

FINAL

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Vurpillat's Opera House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Corner of Market and Main Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Winamac N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Pulaski code 131 zip code 46996

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

C. S. A.
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

1-29-02

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Vurpillat's Opera House
Name of Property

Pulaski IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Music Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
roof: STONE: Slate
other: METAL: Tin
METAL: Cast Iron

Narrative Description

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1883-1915

Significant Dates

1883

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rhodes, James, architect

Vurpillat, Frank, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

Vurpillat's Opera House
Name of Property

Pulaski IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda Irving, County Historian

organization Pulaski County Historical Society date 01-06-2001

street & number 12 South Riverside Drive telephone (219) 946-3432/

city or town Winamac state Indiana zip code (219) 946-3135
46996

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Pulaski County Historical Society

street & number PO Box 135 telephone _____

city or town Winamac state Indiana zip code 46996

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Vurpillat's Opera House
Pulaski County, Indiana

Narrative Description

In 1882 Joseph D. Vurpillat commissioned his brother Frank Vurpillat, a master carpenter, to erect a "brick block" in Winamac, Indiana. It's situated on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets north of the courthouse square on lot 110 of the original town plat. Designed by James Rhodes, the architectural style is Late Victorian, Second Empire mansard.

The block is 46 by 90 feet, fronting south, three stories high with a partial basement. It was built of brick with a limestone foundation and slate mansard roof, with metal decorative details. The roof has a slight pitch, peaked in the center, which allows water to drain to the sides and then toward the north end of the building. Originally a tin roof, it is now tar and seal.

Exterior

The southern facade (Photo 1) faces the courthouse square and fronts on Main Street. The foundation, which is random laid limestone, cannot be seen from the street. The ground floor has been changed with non-historic materials, the original windows and doors replaced with modern plate glass and the brick partially covered with metal sheathing and plywood. The only original architectural element visible is a cast iron fluted column on the southwest corner at the store entrance, however other columns are hidden under the more recent remodeling. The entrance is inset at an angle with modern plate glass doors. There are five one over one double hung sash windows on the second floor (Photo 6). They have decorative pressed metal window hoods with Greek rosette medallions at the peak of the window hoods. The southeast, southwest and northwest corners on the second floor have small square decorative panels (Photo 7). On the third story, the base of the mansard roof flows into an integrated gutter (Photo 6) of pressed metal with intermediate cornices. There are larger corbel brackets that complete the guttering at the corners. The second empire roof has four dormer bays. The central dormer features three narrow double hung arched windows capped by a triangular Greek pediment with a tin acroteria at its peak. The pediment is further embellished with decorative pilasters and pressed tin geometric figures. Two circular convex elements are missing from the peak. The other three dormers contain double hung, arched windows with surrounds similar to the large dormer.

On the west side (Photos 2, 3) two of the original windows on the ground floor have been bricked over. There is one store front on the north end of the building. The opera house entrance on the west side has suffered extensive changes with the possible exception of the door which may be original. It has fourteen small inset panels plus a four light panel near the top of the door (Photo 8). Over the door and hidden from the outside by modern wood paneling are two stationary windows each approximately 48 x 24 inches placed one over the other. The lower one retains the original clear glass in a two light, side by side configuration. Although this part of the building has been extensively remodeled and has lost its original style, much of the original

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Vurpillat's Opera House
Pulaski County, Indiana

facade is still intact and can be recovered. There are eleven double hung sash windows and their surrounds on the second floor identical to those on the south facade. The west side of the Second Empire roof has five dormer bays identical to the three smaller bays on the south. There are also two slender exterior brick chimneys. A window near the southwest corner has been extended through the guttering to accommodate a cast iron fire escape which was placed there after 1910 and removed during the 1980's.

The north end of the building is brick (Photo 4). The ground floor adjoins a modern bank building. Near the center of the second floor there is a one over one double hung sash window which is hidden from view by the adjacent bank building. The second and third floors are extremely simple with a faded Mail Pouch advertisement that can be viewed from Market Street.

The east side of the opera house (Photo 5) adjoins a two story brick building which was erected in 1904 to accommodate Indiana's new fire laws by providing a second exit for the opera house. The third floor has five one over one double hung sash windows with flat brick arches. The fire escape door exiting onto the roof of the adjacent brick building is protected by an enclosed shed-like structure. There are also three brick chimneys evenly spaced along the wall. All windows on the third floor have been covered with plywood.

