

Mrs. Wood - Copy 4

ARCHITECTURE PROJECT:

The Appalachia Pickin' Parlor

Anthony M. Murray  
Anthony M. Murray

Architecture 107 (Spring - 1974)

Simpson

Washington and Lee University



## Social History

The building is located on one of the original thirty-six lots donated by Issac Campbell to found the Town of Lexington in 1778. From 1778 to 1799, the property was owned, in turn, by Samuel Moore, William Alexander, James Hathorn, John Thompson, Andrew Weir, and Cornelius Dorman. Cornelius Dorman sold the lot to William Somerwell in October, 1799. As of this date, there was still no structure present, but Mutual Assurance micro-films tells us that by 1805 there was a small two-story brick house there.

Somerwell sold the house and lot to William Willson (also Wilson) of the firm of Willson and Patton in September, 1812. Willson and Patton were evidently realtors, because the deed books show the same house being sold to Willson in 1815 by Samuel Campbell. (Campbell obviously bought the house sometime between 1812 and 1815).

Captain Willson built the present building in 1820. He was a merchant, Postmaster of Lexington and Treasurer of Washington College from 1803 until 1840.

The previously mentioned brick house already on the lot was evidently razed sometime after 1815, since no evidence of it being incorporated in the present structure exists.

Captain Willson and his family made the place their home for many years. He died in 1840, the house remaining in the possession



of his widow, Sally, until 1850, when it was finally sold at public auction to James C. Paxton. Paxton, who was Lexington's first mayor, bought the house and lot for \$3,000.

He sold it to Hugh Lyle Wilson in January 1858. Wilson sold the property to Calvin McCorkle in 1863.

The house was once again sold at public auction in August, 1875. City commissioner John le Boude conveyed the house and lot to Alexander Glasgow.

In 1900, a city commissioner again sold the house, this time W. T. Shields conveyed the property to J. S. LaRowe, and La Rowe sold it to L. D. Hamric in August, 1906.

Finally, Hamric sold the building to Harry Walker for \$2,800 on June 22, 1911. Walker converted the house to a grocery store and enjoyed a successful business there for many years. Upon his death, the building went to his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Wood, owner of Blandome, who owns the house at the present time.

The uses of the Pickin' Parlor, as it is now known, have been twofold. Throughout the 1800's, it was a private home, one of the most outstanding in the Town of Lexington. Since 1911, it has been a place of business. First a grocery store, a number of businesses have been located there. At present, there are three apartments; one in back in the former kitchen and two upstairs, with the first floor being occupied by the Appalachia Pickin' Parlor, Larry Wiesner, proprietor.

The Rockbridge Historical Society refers to the building as



The White Columns Inn. Other names that I have heard are the Old Lexington Inn, The Lexington Meat Market, and the Glasgow House.

Historically, the house served as the residence for two prominent Lexington citizens, Willson and Paxton, as well as being a fine in-town example of Greek Revival architecture.

*probably  
more Neo Classical  
than Greek.*



## Physical History

### Exterior

The Pickin' Parlor is located at 30 North Main Street, between Grand Piano and Furniture, Company and Washington and Lee's Traubador Theatre.

The building proper is rectangular in shape, 36 x 54 feet, with the front porch being 14 x 36 feet, and the kitchen being approximately 18 x 21 feet. The main building is two stories high, with an attic.

The foundation is stone overlain with plaster. The walls are entirely brick, the bond being American or Facing Bond, with three to seven courses of stretchers between headers. The bricks are of the standard American size:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x 4 x 8 inches. The bricks are placed vertically along the tops of some windows, and form an attractive arch over the rear fanlight.

The windows are of the sash type, with wooden frames and mullions. The windows along the sides and back of the building contain twelve panes each, with the two large windows in the front on the first story having two large panes. (Curiously enough, one window on the right (north) side of the building has a lintel, while none of the others do.) What appear to be three large windows looking out on the balcony is really one window flanked by a door on either side, made of wood and each containing twelve panes.



The front fanlight is elliptical in shape, while the one in back is divided on the outside by a single vertical mullion with a "wagon-wheel" pattern of mullions on the inside.

Oddly enough, the building has only one dormer, located on the left side of the roof, the sides being brick and the window containing six panes.

At one time, there were four entrances from outside: one on the North side of the building near the kitchen, one in the kitchen, one on the South side, and the ornate fanlighted door opening on the front porch. The first door is framed and paneled, with two panels. It would provide access to the kitchen, but it has been sealed shut. The South door is likewise framed and paneled, and provides the only access to the stairs and the apartments upstairs. The kitchen door is similar.

The front door is perhaps one of the most attractive features of the building. The door itself has one panel along the bottom, with the upper part containing a large pane of glass. Above the door is a large, rectangular transom window. But the most eye catching feature is the ornate fanlight, set in a Roman arch. The mullions are wood and are in the shape of elongated hearts. Evidently this is the original front door, and as Henry Boley in his book, "Lexington in Old Virginia describes it:". . . the front door of the erstwhile mansion has often been noted the handsomest in the town."

In addition there is another door, a double door put in during the 1911 alterations. It likewise has a transom window, and



while it is locked now, it was obviously intended to provide easier access to the building when it was converted into a meat market.

Perhaps the most noticeable part of the building is its giant portico. Supported by four Roman Tuscan columns, it gives the front facade the appearance of both boldness and solidity. The columns themselves have plain bases and capitals and are covered with plaster.

