



## 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	4	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	4	<b>Total</b>

### 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

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick / Stucco

walls: Wood

roof: Composition

other:

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## **Narrative Description**

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(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**

The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House, located at 2297 Douglas Road (Highway 541, formerly Brown's Ferry Road), about five miles south of Lancaster in Lancaster County, South Carolina, is one-half mile west of Jones Crossroads.

The ca. 1840 Greek Revival home is a one-and-one-half story heavy timber frame house with weatherboard siding. It features a front-facing gable entry portico with four freestanding wood columns on masonry block bases. The entrance has a nine-light transom and three-light sidelights and a shouldered surround. The house is a double-pile configuration five bays wide by three bays deep. A full-length ca. 1920 shed porch has been enclosed and a 2008 rear kitchen addition that replicates the historic architectural elements of the house.

The home is situated 150 feet from the Douglas Road, on an elevated and manicured lawn of three acres. Typical southern plantings of oak, crepe myrtle, boxwood, maple, camellia, sasanqua, tea olive, magnolia, and osage orange are present. A scuppernong grape arbor is located on its original site on the right front section of the lawn and a small fruit orchard (blueberry, pecan, apple, and pear) is located on the lawn's northwest segment. A fenced and gated courtyard with plantings is attached to the west (left) side of the house.

Concrete walks connect the circular gravel driveway with the portico's flanking wooden steps.

The interior of the house includes original heart pine floors, eleven and a half-foot high ceilings and flat wide trim moldings that surround the windows and paneled doors. The entrance hall includes a U-shaped staircase with a hand-hewn pine banister. All of the first floor rooms exhibit large nine-over-nine windows with original glass. Each of the four first level rooms has brick fireplaces built on elevated field stone. The second floor attic was converted in the 1970s to three bedrooms and a bathroom. Two brick chimneys, one with a fireplace, are present on each side of the second floor. The floor area of the house is approximately 3,600 square feet.

A well house, a 1970s guest house and storage shed, and a 2006 work shed are non-contributing buildings on the property.

### **Setting**

The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House is in an area of early settlement in Lancaster District, South Carolina. The McIlwains and the McDows were among the early groups of Scots-Irish immigrants who came to the area in the mid 1700s. The McIlwains and McDows, as many other early settlers, received early land grants in the area. Andrew McIlwain received a land grant for about 300 acres south and a little east of Lancaster and his son Robert later received a land grant in the same area on the head waters of Rum Creek. Andrew McIlwain and his son Robert, acquired large estates in the Rum Creek area and also in the area of Jones Cross Roads and the old Brown's Ferry Road which went through their property. This old Brown's Ferry Road crossed the Catawba River and ran in an easterly direction toward old Douglas Church. It traversed past the old church continuing to Jones

Cross Roads.<sup>1</sup> The nearby Catawba River served as a means of transportation for farm products to Charleston.

## Description

The Perry-McIlwain-McDow house, a private residence built around 1840, is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival raised cottage plantation house. It is one and one-half stories and is five bays wide, with a central double-leaf entrance of raised panel doors with rectangular transom and sidelights, flanked on either side by two nine-over-nine windows with original glass and louvered shutters.

The house is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding resting on a brick pier foundation. A stucco skirt was added in the 1970s. The roof, originally of cedar shingles, is clad currently with composition shingles and is pierced by two stuccoed, corbel-capped brick chimneys at the roof's ridge. The brick of the foundation piers and chimneys is a soft hand-made variety.

The house has a central pedimented portico with a weatherboard-clad tympanum that features a small six-over-six light, double-hung sash window. The porch's roof is supported by four, freestanding, wood columns on tall, square masonry bases, and shelters a recessed porch deck with unturned balustrade in a rain porch configuration. The columns are basically of the Tuscan order; however, they have elongated necking and there is no full entablature, only a frieze and box cornice. The proportion of column to base is imbalanced as a result of the extension of the square bases sometime after 1966. Evidence on the columns and in early pictures reveals that the masonry bases of sixty inches are twice their original height. The wall surface within the portico is sheathed with flush, horizontal, random-width planks. Wooden stairs extend, in a double-flight pattern, from a porch-level landing within the portico and feature a balustrade identical to that encompassing the porch's deck.