The exterior of the second and third floors seems to be almost original in appearance with the exception of a missing chimney on the northwest end and two missing windows which were not replaced after the 1915 fire destroyed the southwest corner of the empire roof (Photo 2). These missing windows disrupt the symmetry of the mansard roof in that area. Another peculiarity of this building is that the mansard roof is on the south and west facades only. Adjacent buildings present when the opera house was built in 1882 may have dictated its appearance.

Interior

Two business rooms are on the first floor. The room fronting south is 45' x 65' and the one fronting west is 24' x 45'. At the present time they are connected by a doorway which was added in 1969. There is access to the second floor via a stairway in the northeast corner of the larger south business room. The first floor has been gutted and remodeled several times and all original appearance has been lost. There is some water damage in the southeast corner of the ceiling in the south room due to a leaky roof.

The west outside entrance and stairway (Photo 8) to the second floor are used in common with the opera house. The second story has a center hallway with two banks of offices. There are seven original doorways topped by transoms opening into the hallway. However, several smaller more modern doors were added when some offices were transformed into apartments during the 1940's. Some partitions and half walls were added at that time to accommodate more tenants. The majority of the doors are paneled with the exception of two office doors which still retain a

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single light in the upper half and panels in the lower. Some original hardware is still in use, particularly on the opera house stairway paneled doors. The woodwork in this area is very plain and the entire second floor is in need of extensive repair due to water damage and owner neglect. It is likely that this floor has been unused, except for storage, since 1960.

The staircase leading from the second floor to the opera house (Photo 9) has tongue and groove beadboard wainscoting. One section of original banister remains on the first landing. There are two steps and another smaller landing before turning 90 degrees to ascend to the third floor. There the stairwell is protected by a tongue and groove knee wall along the north and west edges of the stairs. Two decorative balusters support the knee wall (Photo 10). The opera house is 45' x 90' taking in the entire floor. Approximately midway between the floor and ceiling, the south and west walls angle inward slightly to show the pitch of the mansard roof. The focal point is the stage (Photos 11, 12). Approximately 20 feet deep, it sits at the north end of the room. The front of the stage is decorated with raised millwork, faux finished to have the look of oak with a deeper inset resembling birdseye maple. Doric columns resting on milled platform bases are on either side of the stage retain the original paint finish of gold and white striping. Rounded wood moldings painted the same gold as the columns act as a double frame for the proscenium of the stage. The stage is centered between two symmetrical convex staging areas (Photo 13) featuring arched doorways. One original tongue and groove arched door is intact. Inside each area there are stairs leading to the stage and another set of stairs leading to the top scenery slots which are still in place. A rear staircase leading from the northeast corner of the stage to the second floor has been removed to accommodate changes on the second floor. A floodlight trough runs across the front of the stage and the brick wall is visible at the back of the stage. Interior furnishings have been removed. Changes on the third floor are minimal, the exceptions being the introduction of electric lighting which replaced gaslight around 1898, and additional fire exits. The primary fire exit was cut into the east wall 11 feet north of the main opera house stairway in 1904. This fire exit, opening onto the roof of the adjacent two-story structure, utilizes a stairway in that building. Although the stairway is blocked from use at this time it is still intact and exits on Main Street on the east side of the Vurpillat Opera House. Another fire escape utilizing an existing window on the west side of the seating area was installed after 1910. The window was extended to floor level and an iron ladder attached to the outside of the building descended to the sidewalk on Market Street.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Vurpillat opera house meets the National Register criteria A and C in the themes of entertainment, recreation, commerce and architecture. Built in 1882 the opera house fulfills criteria C as an excellent example of the Second Empire or French Mansard style of architecture

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Vurpillat's Opera House
Pulaski County, Indiana

which flourished briefly in Indiana after the Civil War and is becoming increasingly rare in the state. It is also indicative of a general feeling of economic well being and growth in Winamac. Not only was there a need for business rooms and professional offices, the people felt prosperous enough to attend plays and other entertainment. The opera house became a central gathering point for community activity, whether it was recreational, social, political or commercial.

