The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

FIRST PLACE in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE to

Addison Bliss, Chloe Costello, Jillian Jung, Tim Latourette, Tyler Meenan, Sean Paquin, Anthony Parsons, Matt Poe, Adrienne Presley, Micah Szabo, Ginger Traywick, Joseph Weishaar

of the University of Arkansas for HABS measured drawings of the E. Fay and Gus Jones House to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
THE E. FAY AND GUS JONES RESIDENCE, LOCATED IN FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, WAS DESIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT AS HIS PRIVATE HOME IN 1958. AMONG HIS FIRST OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPRESS HIS ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES IN BUILT FORM, THIS RESIDENCE WOULD SERVE AS THE EXAMPLE FOR HIS SUBSEQUENT WORK OVER THE REST OF HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 2008.

MENTORED BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, FAY JONES TOOK MANY LESSONS FROM THE WORLD-RENOWNED ARCHITECT. EVEN SO, JONES' ARCHITECTURE WAS CHARACTERISTICALLY HIS OWN. WHILE BOTH ARCHITECTS UNDERSTOOD AND DESIGNED TO COMPLEMENT A BUILDING'S NATURAL SITUATION, WRIGHT OBSERVED THAT HIS OWN WORK WAS CONFIGURED HORIZONTALLY AND CLOSE TO THE GROUND WHILE JONES' WORK WAS DESIGNED WITH STRONG VERTICAL Counter-Positioning and was set close to the sky. WRIGHT ENCOURAGED JONES TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP DESIGN METHODS THAT CHALLENGED HIS OWN.


AT THE TIME OF ITS CONCEPTION, THIS MODERN HOUSE TUCKED INTO A HILLSIDE IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS, SAT ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN EDGE OF TOWN IN AN AREA THAT WAS STILL RURAL AND UNDEVELOPED. IT WAS GIVEN A VERY PRIVATE QUALITY AS THE HOUSE WAS SITUATED AWAY FROM THE STREET, WITH A MORE COUNTRY APPROACH. ACCESS IS THROUGH A HIDDEN ENTRANCE THAT REQUIRES THE VISITOR TO CIRCULATE THROUGH, UNDER, AND AROUND MUCH OF THE HOUSE BEFORE ACTUALLY ENTERING IT. THE APPROACH TO THIS COUNTRY HOME SETS THE STAGE FOR A CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED PROCESSION INTO AND THROUGH THE HOUSE.


THE DRAWINGS AND RESEARCH FOR THIS PROJECT WERE COMPLETED BY THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS AT THE FAY JONES SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS IN FAYETTEVILLE: ADDISON BLISS, CHLOE COSTELLO, JILLIAN JUNG, TYLER MISHEN, SEAN FAGAN, ANTHONY PARSONS, MATTHEW POE, ADRIENNE PRESLEY, MECHAM ZABO, GINGER TRAYNOR, AND JOSEPH WEISSMAER. FACULTY ADVISORS WERE GREGORY HERMAN AND TIM LAFORRTE. THE PROJECT WAS COMPLETED DURING SUMMER TERM 2010. SPONSORS FOR THIS PROJECT INCLUDE NAHARNE CONSTRUCTION AND WHITE RIVER HARDWOOD. SPECIAL THANKS GOES TO THE JONES FAMILY AND THE FACULTY AND STAFF OF THE FAY JONES SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

The E. Fay and Gus Jones Residence
The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

SECOND PLACE
in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE

to

Bridget O’Brien

of the College of Charleston / Clemson University for HABS measured drawings of the MacColl House to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
MACCOLL HOUSE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
1157 HIGHWAY 15 - 401 WEST
BENNETTSVILLE MARLBORO COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

1. MACCOLL FARMHOUSE
2. APPIN
3. SELCO HOUSE
4. SNOW HOUSE
5. WASH HOUSE
6. PROXY
7. DAIRY
8. MILK HOUSE RUN
9. SHED
10. RED BARN
11. FARM LOT
12. CEMETERY
13. DRIEST WELL

SITE PLAN KEY

DRAWN BY: BRIDGET O'BRIEN EUN MCNICHOLL DAVID HIDALGO CAGIN BASERAN

© 1982 NPS; DRAWN BY EUN MCNICHOLL, DAVID HIDALGO, CAGIN BASERAN.
FRONT DOOR  
BACK DOOR  
BEDROOM A DOOR
Attic - Casement

Attic Gable Doublehung

First Floor - South Rooms

First Floor - North Rooms

DRAWN BY: BRIDGET O'BRIEN

MACCOLL HOUSE
1167 HIGHWAY 15 - 401 WEST BENNETTSVILLE MARLBORO COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 13 OF 13 SHEETS