The right (southeast) elevation includes the original structure and a 2008 kitchen ell addition. Photographic evidence from October 1956 shows a set of wooden steps leading from an exterior door near the southeast corner of the right front room to a former driveway. These steps were removed and the door was covered with clapboard siding in the 1960s. Nine-over-nine light shuttered windows are repeated on the right (southeast) elevation. The 2008 kitchen addition was appropriately indented where it joins the original structure and architectural elements replicate those of the original structure. The right (southeast) gabled pediment includes two second floor six-over-six windows with louvered shutters.

The left (northwest) elevation shows three nine-over-nine windows with louvered shutters on the first floor and the second floor duplicates the fenestration of the right (southeast) side second floor. The enclosed rear shed porch is visible in profile along the northwest elevation.

The rear elevation of the house was altered significantly at two times in the home's history. In 1920, the detached kitchen and dining room (connected by a breezeway) were removed from the house. At that time, a nearly full-length screened shed porch, with a roof attached to the rear wall of the house and tucked beneath the main roof's box cornice, was added and a window in the rear right room converted to a door. A kitchen addition (23' x 20') added in 2008 also changed the rear elevation. An original window in the right rear room as well as the exterior clapboard siding were preserved inside an interior wall during the construction of the kitchen. The rear elevation now includes an enclosed

<sup>1</sup> Corcoran, E. Emmons, M.D., *The Family of John Cunningham McDow, Sr. of South Carolina*, Revised Edition, 1990.

porch with nine modern-grid system six-over-six windows, double-leaf glass-paneled entry doors, wooden steps to a brick patio, and a roofline that extends in the same plane from the house's main roofline. The rear façade of the kitchen addition shows an entry door with rectangular transom and sidelights and a small landing and stairs to the brick patio.

The home's interior is a typical four-square with central hall. The central hall connects the front and rear entrances, the latter of which has original, double, raised-panel doors and sidelights. The front rooms are slightly larger than the rear rooms. Ceiling heights are eleven and one-half feet. Wide painted trim surrounds the raised panel doors and windows throughout the house. The open newel staircase extends up the right side of the hall to a landing that measures the full width of the central hall and returns to the second floor along the left side of the hall. An unfinished closet on the landing reveals the home's hand hewn log construction. Flooring throughout the first level is original five-to-six inch wide, one inch thick heart pine boards set with square nails. The flooring in the kitchen addition is reclaimed five inch heart pine boards. With the exception of the kitchen addition, all walls are of horsehair plaster over wood lath. There are four brick fireplaces downstairs built on elevated fieldstone foundations with soft, hand-made brick and mortar hearths. Typical twentieth century alterations include the partition of the left rear room into a bathroom and closet. A window in the left rear room remains intact behind the closet. Only one of the original fireplace mantels remains. The others were removed in the 1970s. Restoration efforts around 1990 included replacement of the mantels and moldings with period details. Original carpenter box locks remain on most of the doors.

Until the 1970s the second floor attic was one large unfinished room with windows in each of the gables, brick chimneys passing through both sides and flooring of random width rough-hewn pine planks. An original fireplace is in the left (westernmost) chimney in the attic. In the mid 1970s the attic door was removed and this space was partitioned into three bedrooms and a bathroom. Knee walls were built to make closet space, new windows were installed, the walls were paneled and the plank floors were carpeted. In 2010, six-over-six sashes were installed in the attic windows. The side rooms have two windows and the front room over the portico has one window.

An early sketch shows a number of outbuildings typical of a working farm that are no longer present. These included a tenant house, a smoke house, a chicken house, a blacksmith house, a hog pen, and a barn, as well as the privy and two wells. A scuppernong arbor remains in its original location. A fruit orchard is now in place on the left rear (northwest) of the lawn. Hurricane Hugo felled many of the large white oaks on the property in September 1989. Oaks and maples have been added to replace them. Non-contributing structures on the property include a well house, a 2006 work shed, a 1970s guest cottage and storage shed.

## 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)

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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1840-1920

### Significant Dates

1840, 1920

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House, located to the south of the city of Lancaster in Lancaster County, South Carolina, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an excellent example of an essentially intact interpretation of a Greek Revival raised cottage with a temple-front classical portico containing a recessed porch with balustrade, in a rain porch configuration. The house retains integrity of architectural details from its ca. 1840 construction. Excellent craftsmanship is exhibited in exterior and interior details. Original construction materials have been preserved.