Historical Significance

On Jan. 28, 1882, an article appeared in the local newspaper heralding "another grand improvement for Winamac, and one worthy of its enterprising owner." The improvement was a Second Empire brick building and the owner was Joseph D. Vurpillat, a French Canadian immigrant who had come to Monterey, Indiana with his parents in 1850. From the age of seven until his death at 84, he remained a continuous resident of Pulaski County except for two years spent in Logansport, Indiana while he was a child. As a young man he entered the mercantile business in Winamac, first in partnership and later for himself. It was while he was in the hardware business in 1882 that the three-story building known as Vurpillat's Opera House was erected. He later entered politics and was elected county treasurer in 1890 serving two terms in that office. After leaving the public arena in 1894, he re-entered the business sector and enjoyed continued success until his retirement in August 1905. He remained in Winamac until his death on July 4, 1927. Today, his greatest contribution to Winamac still stands on the corner of Main and Market Streets - the Vurpillat Opera House building.

The roots of the opera house go back to the construction of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad in 1860-61. Not only did the railroad expand commercial opportunities, it also influenced the growth and appearance of the community. One of the many benefits of the railroad was the importation of brick. The first brick building in Winamac was the courthouse whose construction had been delayed until the railroad was available to bring in the necessary material. Completed in 1862, the courthouse was followed by a private dwelling, the jail, and, in 1872, a simple two-story business building which is still in use. Because all brick had to be imported, it was not a popular building material until 1879, when a period of rapid growth and expanding economy prompted the erection of the first large business block in Winamac. It prospered and led to further competition among the young entrepreneurs of Winamac. In December 1880 a fire destroyed the Carper House, a large hotel built to accommodate railroad passengers, and a year later J. D. Vurpillat seized the opportunity to purchase the burned area from William Spangler. On Dec. 15, 1881, he put his dreams into action. He chose James Rhodes as architect. Rhodes had designed the new Frain Hotel (erected immediately after the Carper House burned and cater-cornered to it), and Vurpillat was impressed with the appearance of the Second Empire style. The plans for the opera house were finished and on display at Vurpillat's hardware store by January 28, 1882 and in March ground was broken. He chose local artisans to lay the foundation and his brother, Frank Vurpillat, to finish the woodwork. Brick masons began work July 15, 1882 and by October slaters were busy on the mansard roof. Ed Guss, another local

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man, was employed as plasterer. Plate glass, costing nearly one thousand dollars, arrived in November. By January 6, 1883, carpenters had the two mammoth business rooms completed and ready to be occupied with the Citizen's Bank on the west and J.D. Vurpillat's hardware store on the east. When the bank relocated after 1900, the dividing wall was removed and the entire first floor was taken over by Vurpillat's store, which had expanded its stock to include dry goods. It remained in use, first as a general and dry goods store and later as a drug store, until the building was vacated in 1998. It has been empty since that time.

While the ground floor rooms were being used, the second and third floors were still being finished inside. The work went quickly and by April, Vurpillat had installed a gas plant in the basement and lighted the building.

The second floor offices filled with professionals – doctors, dentists, chiropractors, lawyers, photographers, and some county officials who found the courthouse too crowded. One local newspaper, The Democratic Journal, also had offices there for several years after 1883. One exception was during the mid 1890's when the "Tippecanoe Athletic Association" leased the whole floor. The removal of second floor partitions caused concern that the upper floor was being weakened. It was explained that only a few short cross partitions were being removed, and the long partitions, the real supports, remained in place. As Mr. Vurpillat was also putting in some iron posts, the public was assured that the top floor would be stronger than before. When the Association moved the second floor was returned to its original configuration. Eventually in the 1940's some of the offices were partitioned and plumbed and made into apartments. The second floor has been used for storage since 1960.

The entire third floor was the opera house. The hall seated 600, the last few rows of seats each being slightly elevated above the one in front so that the rear part of the audience had a good view of the stage. This section was commonly referred to as the "hayloft." The hall was lighted by huge gas chandeliers and heated by stoves. The focal point was a large stage flanked on either side by dressing rooms and reached by a rear entrance way. It was also assessable from the seating area. Floodlight troughs were hung suspended in the fly-loft and a depression for the foot-lights was found in the front of the stage. To one side stood the gong used to signal that the curtain was about to go up. Scenery painted by Fields & Phillips, artists, was placed in the slots allotted for it. Occasionally the traveling companies brought their own backdrops and props, including live dogs for Uncle Tom's Cabin. Billed as Siberian bloodhounds they were most likely Great Danes but they added to the drama of the scenes and caught the interest of the audience, most of whom had never seen a bloodhound, anyway.

