (added in the 1960s). A low iron staircase with iron banisters rises to this doorway. Above this, a much more dramatic L-shaped iron staircase rises to a second floor single entrance to the rooms associated with the home's use as a bed and breakfast. A metal awning shields this second floor entrance, which was most likely added in the 1950s. To the far rear of the western facade of the rear section, a small utility shed abuts the house (1990s).

A carport and storage building lies to the southeast of the house at some distance, on the location of the original barn that accompanied the house, but it is a noncontributing feature of the property.

The interior of the house offers some remarkable surviving details from its original 1908 construction. The central entrance opens upon a large center hall (now carpeted) with wainscoted walls and a wainscoted wooden staircase to the second floor with a wood-spindled banister rising from a prominent but unadorned newel post on the left side of the hall. First floor interior door and window surrounds in this part of the house are all fluted with block medallion corners, and the center hall ceiling is beaded board with a simple molding that also appears in all of the other rooms at the front of the house. At the rear of this center hall, a fifteen-light doorway opens into a small vestibule room (called the "center room" by the family), the back of which may have marked the rear entry to the original house. (The surround for the door frame at the back of this vestibule is slightly more substantial than most others in the house, thus mirroring the slightly larger surround of the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

entrance surround.) Fifteen-light doors open off this room into the dining room to the west and what is now a bedroom to the east. At the front of the center hallway, five-light double French doors open to the west into the original parlor, with its ten-light double French doors opening onto the west side porch. The room features beaded board ceilings, a surrounding picture rail about one foot beneath the ceiling, a substantial base molding, and the original wood floors. In the southeast corner of the room, one half of a double coal-burning fireplace sits at an oblique angle to the room. Its surround includes an ornate vase entablature supported by Tuscan order columns with ornate volutes and a high base. The simple mantel is bracketed, with a rectangular mirror filling the space between the mantel and the entablature above. The hearth features an arched iron insert surrounded by ceramic tiles resembling white bricks.

Double pocketed doors open from the parlor into the stunning dining room, which continues the picture rail, base molding, and wooden floor treatments from the parlor (the beaded board ceilings that were once featured throughout the entire front portion of the home no longer survive outside of the center hall and the parlor, following damage in 1954's Hurricane Hazel). The oblique-facing second half of the fireplace shared with the parlor sits in the northeast corner of the room and invokes the same general design as the one in the parlor with some important distinctions; first, rather than rising all the way to the base of the entablature, the Tuscan order columns suddenly terminate as pedestals just above the mantel line; second, the arched iron hearth insert is surrounded by painted brick instead of tiles. On the west side of the room, a substantial window seat with storage space beneath fills the double bay window.

Passing through the small "center room" that joins the dining room and rear center hall, one finds the east side bedroom. Although the floor is carpeted, this room otherwise continues the picture rail, base molding, and window and door surround details found elsewhere in the front portion of the house, albeit with a curious twist--there is not the lower fixed section of the windows in this room as is found on the north face of the house, so the fluted surround continues to the base molding, terminating in an elongated columnar base not unlike the column bases found on the hearth surrounds in this front portion of the house. On the north wall of this room stands a coal-burning fireplace that once shared a flue with the room on the other side of the wall; its hearth resembles the one in the parlor with two notable differences--the hearth tiles are of a different color, and the columns rise simply to support the mantel, as the mirror and entablature visible in the parlor are absent altogether here. Two closets flank the fireplace (the one to the left once served as a passthrough to the room on the other side of the wall), and a door in the northeast corner of the room opens into the bathroom built at the back of the east end porch.

