

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 Efird's Department Store
other names/site number Lourie's Department Store

2. Location

street & number 1601 Main Street not for publication
city or town Columbia vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 042 zip code 29201

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 X local

Signature of certifying official Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

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)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

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)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Department Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Department Store
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick
walls: Brick

roof: Synthetics
other: Metal
Glass
Wood

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 Efird's Department Store building at 1601 Main Street survives as a significant example of early twentieth century commercial architecture in downtown Columbia, South Carolina. Situated at the intersection of Main and Taylor streets, this rectangular, three-story masonry building is located at the historic commercial center of the capital city from the nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. Only four years after the Efird's Company arrived in Columbia it undertook a comprehensive rehabilitation of the ca. 1870 building in which it had established its store. The 1919 project resulted in both structural and aesthetic changes including the addition of a third story and the installation of a new brick façade and store entrances.

Narrative Description

Overview

Constructed ca. 1870, Efird's Department Store occupied the building in 1915. Efird's renovated and expanded the store and remodeled the exterior in 1919, establishing the appearance it would have for the remainder of Efird's occupation which ended in 1958. Lourie's clothing store later made changes that concealed the historic appearance of the façade. These changes were partially reversed in 1997 when Lourie's re-exposed the historic brick and historic windows on the upper façade. Lourie's closed in 2008. Between 2009 and 2010, the former Efird's department store building underwent a comprehensive rehabilitation to adapt it for re-use as a branch of the Mast General Store company. This effort involved the restoration of historic features of the building as well as rehabilitation of the upper floors for rental residential use.

East (Main) Elevation

Fronting Main Street, the building's eastern façade serves as the property's primary elevation. In keeping with its Efird's-era 1919-1958 appearance this aspect features a double storefront appearance within its first floor. Plate-glass display windows flank recessed dual building entrances featuring dual doors comprised of single-paned glass and stained oak. The threshold of each set of doors features a tiled store nameplate. Tiles uncovered during rehabilitation in front of the northern set of doors spell the word "EFIRD'S" in one-inch by one-inch khaki and red-brown tiles. A green border in one-inch by one-inch tiles was added during the rehabilitation process to accentuate this historic feature. A 21st-century counterpart was added in front of the southern set of doors with the word "MAST" (representing the 2011 occupant Mast General Store) rendered in red-brown and khaki tiles with a green tile border.

Above the entrance doors projects a pressed tin and copper L-shaped awning attached to the façade with steel turnbuckles bolted to mounting plates. This awning was installed in 2011 and replaces a historic awning that was removed some time after Efird's closed. The design of this awning is based on the design of the historic awning. Egg and dart molding and a stylized shell design adorn its frieze. This awning bisects a run of small transom windows located above the storefront windows. Hanging from the awning is a small metal "Mast General Store" sign in the style of signs of the 1920s era.

The second and third stories of the principal elevation each contain five bays of windows. Moving from left to right (south to north) the first four bays feature paired 1-over-1 light windows, while the fifth bay has a single 1-over-1 light window. Suspended between the second and third bays and spanning two stories is the building's main sign rendered in stylized metal. Keystones and cornerstones of yellow wire-cut brick adorn each of the

windows in the first four bays, whereas the fifth bay's windows only have cornerstones. Within the third bay a concrete entablature inscribed "19 Efird – Bro's 15," denoting the date of the company's arrival in Columbia, lies within the façade's parapet. Flanking this element are decorative diamond motifs featuring a red-center brick surrounded by concrete sides.

South Elevation

The south, or Taylor Street, elevation continues the storefront from the east (Main Street) elevation for the first four bays. The fenestration on the second and third stories repeat that of the elevation on Main Street. The storefront L-shaped pressed tin and copper awning wraps from the eastern façade onto the southern façade, shielding the elevation's plateglass display windows. As in the Main Street elevation, the principal section of the Taylor Street side contains four decorative diamond motifs within its parapet, which crowns two stories, both featuring 1-over-1 light windows.

Moving westward from atop these primary bays the roof line shifts down slightly connoting the secondary importance of the bays to follow. The small display window, located within the ground floor, is covered with a green cloth awning. A glass and metal door flanked by two modern art deco lantern-style light fixtures and covered with a green cloth awning provides an entrance to the "Lofts at Lourie's", the collective name for the twenty-eight apartment units located on the building's second and third floors. After having been bricked in since 1958, sixteen window bays were re-opened in 2011 after having been bricked-in since 1958. One-over-one light windows were installed in these re-opened bays. Four square, painted metal gutters run down the building's side at uneven intervals. A large rectangular metal sign hangs vertically along the second and third stories at the building's westernmost edge.