It was over a year from the ground breaking on March 6, 1882 until the opening of the opera house on May 12, 1883. The first production, The Spectre Bridegroom, opened to fair audiences, and the opera house was seldom closed over the next few years. Entertainment varied from crowd-pleasers James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, and Eli Perkins, humorous

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Vurpillat's Opera House
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lecturer, to several different versions of Uncle Tom's Cabin, some more pleasing than others. Lincoln J. Carter's scenic melodrama, The Fast Mail with its realistic train of cars shooting across the stage thrilled the crowd, which was far less pleased by the high-ticket price.

The first commencement of the Winamac High School was held there in 1890. The school also used the opera house to present plays and other forms of entertainment. Golden Slipper Club gave social dances, The Embroidery Club held meetings, and the Democrats and Republicans held conventions, with speakers ranging from Senators David Turpie and Albert J. Beveridge to William Jennings Bryan. Winamac churches, both separately and together, formed groups and entertained their friends and neighbors with such offerings as Rose of Savoy and the Congress of Nations. Home talent was also enjoyed in the form of the juvenile orchestra and band organized in 1895.

In January 1904 following a tragic theatre fire in Chicago, Indiana lawmakers became more aware of the dangers inherent in facilities having only one exit, and the opera house was condemned as a firetrap. J.D. Vurpillat closed the house temporarily until he was able to build a neat, modern 2-story brick store building adjoining the opera block on its east side. At the same time he redecorated the opera house and built a stairway connecting with the new block and leading to the opera house, thus giving it the required two exits.

That following year Vurpillat sold his mercantile business and retired after being in business in Winamac for over forty years. He continued to take an interest in the opera house, however.

In 1910, prompted by either popular demand or financial considerations - the opera house was being challenged by new-fangled, upstart picture shows - Vurpillat tore out the raised seats in the rear of the hall, extended the hardwood floor and moved the stairway to one side to make a large floor for roller-skating.

The opera house continued to be a focal point of activity until January 15, 1915, when, at 5:30 a.m., the building was discovered on fire. The southwest corner of the third floor was destroyed along with that portion of the roof, and a hole burned through the floor to the second story before the fire could be contained. There had been a dance in the opera house the night before, and it was presumed that the fire started from a stove that sat in the southwest corner of the hall. It may have become overheated after the crowd left or the flue may have been defective. There was even speculation about the ubiquitous cigarette stub. Whatever the cause, water and smoke damage was extensive on all three floors of the building. Only the third floor opera house sustained structural damage and when the corner was rebuilt one window on each side of the corner was not replaced giving the building an asymmetrical look and serving as a visual reminder of the fire. Inside, the block required re-plastering as the water had loosened most of the plaster. Shill's dry goods store on the main floor, while not damaged by fire, was thoroughly soaked by torrents of water that poured down into the room from above. Much of the goods in the

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Vurpillat's Opera House
Pulaski County, Indiana

cloak and suit department were carried outside to escape wetting, but the rest of the merchandise was ruined with the exception of the shoe department. While John Shill's losses were covered by insurance, Vurpillat had allowed the insurance on the building to lapse so that his loss was complete. Repairs were made promptly, and, according to one of Winamac's older residents, amateur boxing and wrestling matches took place in the hall, and there may have been a few more dances and local talent shows, but for all practical purposes the history of the opera house ended with the fire.

The Vurpillat family retained possession and management of the opera house building until January 1945 when it was sold to William Logan. In February 2000 Stuart Gast purchased and donated the building to the Pulaski County Historical Society.

Vurpillat's Opera House is a significant part of Winamac's history, and its restoration would serve as an example for other downtown revitalization projects. The building has been poorly maintained but comprehensive evaluation reports by architects state that it is structurally sound and capable of being restored to its original appearance. At this time the intention of the society is to restore the Opera House to its original function as a community-gathering place. There are numerous possibilities for the other two floors, including historical gallery and museum, local arts and crafts gallery, Visitors Bureau/Chamber of Commerce, or other county development offices, small coffee shop or restaurant, or the restoration of a soda fountain that would have been found in one of the earlier businesses occupying the area. An important consideration of any proposal is its financial viability. Ideally the restored building will support itself.

Bibliography

Counties of White and Pulaski, Indiana : historical and biographical. Chicago: F. A. Battey & Co., 1883.

Hoch, Herb. "Herb Hoch Tours Old Winamac." Program given to the Winamac (Ind.) Rotary, 1985.

