

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 Fowler, William Dixon, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 5885 Highway 215 not for publication

city or town Pauline vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Spartanburg code 083 29374

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	
2	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	2	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

N/A

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)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick

walls: Wood

Weatherboard

roof: Asphalt

other: Concrete

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 William Dixon Fowler House is located in Glenn Springs, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The property is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of South Carolina Highway 150 and South Carolina Highway 215 approximately 100 feet from the road approximately one-half mile northeast of the National Register-listed Glenn Springs Historic District. A circular driveway accessing the property is located to the north of the house.

Narrative Description

The William Dixon Fowler House is a one-and-one-half story house constructed ca. 1901 and set on a two-acre property shaded by maturing magnolia, oak, cedar, and other trees, along with manicured shrubs, and flowering plants. The paved driveway, lined with boxwoods, leads to the backyard area. The backyard includes a contributing Smoke House (ca. 1901) with a gable-front, v-crimp metal roof and wide flushboard siding. There are two non-contributing outbuildings in the back yard: a shed with vertical metal siding (ca. 1975), and a detached three-car garage was added by the current owners in 1990.

The façade of this one-and-one-half story Queen Anne style residence faces northwest. There is a centrally located polygonal tower or cupola on the front roof slope above the main entry door with bell cast roof. It contains three window openings—the central one a single-leaf, double-hung window flanked by smaller twelve-light fixed-sash windows on the canted facets of the cupola. The cupola is flanked by a small gable dormer window to the north and a large front-facing gable wing on the south. The shallow gable wing projects above a bay window on the main floor. The gable end is clad in staggered (imbricated) wooden shingles and contains a set of double-hung sash windows. The small dormer contains a single twenty-light, fixed-sash window. The house's gables feature deep vergeboards with curved or eased lower corners. At one time the gables may have contained additional spindle or cutwork; however, it is unlikely given the depth of the vergeboards. A metal finial decorated the top of the cupola but has been removed by the current owners with possible plans to replace it in the near future. The front of the house features a full-width open front porch with turned balusters. The porch wraps around the south side of the house and terminates in a door accessing a cross gable wing. On the north side of the house, it extends into a porte cochere over the driveway. The porch roof is supported by a simple entablature with depressed arched spandrels resting on Doric order columns in groups of two and three, set on paneled wood pedestals. Spandrels are adorned with either rondelles, square, or rectangular wood medallions. The porch roof, originally clad with tin shingles, has recently been updated to asphalt

shingles. Two brick chimneys rise on the southern and northern roof slopes and served seven fireplaces. The truncated hipped roof is topped with roof balustrade pierced with circular cutouts.

The southwestern elevation contains a second shallow projecting gable wing that interrupts the wrap-around porch which continues to the south corner of the home. The gable end is decorated with staggered (imbricated) wooden shingles and contains a set of single-pane double hung sash windows. On the first floor level the gable wing contains a tripartite double-hung sash window configuration with entry doors leading onto the porch on its northwestern façade and southeastern elevation.

The southeastern elevation consists of a full gable wing flanked by the two rear porches. There are two two-over-two double-hung sash windows on the first floor and a rectangular attic vent in the gable end. On the southeastern roof slope just to the right of the gable end is a gable dormer containing a single double-hung sash window and staggered (imbricated) wood shingle detailing. This gable dormer sits directly above the rear entry door. The rear entry, which accesses the kitchen is topped with a single pane transom window. There is a double hung sash to the right of the rear entry door. A new, six-over-six window has been added above this window on the second floor just above where the porch roof intersects the exterior wall.

The northeast elevation contains a third shallow projecting gable wing, also projecting above a bay window on the main floor. The gable end is decorated with staggered (imbricated) wood shingles and contains a set of one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The southern end of the elevation has a small stained glass window that corresponds to an interior bathroom space. The northern end of the elevation contains a portion of the front porch as well as a porte cochere which is supported with paired Doric order columns resting on rectangular brick piers.

The exterior walls of the house are clad in weatherboard and are painted white. Each gable end features sawtooth wooden shingles. The truncated hipped roof is steeply pitched and irregular with wooden roof balustrade and four cross-gables, one front-facing (on the northwest façade), two side-facing (on the southwest and northeast elevations) and one rear-facing (on the southeast elevation) all asymmetrically placed on their respective elevations. Originally the roof was clad in wooden shingles but has been updated with asphalt shingles. Both the front and rear porches have beaded board ceilings, while the porch floors on the façade and the rear porch on the south corner retain the original tongue and groove, the screened porch floor (on the north corner) has been replaced with twelve-inch ceramic tile. The foundation, originally open supported with brick piers, was enclosed with concrete block ca. 1950.