North Elevation

Over one-half of the building's north elevation is obscured, as it shares a common wall with the neighboring building at 1607 Main Street. However, the unobscured westernmost portion of the façade was modified through the addition in 2011 of an aluminum and glass two-story tower enclosing an entrance and elevator shaft for primary access to the "Lofts at Lourie's." Immediately to the west of this feature stands a set of oak double doors, added as part of the 2011 rehabilitation to create another entrance to Mast General Store. A miniature version of the company sign that hangs from the eastern façade's awning is repeated here above the entrance. To the west of the entrance, square metal gutters, of the variety found on the south elevation, are repeated. The second and third stories feature four bays of contemporary 1-over-1 light windows.

West Elevation

Over one-half of the building's west elevation is obscured by the common wall it shares with 1117 Taylor Street. The faint outlines of windows that are now bricked in are visible on the second and third stories. The top of the façade features a stepped parapet.

Interior

During the course of the rehabilitation of the Efird's Department Store building historic elements representative of its period of significance (1919-1958) were retained and, where necessary, used to inform restoration of elements and sensitive new construction. Within the building's first floor, or main level, removal of a mid-twentieth century dropped ceiling revealed original painted pressed tin ceilings. Previously concealed hardwood floors were re-exposed and stripped of later finishes to arrive at a natural, rustic finish typical of other Mast General Stores. The building's first and second floors retain pressed-tin ceilings and hardwood floors that date to the time of Efird's occupancy. Near the front (eastern) entrance, a dual central staircase has been installed leading to the building's basement where further retail space was established where once storage was located historically. Chamfered wood columns that also date to Efird's have been retained as well. Both columns and ceilings remain one story above; however, on the building's third story only columns are present.

Historic Evolution

The building that came to house Efird's department store in 1915 had had a diverse history within Columbia's Main Street for over forty years. Built between 1869 and 1872, the property started out as a two-story masonry building like many other commercial buildings within the primary financial district. Occupants prior to the Efird brothers included grocers, cobblers, undertakers, tailors and restaurateurs.¹ At that time the building held two addresses, respective of its two storefronts, identified as 1601 and 1603 Main Street. When Efird's opened in 1915, the building came to feature one long storefront and the address changed to simply 1601 Main Street.

Within only four years after arriving in Columbia, the Efird brother's enterprise enjoyed enough success to merit a major rehabilitation of its now-decades old facility. Citing a desire to expand to fit in more racks of ready-to-wear clothing, the Efirds undertook major changes to the building in 1919, constructing a 100-foot rear addition and adding a third floor. These changes enabled the store to better compete with nearby department stores, such as Tapp's and Mimnaugh's, both of which soon followed suit with expansions of their own. Efird's proudly announced its changes in large ads run within the *Columbia Record* and *The State*, proclaiming that "walls are being torn down" and "business was never any better."² The new additions gave the store more room to display its goods and introduced a modern commercial façade to Main Street.

From this work came the building seen largely today. Perhaps the most notable change to come from the expansion was the installation of yellow, wire-cut brick, whose striated faces contrasted sharply with the Reconstruction-era facades that over a generation of patrons had come to associate with the building. At this time, doubtless another change included the replacement of most likely 9-over-9 or 6-over-6 light windows, found within the first and second stories, with the 1-over-1 light configuration windows installed within the property's new third story. Finally, the renovation of the building's storefront included the installation of decorative mosaic tile spelling out "Efirds" and replacement of earlier window configurations with plate glass.

Significant changes to the building's façade continued when first Belk (another regional department store) and then Lourie's clothing store took over the space. By late 1958, the same year Belk bought the property, the windows on both the east (Main Street) and south (Taylor Street) elevations had been completely bricked in. After Lourie's purchased the building in 1960, the company installed a wrap-around false front on the main façade along Main and Taylor streets, ca. 1965, consisting of a set of solid, light-colored panels. By the 1970s, the building's flat awning had been replaced with a tapered shed canvas awning. The last significant change to the building during the Lourie's era came in 1997, when the store removed the false front, opened up several of the previously bricked-in window openings, and put replacement 1-over-1 windows in that section. This final round of changes served to partially return the building to its appearance when it was Efird's Department Store.

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Columbia, South Carolina 1884-1919, <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>.

² *Columbia Record*, 24 June 1919. *The State*, 27 June 1919, 9.

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)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1919-1958

Significant Dates

1919

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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)

The period of significance begins in 1919 when Efird's expanded and altered the building, ends in 1958 when Efird's ceased operations at this location, and includes the years that Efird's was one of the leading retail businesses on Columbia's Main Street.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Efird's Department Store building is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of Commerce. Between 1919 and 1958, Efird's Department Store was one of the most significant stores in downtown Columbia, notable for its introduction of the one-price cash store concept to the city. As one of the earliest and most successful department stores on Main Street, Efird's set the tone for the downtown shopping experience that generations of Columbia shoppers experienced from the early to mid-twentieth century.