Like the other first floor rooms in this front section of the house, the northeast room includes the same picture rail, base molding, and window and door surrounds, and its original wooden floors remain exposed. A built-in closet with overbin storage, added in the 1980s, occupies the southwest corner of the room, while the fireplace hearth that originally occupied the south wall has been removed (1980s). A small doorway in the southeast corner of the room leads into the bathroom located at the rear of the east porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

The second floor living space reflects changes made to the interior primarily to save on heating costs in the rest of the house. The original window surrounds and base moldings (identical to those on the first floor) survive in all three bedrooms, and the original fireplace hearths and surrounds remain as well, with the one in the southwest room (above the dining room) being the most ornate of these and featuring a stunning double mantel supported by Tuscan order columns like those found on the other hearth surrounds. In spite of these beautifully preserved details, though, all of the rooms and the hallway have been carpeted (obscuring what must be remarkable wooden floors), and the center hall stairwell space has been enclosed and divided by two doorways--one coming off the center hall staircase, and another immediately to the west opening on the central upper hall (1960s).

The remainder of the house--primarily those spaces located in the rear sections--reflect more modern tastes and offer few of the stunning architectural details and flourishes visible in the front portion of the house, perhaps reflecting the long-term use of these areas as working space to support the social functions of the rooms at the front of the house. Noteworthy exceptions include the gorgeous wainscoting and trim in the first floor library on the east side of the house, as well as the built-in gun cabinet found in this room (1970).

Overall, the John Lawton House is a fine example of a rural, early twentieth century home built by a plantation family making the transition to simpler, pared-down life in a small railroad town. It retains many of the spectacular design features that would have facilitated southern social customs while also embracing--through additions most likely made soon after the construction of the original home--the need for a self-contained, all-encompassing working household maintained by servants and laborers. At the same time, the John Lawton House also reflects the adaptive changes necessary to a home in continuous and varied use throughout the twentieth century, ranging from the redesign of its facade in 1947 to the modification of its interior space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

The John Lawton House in Estill, South Carolina, was originally built as the new “in-town” home of John Lawton (1830-1908), owner of the nearby plantation Jericho in the old community of Lawtonville, and its construction was completed in 1908. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance in architecture. Lawton built the house several years after the construction of the new southbound railroad (later known as the Seaboard Air Line) just two miles to the east of Lawtonville, where Lawton originally had hoped the railroad would run. A new town, Estill, began to percolate around the new railway station, and it was here that Lawton chose to locate his new home for himself, his wife, and the family of his son John Jr. (1863-1933). With no school in the village of Lawtonville, which had never recovered following Sherman’s destruction of the village in February 1865, and the commute to the Estill school judged as too far for John Jr.’s children to travel to and from each day, moving into town seemed to make sense.³

John Lawton, Sr., a veteran of the Civil War who served in the 3rd South Carolina Cavalry, had made a successful career after the war by operating steamboats up and down the Savannah River--most notably the *Katie* and the *Alpha* (the first steel-hulled steamboat to ply the Savannah).⁴ As a result, Lawton maintained intimate business ties with local railroad authorities, who were often his competitors. He also is believed to have been the region’s first produce shipper, and at various times he operated a cotton gin, a fertilizer plant, and a sawmill in the vicinity. Following the family’s relocation to Estill, John Jr. (who had been blinded in a riding accident in 1886) established a general store on the east side of East Railroad Street South, continuing the Lawton family’s prominent role in the Estill community.

The John Lawton House was one of the early homes to be built in the new town of Estill, which was incorporated in 1905, and the home was constructed using local materials transported by wagon from Jericho. With the recent demolition of the oldest surviving home in Estill, the John Lawton House remains an especially significant property for the community. The house was substantially renovated in 1947, thus changing the exterior style from its original classical revival appearance to include colonial revival alterations. The most dramatic of these changes was the removal of the front wraparound porch. Those alterations were made according to plans prepared by John C. Lebey, a prominent architect from Savannah, Georgia, renowned for his ability to transform and preserve old homes.⁵

Curiously, John Lawton, Sr., never inhabited the new house, as he passed away in June 1908 before the house was finished, but his widow and his son’s family did. The family continued to contribute substantially to the new community--the widow of John, Sr. (Elizabeth Stoney Peeples Lawton) donated the land for the

³ For more on the history of Estill, see Hampton County Tricentennial Committee, *Both Sides of the Swamp: Hampton County* (Hampton, SC: Hampton County Historical Society, 1970): 64-69.