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

### **Architecture**

The Greek Revival architectural style is demonstrated by many original elements in the Perry-McIlwain-McDow House. Its interpretation in this particular example includes a temple-front portico featuring four essentially Tuscan order columns. The employment of unusually elongated necking and a torus or large half-round mold as the columns' astragal suggests a local craftsman's or builder's interpretation of the order. While the Tuscan was one of the Roman orders rather than the Greek, local builders, craftsmen, and interpreters of pattern books often favored it for its simplicity. Many examples of Greek Revival residences and buildings throughout the nation, and particularly in the rural South, employed both ancient Greek and Roman forms within the same classically-inspired building. The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House, a raised cottage form with temple-front portico, features molded boxed horizontal and raking cornices, a wide board unadorned frieze, and windows and doors with shouldered surrounds - all elements of the Greek Revival; however, it boasts what appears to be a local interpretation of the Tuscan order in its portico. Greek Revival is often an attribution that consists, in many buildings and residences of the mid-to-late antebellum period, of a blending of ancient Greek and Roman, as well as Renaissance period classical forms. Within the portico the front wall of the house is sheathed with flush horizontal random width wide planks. Large double entry doors flanked by a rectangular transom with sidelights form the entrance. The interior plan is a typical foursquare design. Double entry doors with sidelights are repeated at the back entrance and a center hall connects the two entrances. Large nine over nine windows with original glass are present in all of the original first floor rooms.

The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House showcases exceptional materials and craftsmanship. The walls and ceilings are made of horsehair plaster over wood lath. Heart pine construction is exhibited in the flooring, the stairway, the raised panel doors, window and door surrounds, and in one original mantel in the house. Hand-hewn logs were used as floor joists, and were flattened on one side to accommodate nailing of the flooring. The original interior stair treads reveal that they were constructed from century old trees. Exposed timbers bear Roman numeral markings to match timbers. Good evidence of this exists in floor joists and upper level exposed beams. Three of the four solid wood columns of the portico are original. One was replaced in the late 1970s. The chimneys and foundation piers are made of soft hand-made brick, with the chimneys having been constructed on elevated foundations of field stone.

Few raised cottages with columned porticos exist or survive in Lancaster County; however, the rain porch, with its freestanding columns or piers and anterior porch deck arrangement, appears in the case of at least a couple I-houses, namely the Dr. William Columbus Cauthen House, built ca. 1848,

and listed in the National Register on June 28, 1982, and the Adam Ivy House, built ca. 1849-50, and listed in the Register on September 4, 1990. Examples of rain porches survive primarily in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina; however, they are known to exist in all fourteen South Carolina counties (i.e. Lancaster, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Florence, Darlington, Chesterfield, Marion, Dillon, Marion, and Horry) situated to the east of the Wateree and Catawba rivers and north of the Santee River - basically the northeastern quadrant of the state, as well as in the Dutch Fork of Richland, Lexington, and Newberry counties. Some examples survive in North Carolina counties that border the northeastern region of South Carolina. The form and building tradition of the rain porch was exported by South Carolinians migrating and settling in upper and western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi during the antebellum period. In these states the form is often referred to as a "Carolina porch." Well-known Greek Revival raised cottages, but without rain porches, are extant in neighboring Fairfield County to the southwest, in resources such as Hunstanton, a ca. 1850 example with masonry stairs exiting either end of the portico and curving to grade (listed in the National Register on December 6, 1984); in Rural Point, an 1852 example with a single center flight of stairs from the portico (listed in the National Register on February 23, 1972); and finally in Tocaland, from ca. 1854, with its single and divergent set of stairs from the front center of its portico (listed in the National Register on December 6, 1984). All of these examples contain double-leaf entrances with sidelights or lighted surrounds including transoms. To the west, in Chester County community of Rodman, is Cedarleaf, a small Greek Revival raised cottage with classical portico that boasts pier supports rather than columns, a paneled frieze, and a double-leaf with sidelights. It features a central broad stair access, but not a rain porch. Other National Register-listed examples of Greek Revival raised cottages exist farther afield in Richland County, in the Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House (built 1853-59, and listed on March 2, 1979), and the Claudius Scott Cottage, a ca. 1840 structure in Lower Richland County that was listed on March 27, 1986. Still other raised cottages of the mid-to-late antebellum period are found to the southeast of Lancaster County, in the Florence County examples of Bonnie Shade, a ca. 1854 house listed on November 14, 1978, and the Claussen House of ca. 1830, with post-bellum embellishments and a double-flight set of steps exiting from the center of the portico (listed on April 11, 2001). Of these two, Bonnie Shade also features a rain porch. The Perry-McIlwain-McDow House, while it has sustained some minor alterations, is one of few National Register-documented examples in South Carolina of both a Greek Revival raised cottage and a rain porch.