Jim Jenkins and John Kruger. Conversation and Oral History at the Pulaski County Public Library. Winamac, Ind., 1986.

Ingram, John C. "Twilight in the Temple." Winamac (Ind.) Republican, 18 Jan., 1940.

Pulaski County (Ind.) Democrat. 28 May 1890-7 July, 1927.

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Vurpillat's Opera House
Pulaski County, Indiana

Pulaski County (Ind.) Journal. 1956-8 March 2000.

Recorder's Office, Pulaski County, Indiana. Deed Book #31, p. 271. William Spangler to Joseph D. Vurpillat, Dec. 15, 1881.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. Winamac, Ind. New York, 1886, 1893, 1899, 1911, 1933.

Winamac (Ind.) Democratic Journal. 17 Nov. 1883-15 Jan. 1915.

Winamac (Ind.) ExPRESS. 12 Aug. 2000.

Winamac (Ind.) Journal. 14 May 1881-2 June 1883.

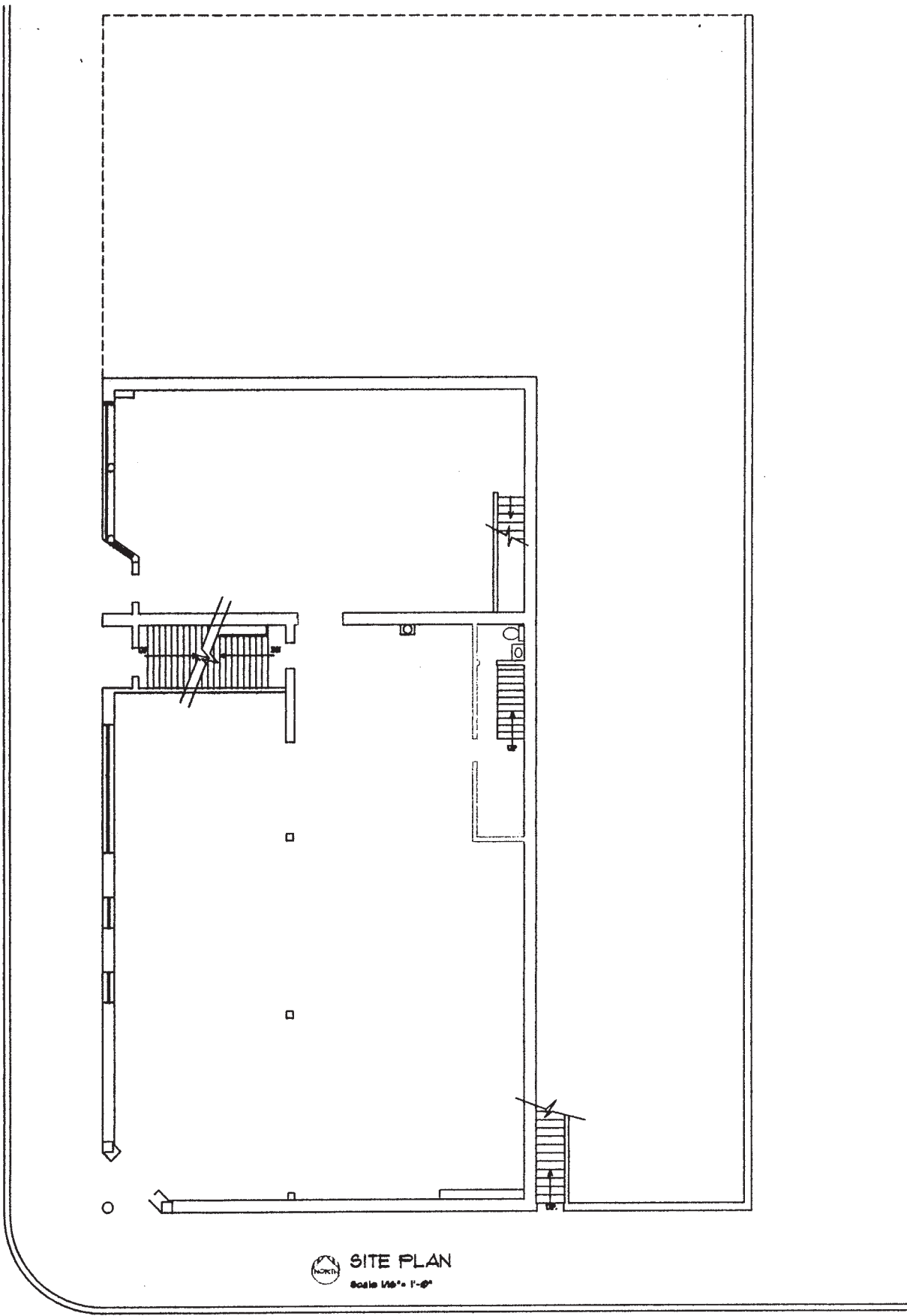
Winamac (Ind.) Republican. 7 Jan. 1904-7 July 1927.