SC-876
The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

THIRD PLACE
in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE
to
Robert Gonzalez, John James, Jaime Jimenez, Adriana Munoz, Jennifer Speed, Courtney Widacki

of the
University of Texas at San Antonio
for HABS measured drawings of the Heermann Store
to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
HEERMANN GENERAL STORE

The Heermann Store stands as a rare surviving example of early commercial buildings in rural South Texas. Throughout its early history, the building was part of a small agricultural community known as Oak Island (population 600). Today, it is considered part of the community of Somerset, Texas. In 1895, Theodore Heermann purchased 718 acres of land, which included the portion on which the Heermann Store now stands. The Heermann farm spanned two miles and was bounded on the north by the Medina River. In addition to being a rancher and farmer, Theodore Heermann was a physician and traveled throughout Bexar County to treat patients.

In the late 1880's, Rockport Road was built along what is now the northwest boundary of the Heermann farm. This new road connected the town of Castroville, west of San Antonio to the seaside town of Rockport, Texas. The Heermann Store was one of the earliest buildings constructed along this new roadway. The cut limestone doorways above the front entrance doorway indicate it was built in 1892. The load-bearing masonry construction is typical of the commercial building type of this time. It is built of rough-cut, coursed red sandstone blocks and the second floor central double door with windows on either side. Openings on the front and rear façades are accented with yellow brick arches. Slope slabs that bear the name "Alamo Iron Works" (a South Texas family-owned business still in operation today).

The store's corner façade faces Rockport Road, which has since been reassigned to form State Highway 1604. Early on, access to the general store was an important factor in the lives of the families in the small community. By 1930, several small residences were clustered near the Heermann Store on both sides of Rockport Road.

The store served multiple functions and was adapted for reuse throughout time. The building served a post office for two years (1895-1896); Theodore Heermann's son, Felix, was listed as Post Master of the Valmont Post Office at the Heermann Store location. The post office was called "Valmont" - a name that may be attributed to Theodore Heermann's brother, Valentine Moheemann. The post office was designated a "special office" to be supplied by the Senior Post Office, which located in the Keimcke family's general store, approximately 2.9 miles southwest of the Heermann family store. Located on the Kleemcke land, was a quarry of red sandstone, which is likely the source of sandstone blocks on the Heermann Store.

Felix Heermann remained on the family farm until 1910 when he sold the Heermann Store property to John Easterly. Mr. Easterly was a sailmaker and owned the property from 1910 to 1939. Ruins of another building on the site, suggest that this was the location of the saloon that operated sometime between 1910 and 1920. During this period, the store itself became a residence for the family of Maximilian Hernandez, a shoemaker. From 1945 to 1970, Robert and Lilian Keim owned the Heermann Store property. The building is reported to have been used to augment a cotton gin operation. The current owner, Felix G. Florez, holds the building in high regard, depicting an important time in history.

Throughout its history, the Heermann Store has accommodated many functions - it has operated as a store, a post office, a residence, a barn, and perhaps even a doctor's office. Rural general stores were often short-lived businesses, and many of these buildings were abandoned after they ceased to operate as stores. The Heermann Store however survives as a fine example of the rural commercial building's inherent adaptive characteristics.

This project was undertaken as a response to development around San Antonio, which threatens the existence of farm and ranch properties. The survey was completed by graduate students in the College of Architecture at The University of Texas at San Antonio under the direction of Sue Ann Pemberton, FAIA. Field documentation and drawings were generated by: Ricardo A. Acocon, George A. Barreda, Mario A. Cantu, Andy S. Castillo, Christopher Castillo, Jennifer E. Deller, Doran M. Gutierrez, Eduardo A. Herandez, Adolfo A. Lujan, Senior Cyclist, Bill K. Pawson, Delilah Ramirez, Judith M. Ruvalo, Justin M. Scario, Matthew Thompkins, Shaila L. Thompson, George Torres, and Anna R. Uetreht. Drawing and final documentation was completed by Kelshi Matsunaga, Ryan F. Schmidt, Nancy A. Bryant, K. Jordan Morgan, Manzeh Reimann, and Dean A. Wiedenroth.
The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

FOURTH PLACE in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERTSON PRIZE to

Jacob Aaron, Hassan Bagheri, Lisa Blackridge, Lacey Block, John Dietz, Alexandra Goldstein, Peter Greberis, Daniel Hurst, Jesse Kirkland, Kevin Kirkwood, Simone Meeks, Ivonne Perusquia, Adam Pinter, Michael Poupore, Christopher Rodriguez, Raquel Rodriguez, Tiffany Savage, Samuel Terrizzi

of the

University of Miami for HABS measured drawings of the Shoreland Arcade to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