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### **Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

This area was known as the Waxhaw territory of the Catawba lands in the Lancaster District of South Carolina and can be viewed on the 1825 Mills' *Atlas* map of Lancaster District, the 1820 survey having been undertaken by J. Boykin. The McIlwains and the McDows were among the early groups of Scots-Irish immigrants who came to the area in the mid 1700s. The McIlwains and McDows, as many other early settlers, received royal land grants. Andrew McIlwain received a land grant for about 300 acres south and a little east of Lancaster and his son Robert later received a land grant in the same area on the head waters of Rum Creek. Andrew McIlwain and his son Robert, acquired large estates in the Rum Creek area and also in the area of Jones Cross Roads and the old Brown's Ferry Road which went through their property. This old Brown's Ferry Road crossed the Catawba River and ran in an easterly direction toward old Douglas Church. It went on past the old church area continuing to Jones Cross Roads.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*



McDow family members believe the home, which they always referred to as Fairview Farm, was built between 1830 and 1840 by Andrew McIlwain's daughter Mary A. Perry. Tax records show a transfer of the property from H.H. Gooch to W.J. McIlwain in 1880. It is unclear how the property came into Gooch's possession as many records were burned during the Civil War. His daughter, Nancy E. Gooch, married William Josiah McIlwain, a grandson of Andrew McIlwain and nephew of Mary A. Perry. The home was later given by William Josiah McIlwain to his daughter Mary Harriet McIlwain after her marriage in 1879 to John Cunningham McDow. Lancaster County tax records show the property transferred in 1893 from W. J. McIlwain to Mary Harriet McDow. Family members are certain that Mary Harriet McIlwain and John Cunningham McDow occupied the house from the time of their marriage until their deaths in 1935 and 1943 respectively.

Mary Harriet McIlwain, wife of John Cunningham McDow, was born in the Jones Cross Roads section of Lancaster County on December 11, 1856, to Captain William Josiah McIlwain and Nancy Elizabeth Gooch. Captain McIlwain was a captain in the Confederate Army. He owned a large amount of land and property in the Jones Cross Roads area, extending, it is said, almost to Elgin, in Kershaw County. After the war, he did manage to hold on to his land and divide it among his several children. In fact, "Fairview" was a gift---possibly a wedding gift---to "Ma and Daddy John" (Mary Harriet McIlwain and John Cunningham McDow).<sup>3</sup> Mary Harriet McIlwain McDow lived at Fairview Farm until her death on September 9, 1943. She is buried at nearby Douglas Presbyterian Church.

John Cunningham McDow was born in Liberty Hill, South Carolina, on January 13, 1855, to Dr. Thomas Franklin McDow and Isabella Louisa Cunningham, also of Liberty Hill. Louisa Cunningham McDow's father was a wealthy planter and the Cunningham home was burned by Union troops. "Daddy John" attended grammar school in a one-room cabin in Liberty Hill, later used as the town library. Later he attended Col. Asbury Coward's Military School in York, South Carolina. He was also a member of General Wade Hampton's Red Shirts. "Daddy John" spent part of his years as a planter at Fairview Farm, but also spent many years in Charleston, where he sold horses and mules from a stable on Queen Street. Several of his children were born and grew up in Charleston. The family were members of the First Scots Presbyterian Church of Charleston. "Daddy John" spent his very late years at their beloved Fairview Farm near Jones Cross Roads in Lancaster County. He died at Fairview Farms on January 27, 1935, at age eighty of pneumonia, and is also buried at old Douglas Presbyterian Church cemetery."<sup>4</sup>

The McDows also had a home in Charleston on Orange Street. Their children went to school in Charleston and spent their summers at Fairview Farms. Mary Harriet did not like to live at Fairview Farms by herself. During the time that her son William lived in Charleston, another son Alfred and family lived at Fairview Farms with her. Their daughter, Janette McDow Steele, was born at Fairview Farms during that time and she resides less than a half-mile from the home. When William's family returned from Charleston to live in the home, Alfred's family moved out of the home.

William McDow and his family continued to live in the home until 1956 when he sold the home to Mattie (Mrs. Dewitt) Plyler. By that time much of the acreage had been partitioned for sale and only twenty nine acres remained with the home. The Plylers had a home in the town of Lancaster and used the property for pleasure rather than as a residence.