Upon entering the ten-room home, to the left of the central hall is the library which includes some of the original furniture placed in the house by the Fowler family. The large Steinway & Sons rosewood square grand piano was purchased out of Charleston, South Carolina by Mr. Fowler for his wife, Nancy Holland Fowler, shortly after the house was built. To the right of the central hall is the parlor. Large paneled pocket doors are used to separate or open these rooms when needed. A wooden staircase with paneled and finialed newell is located in the hallway and leads to three additional bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs. The upstairs bathroom was originally attic space but has since been remodeled into a full size bathroom to accommodate modern tastes and amenities. There is one bedroom downstairs adjacent to the library and it is the only bedroom with beaded board ceilings. The home has the original dark stained woodwork with three-inch wide tongue and groove pine flooring throughout. The intricately carved mantelpieces have all the hallmarks of their era, from beveled mirrored overmantel and shelves, to a mantelshelf and decorative tile surround. Seven fireplaces were originally used to heat the 2800 square foot house. Three of these fireplaces are still faced with their original colored tile surrounds. Modern heating and air-conditioning was installed by the current owners ca. 1970. Gas logs were inserted in the parlor fireplace ca. 1983 for added warmth.

Windows in some of the rooms have decorative underpanel woodwork that extends to the floor. The interior doors are six-panel pine and most are topped with transoms. The formal dining room features a built-in china

cabinet and chandelier. The chandelier was installed by the current owners and replaced a single drop down light bulb and string. All of the exterior doors are original with the original hardware except the back hall exit

door. The kitchen has the original walk-in pantry and high wainscoting along the walls. The butler's pantry was originally located between the formal dining room and kitchen but has been remodeled to enlarge this area. The walls in the entire house are made of horse hair plaster. The ceilings on the lower level of the home are twelve feet high while those on the upper level are ten feet high.

Although alterations have taken place to the house throughout the years, the historic integrity has not been compromised.

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)

_____ within the past 50 years.

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

ca. 1901

Architect/Builder

Barber, George F.

Fowler, William Dixon

Significant Dates

ca. 1901

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for the William Dixon Fowler House is the date of the construction of the house in ca. 1901. Later alterations to the home have not had a significant impact on the architecture or design of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The William Dixon Fowler House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of late Queen Anne style architecture in rural Spartanburg County and upstate South Carolina. Queen Anne architectural design is characterized by the steeply pitched roof, asymmetrical design features, front facing gable dormer window, the shingled tower and railed roof ballustrade found on nineteenth-century North American houses. The central placement of the shingled tower in the overall design composition of the Fowler House and the classical elements of the porch and interior hint at the transitional character of the late Queen Anne toward the Classical Revival. Additional features include the wrapped porch, single paned, double hung windows and imbricated wood shingle siding. The interior of the home displays additional late Queen Anne characteristics including fireplaces with detailed mantels, transom windows atop the doors, and dark stained woodwork throughout the house.

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

Architecture

The William Dixon Fowler House is nominated under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in Spartanburg County and the upcountry region of South Carolina.

This two-story house was constructed ca. 1901 by William Dixon Fowler. Queen Anne architectural design is reflected in the steeply-pitched roof, asymmetrical design features, front-facing gable dormer window, the shingled tower, and railed roof balustrade found on nineteenth-century North American houses. The interior of the home displays additional late Victorian period characteristics, which include fireplaces with detailed mantels, transom windows atop the doors, and original dark stained woodwork throughout the house.

Family tradition states that William Dixon Fowler built the house himself with help from friends and family. The house appears to follow one of the many house patterns by architect George F. Barber (1854-1915). Barber had thousands of his designs built throughout North America. It is estimated that Barber was responsible for approximately 20,000 sets of house plans over a twenty-five-year career.¹

George F. Barber's architectural practice began in Dekalb, Illinois, but the majority of his work was done out of Knoxville, Tennessee, from ca. 1888 until ca. 1913. Barber's designs were built in every state of the union during those years, and several homes were even built in Canada and overseas. Barber was able to achieve this by advertising and selling pattern books that contained sketches and floor plans of his designs. He published many different pattern books, some of which had several editions. In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, people considering building a house would often purchase pattern books to become better acquainted with the building process and to see what was available for home designs. It was also quite common for local residents to become Barber clients through word-of-mouth after witnessing a Barber design being built or perhaps even a completed house nearby. It is possible that the house three doors away from the William Dixon Fowler House is a Barber design as well but there is no definite proof that Barber designed it. This house, which belonged to Fowler's son, was also built by Fowler. The house next door to the William Dixon Fowler House was also built by Fowler for his daughter, but its designer is also unknown.²

Barber's early designs were based on the Americanized Queen Anne style that dominated the 1880s, and favored a mixture of building materials—shaped wood shingles; novelty wood siding placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally; prominent brick chimneys and foundations; a plethora of lathe-turned and sawn wooden brackets, and other ornamentation. Multiple gables, conical-roofed corner turrets, towers and oriels, hexagonal end porches, and sprawling verandas were hallmarks of his designs, and second-story corner balconies were among his favorite details.³