HONORABLE MENTION
in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE

to
Amanda Carpenter, Grace Cynkar, Meg Frisbie, Hannah Nebb Meyer, Nathaniel Muhler, Jessica Uguarte

of the
University of Texas at Austin
for HABS measured drawings of the Sampson-Nalle House
to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
The Sampson-Nalle House  
Austin • Travis County • Texas

The Sampson-Nalle house is located at 1803 Red Grange in one of Austin's oldest residential neighborhoods. The house was constructed between 1875 and 1877 for former Confederate Capt. and local businessman entrepreneur George Washington Sampson. The house was built shortly after Sampson's marriage to Mary Gordon Hall, niece of Texas Governor E.J. Davis. Sampson and Hall's daughter Georgia married Ernest Nalle, a prominent local developer and son of Joseph Nalle, the former mayor of Austin and founder of Nalle Lumber, their son George, founder of Nalle Plastics, married Odessa Ferguson, the daughter of James and Minnie Ferguson, who collectively served four terms as governor. Descendants of the Sampson and Nalle families have continuously been involved in Austin development and politics, and continued to own the house.

The two-story limestone house, as completed in 1877, is characterized by its simple form, asymmetrical plan, and Italianate stylistic details, including segmental arch openings with stone held molds, stone quoins, bracketed eaves, and twelve-foot interior ceilings. The limestone was quarried at nearby Bull Creek, brought to the property via wagon and handcart on the travois. During the early 1900s included a porte-cochere, an L-shaped two-story classical revival sleeping porch with corinthian columns that replaced a one-story veranda. The house is considered to be the first residence in Austin with complete indoor plumbing supplied by a cistern that stored rainwater. The Sampson-Nalle house is on the National Register of Historic Places, is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and is a City of Austin historic landmark; it remains a distinct form in Austin's ever-changing downtown residential neighborhoods.

Architectural documentation of the house was prepared by the University of Texas at Austin School of Architecture in 1980. Project Director was Dr. Monica Penick, Lecturer in the School of Architecture. The graduate student team consisted of Amanda K. Carpenter, Grace E. Cynor, Meg S. Freese, Hannah Nehr Meyer, Nathaniel W. Muhl, and Jessica Anhova Ugarti. Special thanks to George Nalle, Jr. and family for support and access to the house. Additional thanks to the University of Texas at Austin and the Historic Preservation Program for supplying studio space and supplies.
PORTE-COCHERE IRON WORK DETAILS
TYPICAL GROUND FLOOR WINDOW

TYPICAL SECOND FLOOR WINDOW

WINDOW DETAILS
The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

HONORABLE MENTION
in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE

to

Phillipe Brochart, Scott Farbman, Wei Gao, Mathew Goyak, Jonathan Klocke, Konrad Laskowski, Naomi Lipke, Monica Alicea Matos, Marlo Messer, Iris Sacher, Catherine Wang, Lili Xu

of the

University of Illinois

for HABS measured drawings of the
B. Harley Bradley House

to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
B. HARLEY BRADLEY HOUSE

The B. Harley Bradley House, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, was built in 1900 and has been acknowledged by the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy as Wright's first Prairie Style residence. The house, which overlooks the banks of the Kankakee River in Kankakee, Illinois, exemplifies the characteristics of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style architecture with its wide eaves, low sloping roof, central hearth, leaded glass windows and the horizontal lines of the eaves and trim elements. The house complex includes the main house, breezeway, and stable, all of which were designed by Wright.

The Bradley House has had a number of owners in its long history. The house was built for Anna M. Bradley and her husband, B. Harley Bradley. North of the house sits the Hickox House, also designed by Wright and built in 1900 for the brother of Anna Bradley, Warren Hickox. After the house was sold in 1913, the Bradley house was owned for many years by the President of the National Audubon Society, Joseph Dodson. In 2005, after several decades of neglect, the house was restored to its original character.