⁴ For more on John Lawton, Sr., see Edward P. Lawton, *A Saga of the South* (Ft. Myers Beach, FL: The Island Press, 1965), 97; E.L. Inabinett, *The Lawton Family of Robertville, SC* (Savannah: Evans Printing Co., 1964); Coy K. Johnston, *Two Centuries of Lawtonville Baptists, 1775-1975* (State Printing Company, 1974); and *ibid.*, 171-73.

⁵ For more on Lebey, see Murdock, cited *supra*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

construction of the Baptist Church in Estill.⁶ In addition, in 1913, the house became the venue for one of the twelve annual meetings of the Estill Wednesday Afternoon Book Club (now the Estill Book Club), a private literary club that has met continuously for the past 95 years in this small community.⁷ The house has remained continuously inhabited by John Lawton's descendants since its construction, and since 1939 by his great granddaughter Lawton Clarke O'Cain, who opened her home to travelers as a bed and breakfast from 1984 to 2008. It is a delightful example of an historic small-town southern home that was transformed in an effort to preserve its vitality and usefulness as a grand home. It is a remarkable house that is clearly eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its architectural integrity and its importance at the local level.

⁶ Hampton County TC, 172.

⁷ Will Moredock, "Estill's 'Bookish' Tradition," *Sandlapper* (Spring 2006): 47-50.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Hampton County Tricentennial Committee. *Both Sides of the Swamp: Hampton County*. Hampton, SC: Hampton County Historical Society, 1970.

Inabinett, E.L. *The Lawton Family of Robertville, SC*. Savannah: Evans Printing Co., 1964.

Johnston, Coy K. *Two Centuries of Lawtonville Baptists, 1775-1975*. State Printing Company, 1974.

Lawton, Edward P. *A Saga of the South*. Ft. Myers Beach, FL: The Island Press, 1965.

Moredock, Will. "Estill's 'Bookish' Tradition." *Sandlapper*. Spring 2006: 47-50.

Murdock, Keala. "Architect Left a Legacy." *Savannah Morning News*. Online, <http://oldsavannahnow.com/stories/032802/LOCnewlebey.shtml>. Accessed October 13, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the John Lawton House and associated grounds is indicated by the black line marked "John Lawton House" on parcel #068-04-06-007 on the accompanying Hampton County Tax Map of Estill, South Carolina. The property is delineated by Second Street to the south, Gifford Lane to the west, Third Street to the north, and a flower bed, a line of trees, and a short section of fencing to the east.

Boundary Justification

These are the grounds historically associated with the John Lawton House and include the historic house and one noncontributing outbuilding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 14 John Lawton House
Name of Property
Hampton County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: John Lawton House
Location of Property: 118 Third Street
Estill, SC 29918
Hampton County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: Eric Plaag
Date of Photographs: July 12, 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia

1. N Elevation, oblique view
2. N Elevation, front entrance
3. N Elevation, front entrance detail
4. N Elevation, west porch
5. NE oblique view, east porch
6. E Elevation, east porch with siding detail
7. E Elevation, second section
8. SE oblique view with roof detail and E facade
9. SW oblique view of rear sections
10. W Elevation, front and middle sections
11. Library looking north
12. Dining room hearth detail
13. Dining room looking NW into parlor
14. Dining room pocket doors to parlor, looking NE
15. Parlor hearth
16. Center hall and staircase
17. N front entry and center hall staircase
18. Rear bedroom, front section, with doors to library and center room
19. Hearth detail, rear bedroom, front section
20. E bedroom hearth, second floor
21. Hearth, rear bedroom, second floor