Verbal Boundary Description

A part of lot no. 110 as shown upon the original plat of the town of Winamac in Pulaski County, Indiana, bounded and described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of lot no. 110 aforesaid; thence running northwesterly along the west line of said lot and parallel with Market Street in said town, 90 feet; thence running northeasterly parallel with Main Street in said town, 46 feet; thence running southeasterly parallel with Market Street in said town, 90 feet, and to the south line of said lot no. 110; thence running southwesterly along the south line of said lot and parallel with Main Street in said town, 46 feet and to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the legal description of the Opera House building in the deed record.



 SITE PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

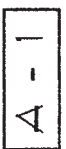
REVISION			
REV	BY	DATE	DESC

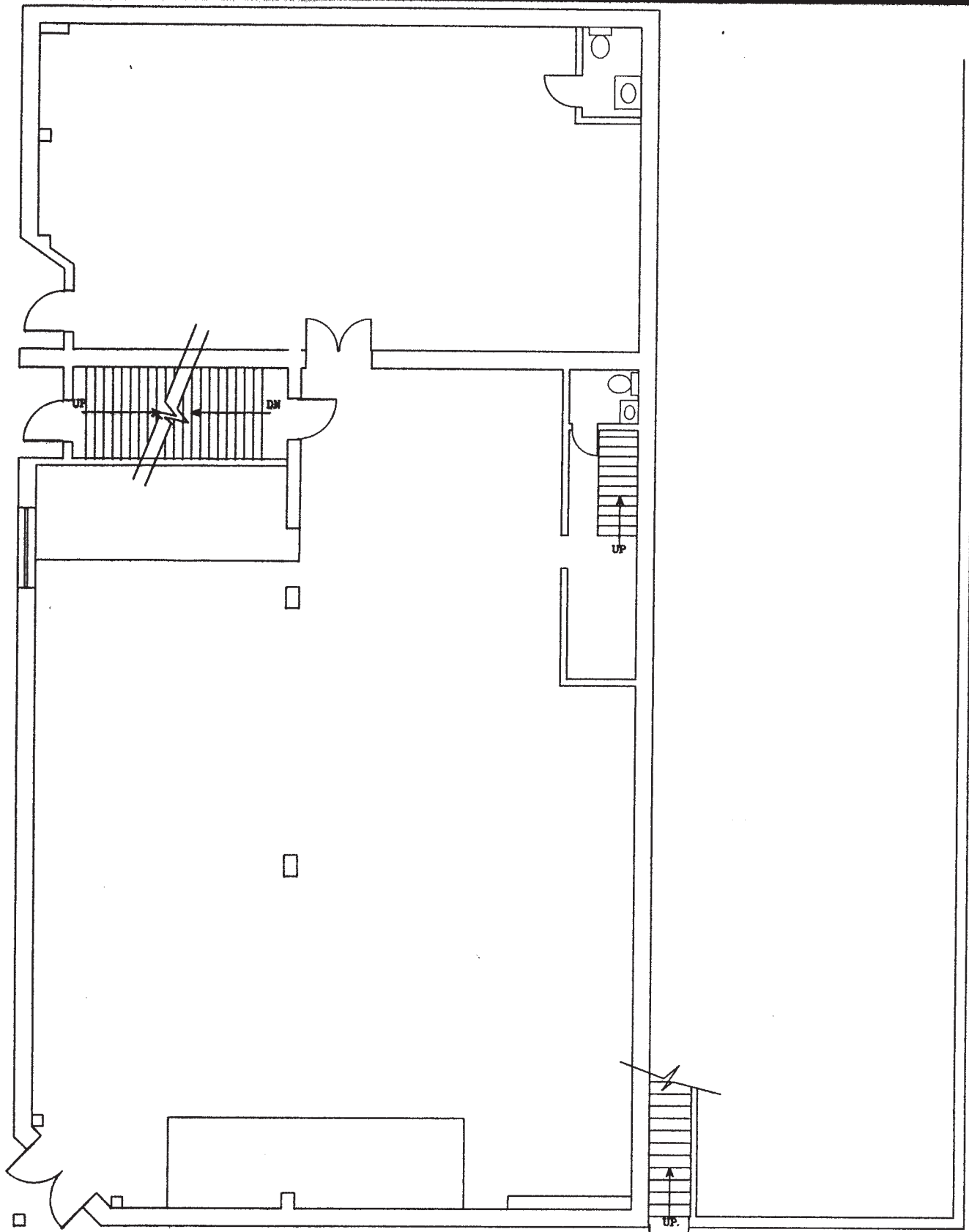
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