The William Dixon Fowler House bears a striking resemblance to one of Barber's published designs, one that appeared in his pattern book entitled *Modern Dwellings, A Book of Practical Designs and Information For Those Who Wish to Build or Beautify Their Homes*, which had its first edition published in 1898. The William Dixon Fowler house appears to be based on design number 36E in the third edition of this book, which was published in 1901, and indications are that this design had been constructed in "every state in the union" and was a popular design for turn of the century Barber clients.⁴ Differences in the two are few, but the Fowler house does reveal a small diversion from the original Barber plan. Most striking is the fact that the Fowler house and the plan are mirror images of one another. The Fowler house lacks some of the roof cresting details that are evident in the illustration and William Dixon Fowler added other details such as the porte cochere on the north corner and a second chimney.

¹ Chris DiMattei, "Patterns, Postage, Plans & Palaces," *Victorian Homes* (April 2011), 45-55; M. Ruth Little, "Barber, George F (1854-1915)", *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary* [Website hosted and maintained by North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, N.C.], <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/> (accessed November 2, 2011).

² Michael Tomlan, Introduction to *George F. Barber's Victorian Cottage Architecture: An American Catalog of Designs, 1891* (Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2004), pp. v-xvi.

³ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "George Barber Architecture in Knoxville, Tennessee," Old House Online [Website of *The Old-House Journal* and *Old-House Interiors*], <http://www.oldhouseonline.com/george-barbers-knoxville-houses/> (accessed 2 November 2011).

⁴ George F. Barber and Company, Architects, *Modern Dwellings: A Book of Practical Designs and Plans* (1901; Reprint Edition, Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 2008), 154.

The William Dixon Fowler House is almost identical to the Sitgreaves House in Laurens, South Carolina, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. The Sitgreaves House is a Queen Anne-style house built ca. 1907, with essentially the same plan and decorative features as the William Dixon Fowler House. The Sitgreaves House is not attributed to any architect, but appears to reflect the same Barber plan that matches the Fowler House. Barber is also credited with the ca. 1896 John Calvin Owings House in Laurens, South Carolina, listed in the National Register on February 12, 1978, and a contributing property in the Laurens Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1986. The Owings House is a larger and more elaborate Queen Anne design.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

William Dixon Fowler (1844-1922) was born in Laurens County, South Carolina. He enlisted in the Confederate army in July 1862, as a soldier in Company E., James' Battalion (3rd South Carolina Battalion). He was captured at Cedar Run but escaped, was severely wounded at Chickamauga, was slightly wounded at Knoxville, and was dangerously wounded at Spotsylvania. His battalion was partly or wholly engaged in all the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 to 1865. By the close of the war, Fowler was listed as an orderly sergeant.⁵ During his later years he farmed and eventually became blind as a result of his war wounds.

After the Civil War, William Dixon Fowler went on to become a well-respected citizen and prominent business man of Spartanburg County. He built a railway system in the city of Spartanburg in 1891, the Spartanburg, Clifton, and Glendale Company, which operated for a number of years with Fowler as its secretary. He attempted to receive clearance to cross other railroads' tracks from the state railroad commissioners in Columbia, but eventually failed and was unable to complete the railway line.⁶ He also operated a planing mill and was involved in a hardware and lumber business in the city. Fowler had four children with his wife Nannie H. Davis Fowler (1845-1942). He owned 400 acres in Glenn Springs at one time.⁷ He built houses of similar architectural design as his own home for his children when they started their own families. These houses remain extant. Fowler was one in a series of owners of the Glenn Springs Hotel (built ca. 1838) which was a major tourist attraction in the area.⁸ Visitors came to stay at the hotel and drink the waters that was said to heal almost any illness. The hotel closed during the Great Depression and was destroyed by fire in 1941.

The William Dixon Fowler House, constructed ca. 1901, reflects the wealth and success that Fowler attained later in life. The Queen Anne architectural style became popular in South Carolina after the widespread construction of railroads and was the preferred architectural style of South Carolina's wealthy at the turn of the twentieth century. The intricate styling of the Queen Anne homes made them desirable as a means of displaying their wealth. The sprawling floorplans and elaborate detailing was a reflection of the mass production of milled lumber that had previously been unavailable. This milled lumber allowed builders to transition into balloon-frame construction methods resulting in large, airy floorplans and elaborate interior and exterior detailing. The access that train travel provided to rural South Carolinians made it possible for them to experience the latest trends in construction and design. More importantly, however, it allowed for the transport of milled lumber and wooden architectural detailing to rural areas. Access to lumberyards allowed rural residents to embellish, expand and even construct their homes in the latest styles and trends. A majority of homes constructed in what is considered "high-style" Queen Anne are located in towns and are very rarely found in the rural areas of the state where it was often more economical to "spruce up" a home with the latest detailing rather than rebuild. In fact, the twenty-five homes in South Carolina known to be George F. Barber designs are all located in small towns, and most of them were built between 1896 and 1898. If the William

⁵ Confederate Veterans' Edition, *Spartanburg Herald* (Spartanburg, S.C.), August 17, 1910.