The B. Harley Bradley House was recorded during the fall of 2009 by a team of students from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign School of Architecture under the guidance of Professor Paul H. Kapp and Teaching Assistant Laura M. Stoller. The students were Monica Alicea-Matos, Philippe Brachart, Scott Farbman, Wei Gao, Matthew Goyak, Jonathan Klocke, Konrad Laskowski, Naomi Lipke, Mario Messer, Iris Sacher, Catherine Wang, and Lili Xu.
The Historic American Buildings Survey
of the National Park Service
in cooperation with
The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and
The American Institute of Architects
presents
HONORABLE MENTION
in the 2010 competition for the
CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE
to
Justin Curtsinger, Colin Darby,
Pamela da Graca, Stephanie Guariglia,
Sheldon Henning, Craig Jeffrey, Ashley Martin,
Jacob Morris, Analyn Nunez, Renee Post
of
Texas A&M University
for HABS measured drawings of
Saint Andrew’s Episcopal Church
to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BRYAN, TEXAS

WHEN AN OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER IN 1867 DROVE THE MISSION OF ST. ANDREW OUT OF MILLICAN, THE SURVIVORS MOVED TO BRYAN, TEXAS, WHERE THEY ORGANIZED AN EPISCOPAL PARISH. THEY BUILT THE FIRST ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON A GROUPING OF LOTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF 26TH AND PARKER STREETS. HOWEVER, A FEW DECADES LATER, THEY DECIDED TO MOVE THEIR CONGREGATION TO NEW FACILITIES AND SO BEGAN WORK ON A CHURCH BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF WEST 26TH STREET AND PARKER AVENUE. THE CURRENT ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WAS COMPLETED IN 1914 AND IS STILL IN USE NEARLY A CENTURY LATER.


IN 1920, A PARLOR WAS ADDED TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE CHURCH AND, IN 1946, ST. ANDREWS BEGAN THE PROCESS OF ANNEXING THE NEIGHBORING BUILDING AS WELL. THIS BUILDING, AFTER EXTENSIVE REMODELING, WAS EVENTUALLY LINKED TO THE PARLOR AND BECAME THE PARISH HALL.

THE BUILDING NEEDED MAJOR REPAIRS IN 1938, WHEN LIGHTENING STRUCK THE BELL TOWER, AND AN INSTANCE OF VANDALISM REQUIRED THE RESTORATION OF TWO NAIVE WINDOWS IN 2005. DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS HAVE ALSO LED TO THE ADDITION OF MODERN CONVENIENCES SUCH AS AIR CONDITIONING AND A PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM IN THE SANCTUARY AS WELL AS AN ELEVATOR IN THE PARLOR.

THE BUILDING REMAINS UNDER ITS ORIGINAL OWNERSHIP BY THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF TEXAS AND THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANDREWS CONTINUES TO USE IT AS A HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

THE BUILDING IS OF THE GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE AND COMPOSED OF BRICK, STONE, AND CONCRETE WITH A WOOD TRUSSES ROOF. IT HAS A FUNCTIONING BELL TOWER, ONE OF THE AREA'S LARGEST PIPE ORGANS, AND A FINE COLLECTION OF 24 STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE BUILDING WAS BEGUN IN THE SUMMER OF 2008 BY TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDENT PAMELA DA GRAÇA, STEPHANIE GUARIGIA, ASHLEY MARTIN, JUSTIN CURTISINGER, CRAIG JEFFREY, COLIN DARBY, AND SHOLEN HENNING, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR ROBERT WARDEN. CENTER FOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION DIRECTOR AND PROJECT SUPERVISOR. A NEW GROUP OF STUDENTS, JACOB MORRIS, RENÉE POST, AND JIM GLUSING, ADDED TO THE WORK THE FOLLOWING SUMMER, AGAIN UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF ROBERT WARDEN WITH HELP FROM STEPHANIE GUARIGIA. IN DECEMBER 2009, HE REASSEMBLED A TEAM CONSISTING OF PAMELA DA GRAÇA, STEPHANIE GUARIGIA, ASHLEY MARTIN, AND ANALY NUNEZ, TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT.

The Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in cooperation with The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and The American Institute of Architects presents

HONORABLE MENTION
in the 2010 competition for the

CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE

to

Mike Ellingson and Don Watson

of

Hampton University
for HABS measured drawings of Clarke Hall

to be deposited in the Library of Congress

Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey
Clarke Hall is located on the Main Campus of Hampton University, adjacent to the Administration Building and the Administration Building Annex.

The building is named after Dr. Nathan C. Clarke, a prominent African-American educator and civil rights activist.

The design of Clarke Hall is inspired by the classical American collegiate architecture.

The building features a central rotunda, a portico with columns, and a pediment.

The architectural style is a blend of Greek Revival and Neoclassical elements.

The building is a significant example of 20th-century African-American architectural design.

The building is an important landmark for Hampton University and the community it serves.

The building is a symbol of the University's commitment to excellence in education and service.

The building is a testament to the rich history and culture of Hampton University.

The building is a source of pride for the University and the community it serves.

The building is an inspiration for future generations of scholars and leaders.