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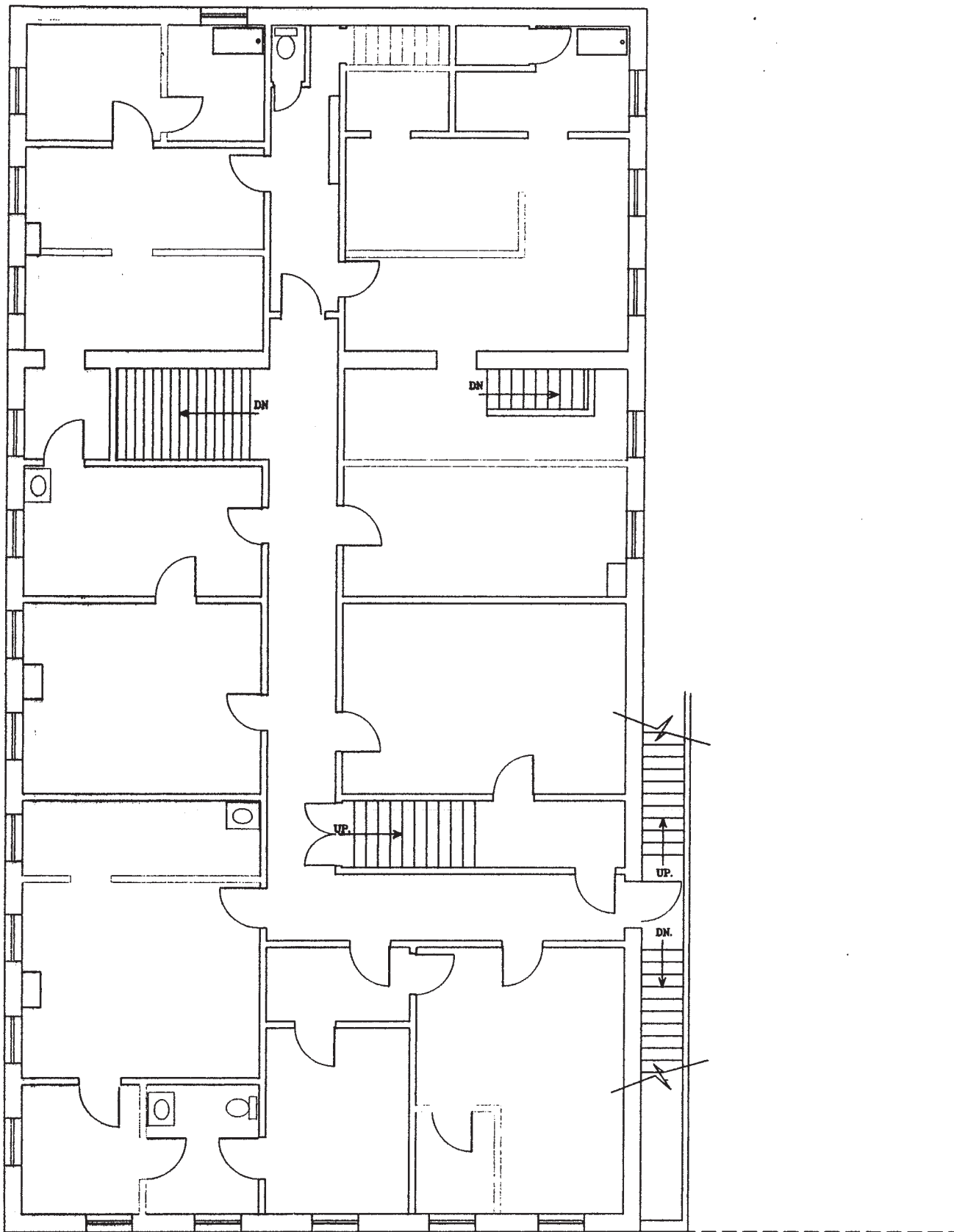
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A - 3