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

Commerce:

Efird's began in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1907 when Hugh Efird purchased the Charlotte Mercantile Company, a dry goods store commonly known as the Bee Hive. Shortly after Hugh convinced his brother Joseph to work for him, the two Efirds and a third brother Edmund Lilly bought a controlling interest in the company, renaming it the Efird Department Store to reflect their ownership. Expansion throughout both Carolinas soon followed, making Efird's one of the largest department stores in the United States during the early twentieth century. Additional stores in Virginia eventually brought the company's total number of stores to more than 50.³

When the Efird brothers chose to open a store in Columbia in 1915, they made sure to create a space that would meet their standards. The building they selected, known at the time as 1601 and 1603 Main Street, had most recently been occupied by Miller's Meat Market and Lawton-Van-Ners Hardware Company.⁴ The Efird brothers combined the two separate utilitarian storerooms at each storefront into one large display room, with more display space on the second floor that had been newly connected to the first with a central staircase. Boasting 21,000 square feet of floor space, the building housed an array of domestic goods within one store. Based on period newspaper advertisements from *The Columbia Record* and *The State*, the first floor featured silks, dress goods, dry goods, piece goods, hose, men's and boy's clothing and home furnishings. Women's ready-to-wear clothing, muslin underwear, corsets and rugs could be found on the second floor, as well as fitting rooms and a workroom for employees. These goods were arranged in an aesthetically pleasing manner, with "handsome cabinets" complementing the building's new mahogany woodwork.

These efforts did not escape Columbians' notice, as one reporter wrote that, "so much work has been done on the store rooms that are to be occupied by this company in Columbia that one would not recognize them as the same. The latest type of show window has been placed on the Main Street front."⁵ Advertisements frequently boasted of Efird's as "Columbia's Greatest Department Store," emphasizing the slogan of "One price to all."⁶ This statement referred to the idea of the one-price cash store, moving away from the store-specific credit policies used by most traditional general stores. This shift in business models reflected Efird's primary locations in growing urban areas. The combination of growth in the urban upper-class throughout the South, as well as a

³ Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, "Survey and Research Report Withers-Efird House," www.cmhpf.org/surveys&rwithersefird.htm.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Columbia, South Carolina 1884-1919, <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>.

⁵ "Efirds to Open Seventh Place," *The State*, September 15, 1916, 5.

⁶ *Ibid.* and "Efirds Buy Stores Heretofore Rented," *The State*, November 16, 1916, 1 and 12.

nationwide retail boom, resulted in the development of specialized department stores.⁷ The Efird's Company also participated in the new chain-store practice of buying goods wholesale to ensure low prices for customers. This strategy was featured prominently in both advertising campaigns against major competitor Belk, as well as in newspaper articles, such as a 1918 article in *The State* that spotlighted the store's importance in Columbia.⁸

By 1930, Columbia's stores had an impressive 500,000 potential customers in the trading area. Of the city's 803 retail establishments, there were five department stores, as well as fifty-eight businesses that focused exclusively on clothing and apparel.⁹ As one of the first department stores in downtown, Efird's enjoyed a prominent position at the corner of Taylor and Main streets, serving as an anchor with nearby national rivals Belk, J. C. Penney, and Sears Roebuck, as well as local competitors Tapps and Mimnaughs. From 1915 to 1958, the period of Efird's tenure in Columbia, more than twenty-five department stores operated in the downtown area, with only a handful not being located on Main Street.¹⁰ Efird's was one of the few that lasted for more than four decades, perhaps buoyed by its expanded selection. By 1940, the store featured a beauty salon and a library, and 1953 saw the addition of an art shop. An ad in the 1953 Columbia city directory touted the store's thirty-eight years downtown, likening its storefront windows to the "face of a long-established friend" that embodied "faith in the ideals and leadership of Columbia."¹¹

Ultimately, increased competition from suburban shopping malls and bigger chains proved too much for the Efird's Company to overcome. Disinterested in competing in the changing marketplace, the children of the original Efird brothers decided to sell their stores to their biggest regional competitor, Belk. When Efird's closed its doors in 1958, the building's department store history did not disappear, as first Belk (with a short-lived "annex" location) and then Lourie's, an upscale men's clothier, became the building's new tenants, continuing the tradition of downtown department store shopping.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Prior to the Efird brothers purchasing the property in 1915, the building was a two-story brick building that had housed a variety of occupants, including grocers, cobblers, undertakers, tailors, and restaurateurs.¹² The building's initial ca. 1870 appearance featured split storefronts for multiple commercial occupants, with addresses known at that time as 146 and 148 Richardson Street. The second story was used for residential tenants. By 1884, a grocer and a clothier had opened shop at 146 and 148, respectively. In 1888, the new addresses of 158 and 160 Richardson Street housed a grocer (C. H. Baldwin and Son) and a boot and shoe store. Within the next decade, these businesses saw their addresses change yet again to 1601 and 1603-1608 Richardson, which was soon to become known as Main Street. By 1904, the second story's use had shifted from permanent living spaces to a boarding house for more transient residents. A hardware store had opened in the 1603 Main Street storefront by 1910, one of the last tenant changes before the Efird's Company bought the building in 1915.