⁶ Correspondence in *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners for the State of South Carolina*, 1893 (Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1893).

⁷ Spartanburg County Deeds, Deed Book PP, Page 252, Spartanburg County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Spartanburg County Courthouse, Spartanburg, S.C.

⁸ "W.D. Fowler Dead at Glenn Springs," *Spartanburg Herald* (Spartanburg, S.C.), 6 June 1922, 5.

Dixon Fowler House is indeed a Barber design, it would be one of only three in the state presently identified as having been built after the turn of the twentieth century. At a cost of between \$2,400 and \$2,600, it was also among the least expensive Barber designs in the state.⁹ Most were constructed in Laurens, Union, Greenwood and Spartanburg areas, counties that are in close proximity to one another.

Steeply pitched roofs with irregular floor plans characterize the style as does a dominant front facing gable, decorative shingles, and decorative detailing along the porch. There are several distinct types of ornamentation that can be found on Queen Anne homes including spindlework detailing and turned columns along the porch, classical columns grouped together in twos or threes, and half timbering in the gables.¹⁰ This architectural style is very distinct and is usually found in urban areas where there was a concentration of wealth and high style homes. In rural areas classic examples of the Queen Anne style are only occasionally found; however, in rural South Carolina it is more common to find vernacular adaptations of the style.

Each example of vernacular Queen Anne architecture in rural South Carolina displays different elements of style; however, these homes begin with the same basic core shape and differ only in the type and placement of stylistic elements. Vernacular Queen Anne homes, unlike their high-style counterparts, were constructed to serve practical functions and most have the same overall linear core shape with differing heights, chimney locations, porch shapes, and decorative detailing. Large front gables that are accented with shingles, vents, and/or windows breaking a lateral gable roofline are hallmarks of the style. The Queen Anne style continued to be reflected in construction throughout the rural areas of the state until the 1920s when Craftsman style bungalows began to grow in popularity. Pattern books and mail-order homes also increased the popularity of the bungalow, which quickly became the most popular and fashionable small family home in the country until the mid-1930s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barber, George F., and Company, Architects. *Modern Dwelling: A Book of Practical Design and Plans for Those who Wish to Build or Beautify their Home*. 1901. Reprint Edition, Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2008.

DiMattei, Chris. "Patterns, Postage, Plans & Palaces." *Victorian Homes* (April 2011).

Little, M. Ruth. "Barber, George F (1854-1915)." *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*. [Website maintained by North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, N.C.]

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Spartanburg County Deeds, Spartanburg County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Spartanburg County Courthouse, Spartanburg, S.C.

Spartanburg Herald (Spartanburg, S.C.)

⁹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 6-7.

¹⁰ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), pp. 263-264.

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"W.D. Fowler Dead at Glenn Springs," 6 June 1922.

South Carolina State Railroad Commissioners, *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners for the State of South Carolina, 1893*. Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1893.

Tomlan, Michael A. Introduction to *George F. Barber's Victorian Cottage Architecture: An American Catalog of Designs, 1891*. Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2004.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The South Carolina Architects 1895-1935: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

3. Southeast elevation
4. Northwest elevation with porte cochere
5. First floor interior, parlor with polygonal bay windows, piano forte
6. First floor interior, dining room with built-in china cabinet
7. First floor, interior, dining room fireplace
8. First floor, entry hall and staircase
9. First floor, entry hall, front door and pocket doors leading to parlor
10. First floor interior, living room fireplace
11. First floor interior, entry hall and front door
12. First floor interior, dining room
13. First floor interior, dining room
14. First floor interior, kitchen
15. Smoke House
16. BackYard
17. Northeast elevation (Rear)
18. Staircase (detail)
19. Staircase (View from Landing)
20. Staircase (View from Landing)
21. Second floor interior, Front Bedroom Fireplace
22. Front Porch
23. Front Porch, looking towards porte cochere
24. Library fireplace
25. Porte Cochere and gravel driveway
26. Upstairs Master Bedroom Fireplace and Original Furniture
27. Original Bed in Master Bedroom
28. Master Bedroom Furniture
29. Original bed
30. Siding in gable over porte cochere
31. Chimney
32. Back Porch
33. Parlor Fireplace
34. Original Dresser
35. Original Chest
36. Northeast (rear) elevation
37. Porte cochere
38. Porch
39. Northwest elevation
40. Southeast elevation

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.