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

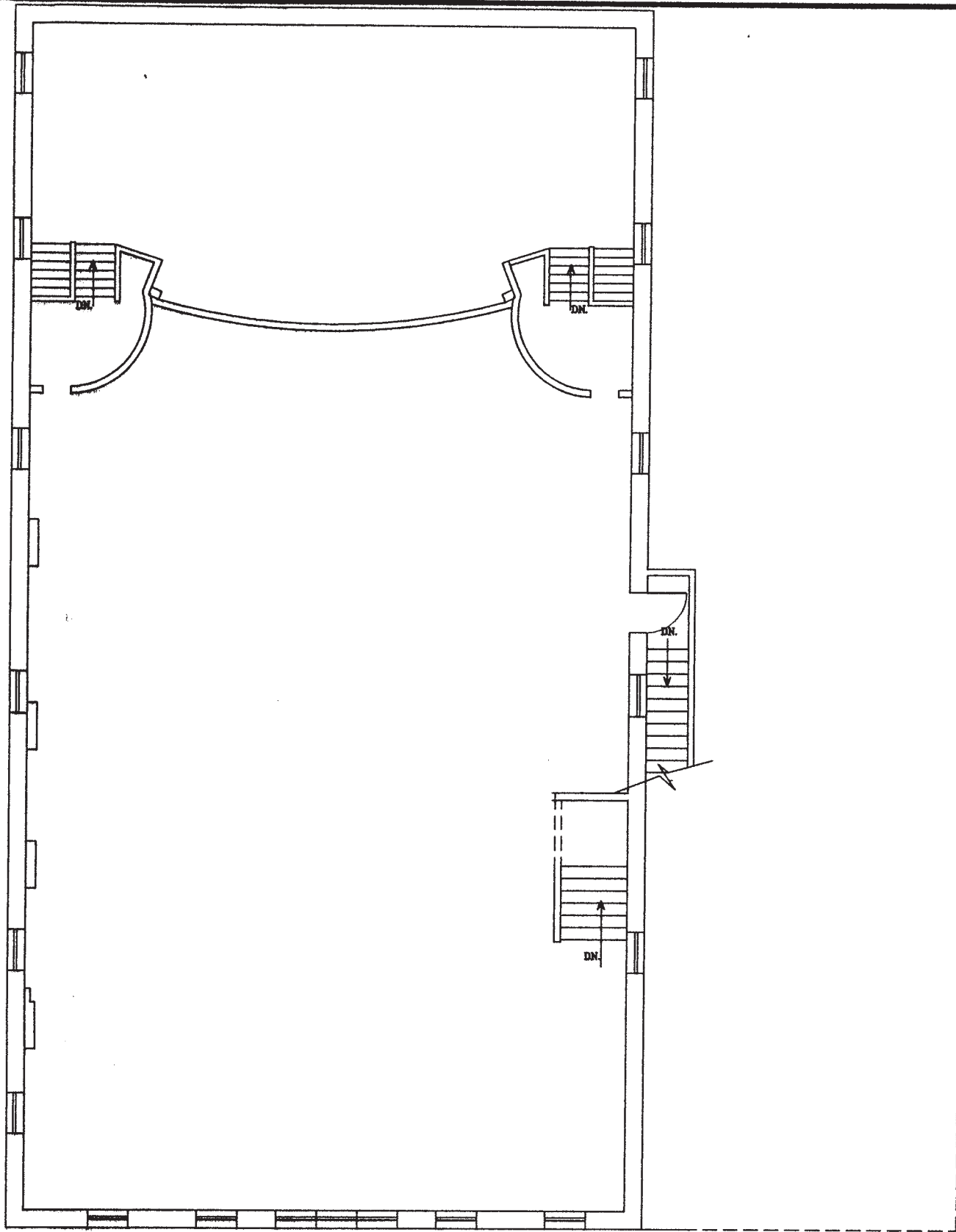
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A - 5



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

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A-6

1. Vungilat's Open
House
W 53327D
4544300