⁷ For further context, see Bethany Moreton, *To Serve God and Wal-Mart: The Making of Christian Free Enterprise* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2009), 6-23.

⁸ "Efirds Are Kings of Business Here," *The State*, November 28, 1918, 9.

⁹ John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 337.

¹⁰ Columbia City Directories, 1919-1958, available at the Walker Local History Room, Richland County Public Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

¹¹ 1953 Columbia City Directory, p. 102. Available at the Walker Local History Room.

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Columbia, South Carolina 1884-1919, <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>

Following the sale of the building to Belk in 1958, an “annex” location of the rival department store operated at the property for one year. In 1960, brothers Sol and Mick Lourie moved their own department store into the building from 1437 Main Street, taking advantage of a corner location and significantly more square-footage and floor space. Started by the Lourie brothers’ Jewish immigrant father, Lourie’s Department Store thrived on the goodwill of loyal customers, many of whom were prominent in local and state politics and business. Lourie’s tenancy saw slight changes to the building’s goods, now focused almost exclusively on men’s clothing, and significant changes to its exterior appearance, including the addition of a false front, the covering-over of upper-story windows, and the replacement of a flat awning with a tapered shed canvas awning. Most of these changes were reversed in 1997, when Lourie’s removed the false front, and replaced many of the once-covered windows. The store remained open until 2008, by which time the third generation of the Lourie family had operated the business.¹³

In 2011, the first floor of Efird’s was rehabilitated for use as the eighth and newest franchise of the Mast General Store chain. The store, with locations in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, specializes in clothing, toys, candy, and home décor, seeking to recreate the experience of early twentieth-century general stores in a historic downtown environment. Consistent with its approach in its previous stores, Mast sought out and undertook a sensitive rehabilitation of a historic property. The Mast General Store rehabilitation of Efird’s involved reversing many mid-twentieth century changes and restoring aspects of the building not seen since the Efird’s era. The second and third floors were rehabilitated at the same time to create twenty-eight apartment units, known collectively as Lofts at Lourie’s and operated by Capital Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (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: Historic Columbia Foundation

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, “Survey and Research Report Withers-Efird House,” www.cmhpf.org/surveys&rwithersefird.htm.

Columbia City Directories, 1919-1958, available at the Walker Local History Room, Richland County Public Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

Columbia Record (Columbia, S.C.), June 24, 1919.

“Efirds Are Kings of Business Here,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), November 28, 1918, p. 9.

“Efirds Buy Stores Heretofore Rented,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), November 16, 1916, pp. 1 and 12.

“Efirds To Open Seventh Place,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), September 15, 1916, pp. 5.

¹³ See Karen Tannenbaum, *The Louries of South Carolina*. Columbia, S.C.: Karen Tannenbaum, 1991.

Moore, John Hammond. *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.

Moreton, Bethany. *To Serve God and Wal-Mart: The Making of Christian Free Enterprise*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2009.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Columbia, South Carolina 1884-1919, available online at <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>.

The State (Columbia, S.C.), June 27, 1919.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1.0 acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

1	<u>17</u>	<u>496658</u>	<u>3762686</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of Efird's Department Store is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map at a scale of 1 inch equals 60 feet.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary of the nominated area is the footprint of the building and includes the entirety of the parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Bush, Curatorial Assistant

organization Historic Columbia Foundation date 9 August 2012

street & number 1601 Richland Street telephone 620.388.2232

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29201

e-mail rebush.ks@gmail.com

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: Efird's Department Store

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Rebecca Bush

Date Photographed: November 10, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 15:** East (Main Street) elevation
- 2 of 15:** Southeast oblique
- 3 of 15:** Detail of east (Main Street) elevation
- 4 of 15:** Detail of "Efird's" entablature
- 5 of 15:** Detail of east (Main Street) storefront
- 6 of 15:** Detail of north entrance on east (Main Street) storefront
- 7 of 15:** Detail of south entrance on east (Main Street) storefront
- 8 of 15:** South (Taylor Street) elevation
- 9 of 15:** South (Taylor Street) elevation
- 10 of 15:** Detail of south (Taylor Street) awning
- 11 of 15:** North and west elevations
- 12 of 15:** North elevation
- 13 of 15:** Detail of north elevation
- 14 of 15:** North entrance (Mast General Store)
- 15 of 15:** Interior, looking from Main Street entrance

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.