Owners since that time have included William Lambert (1970-1973); W. Cliff Martin (1973-1974); and Fred Mullis (1974-1976). When the property changed ownership to Fred Mullis, only three acres

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 1975 edition.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 1975 edition.

were sold with the home. It was next sold to David H. Lyle in 1976, and in 1985 it passed to his son David H. Lyle, Jr. and his wife Lisa Lyle. They held it for only one year, and sold the home in 1986 to the current owners Kim and Rupert Moredock, who are responsible for most of the preservation and restoration of the home.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### 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 Moredock personal documents  
Name of repository: **Lancaster Co. library and tax office**

### Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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

Corcoran, E. Emmons, M.D. *The Family of John Cunningham McDow, Sr. of South Carolina*, 1975.

Corcoran, E. Emmons, M.D. *The Family of John Cunningham McDow, Sr. of South Carolina*, Revised Edition, 1990.

Gettys, Paul. *Historic Properties of Lancaster County*, Professional Printers, Ltd., 1988.

Lancaster County Deed books referenced on attachment "History of Title McDow Property conveyed by Wm McDow to Mattie A, Plyler."

Lyle, David. Interview by author. July 8, 2010.  
*Mr. Lyle owned the home 1976-1985.*

Sowell, John. Interview by author. August 5, 2010.  
*Mr. Sowell is the nephew of Mrs. Mattie Plyler, owner of the home 1956-1970.*

Steele, Janette McDow. Interview by author. July 8, 2010.  
*Mrs. Steele was born in the house and her grandparents, John Cunningham McDow and Mary Harriet McIlwain McDow resided in the Perry-McIlwain-McDow House from 1879 until their deaths in 1935 and 1943, respectively.*

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 2.98 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	17	520889	3835160
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nomination is shown as a heavy black line marked "Perry-McIlwain-McDow House" on the accompanying Lancaster County Tax Map 102-I , Parcel 27, drawn at a scale of 1"=100'.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the house and its immediate surroundings.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Manuel Moredock and Rupert Moredock (Owners) [with assistance from the SHPO staff]

organization date 26 July 2011

street & number 2297 Douglas Road (803) 320-3234 (cell)

telephone (803) 283-9452 (home)

city or town	Lancaster	state	SC	zip code	29720
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e-mail [rmoredock@comporium.net](mailto:rmoredock@comporium.net)

## 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)

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**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:** Perry-McIlwain-McDow House

**City or Vicinity:** Lancaster vicinity

**County:** Lancaster

**State:** South Carolina

**Photographer:** Kim Manuel Moredock (except \*, by Andrew W. Chandler)

**Date Photographed:** July 2010 (except \*, March 2011)

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 37 Front left oblique
- 2 of 37 Raised panel door with transom and sidelights
- 3 of 37 Porch rail
- 4 of 37 Columns
- 5 of 37 Portico flush horizontal siding, detail
- 6 of 37 Portico flush horizontal siding, oblique
- 7 of 37 Transom detail
- 8 of 37 Left gable end
- 9 of 37 Left gable end with front orientation
- 10 of 37 Right gable end with front orientation
- 11 of 37 Rear before addition (January 2008)
- 12 of 37 Rear
- 13 of 37 Left Rear oblique
- 14 of 37 Chimney
- 15 of 37 House with Scuppernong grape arbor in foreground\*
- 16 of 37 Guest cottage and shed (non-contributing)
- 17 of 37 Shed (non-contributing)
- 18 of 37 Well (non-contributing)\*
- 19 of 37 Front doors (interior)\*
- 20 of 37 Rear doors (interior)
- 21 of 37 Stairs\*
- 22 of 37 Landing closet timbers
- 23 of 37 Mantel\*
- 24 of 37 Interior door
- 25 of 37 Carpenter box lock
- 26 of 37 Dining room fireplace
- 27 of 37 Roman numerals on floor joist
- 28 of 37 Roman numerals ceiling joist
- 29 of 37 Roman numerals on floor joist
- 30 of 37 Upstairs fireplace
- 31 of 37 Well (historic photo, August 1966)
- 32 of 37 Tenant House (historic photo, August 1966)
- 33 of 37 Right side exterior doors and stairs, garage in rear (historic photo, October 1956)
- 34 of 37 Right side door and stairs, removed (historic photo, August 1966)
- 35 of 37 Shed roof porch (historic photo, March 1958)
- 36 of 37 Stone wall in front (historic photo, April 1957)
- 37 of 37 Barn in rear (historic photo, April 1957)