The Greek temple front above the columns is constructed of wood, the boards being placed vertically. In the center is an elliptical fanlight. The underside of the overhang is plastered.

Directly beneath is the balcony, constructed of wood. A wooden railing runs all the way around it, with two prominent wooden balusters located on the center railing between the two center columns. Access to the balcony is through two doors from the upstairs apartments.

Beneath the balcony is the front porch. Entrance to it from the street is up narrow flights of steps. Each set of steps is located between the raised bases of the columns. A small wall runs along each end of the porch. The porch has a brick floor covered with mortar. The columns' bases are constructed of brick and covered with plaster to give a smooth surface.

The cornices are wood and are fairly shallow all the way around the building.

The roof is two-sided and is fairly steep, having an angle



roughly equal to that of Washington Hall. Roofing material is aluminum, covering the whole roof (including the dormer) and the roof of the smoke-house as well.

There are two chimneys, built of brick, both on the north side and having one flue each. The chimneys do not protrude from the wall, but rather appear at the edge of the roof and extend upwards about ten feet, thus allowing the north face to be unbroken and smooth.

The small building in back is the former kitchen. It alone of the original outbuildings has survived.

Two stories high, the tiny building is built right on to the main house. Constructed of brick, it rests on a stone foundation. It has a single chimney on the rear wall. Windows are of the sash type and are numerous for so small a structure. Access is up two stone steps and through a single paneled and framed door, located on the north side of the building.

### Interior

The flooring material downstairs consists of tile (put in fairly recently) and poured cement. This part of the floor, which I consider original, forms the floor of the front room and what is now the kitchen. Walls and ceilings are covered with plaster and painted.

Upstairs, the flooring is wood. Like the first floor the walls and ceilings are plastered and painted.



Entrance to rooms downstairs is through archways or doors. The only doors downstairs are to the former kitchen outside (now sealed shut), a storage room door, and doors to the two restrooms. All of these doors are heavy and have two panels each.

A single step leads into what is now the kitchen is made of stone and is most likely original, having been worn down in the center over the years.

Access to the second story and the attic is up four flights of stairs in a stairwell located inside, and on the left side of the building. Doors to the apartments are located at the head of the second flight of stairs. (Both doors are fairly new). The door to the attic located at the end of the next flight.

The stairs themselves are constructed of wood, as are the banisters and handrails. Along the step ends, all the way up, ornate carving can be found. In addition wooden paneling can be found along the sides of stairwell. More woodwork can be found downstairs along the doorframes. This consists of pilasters, each about seven feet high, and crowned with a square capital. It is my belief that this woodwork is all that remains of the original woodwork.

Evidently the Willson home contained a great deal of ornate woodwork. In Dr. Charles Turner's book Mrs. McCullock's Stories of Ole Lexington, a reference is made to this fact. Mrs. McCullock said: "... the house had the most beautiful carving in it ... it was sold to Harry Walker ... (who) made a grocery out of it ... all that beautiful woodwork, I understood was sold ... it



was carved by hand, pillars and hall and all ...".

As for construction and alteration, the house proper, (plus outbuildings) was built in 1820. As late as 1838, all outbuildings were still there, according to the Lexington Gazette, in which the house, lot and outbuildings were advertised for sale by Capt. Willson. The outbuildings consisted of the kitchen, smoke house, ice house, stable, carriage house and two other small, unidentified buildings. Of these, only the kitchen remains.

In addition, the advertisement also refers to the main house being roofed with zinc, whereas it is now aluminum.

The building proper remained unchanged until 1911, when Walker opened his grocery store. The wall that ran around the front porch was torn out, thus providing access to the front of the building by means of steps. In addition, the double doors were put in, along with an extra window to the left of the original front door.

- It is interesting to note that Mrs. C. M. Wood of Blandome owns the last photograph ever taken of the building before the 1911 alterations began. It clearly shows the walled front porch with its side entrance and ornate brickwork. (See Appendix.)

But it is the interior that has undergone the greatest change, particularly upstairs. The great number of past owners and changing uses have altered the interior so much that is almost impossible to know what the original interior looked like.

Upstairs, a wall separates the two apartments. This is ob-



viously fairly recent, because the wall runs one way and the flooring another way. Each apartment has been divided up with the addition of baths and kitchens. Perhaps the old bedrooms were located here.

Downstairs, one thing is clear, and that is that the present front room is the old living room. During interior alterations in 1972, Larry Wiesner uncovered a fireplace that had been walled over. The most outstanding thing about it is that the hearth is placed well above floor level, so its purpose must have been heating. Perhaps what is now the kitchen was once a dining room, for an entrance runs from there to the kitchen out back.

*was the floor level lowered?*

An interesting feature of the front room is the ceiling fan, installed in 1911. It is said to be the first ceiling fan to be installed in a building in Lexington.

As a final note, I discovered that Mrs. Wood wished to have the building restored to its original form. Modern blueprints showed a very stately Greek Revival building with a side entrance off the porch and updated apartments upstairs and downstairs. Unfortunately, the estimate for such an undertaking was prohibitive, so the building will evidently remain in its present form.



## Stylistic History

Unfortunately, it is not known who the architect and builder/contractor were. However, I support the theory that the architect was Colonel John Jordan, who was the best known architect of the times in Rockbridge County. Jordan, originally a native of Halifax County, introduced the Greek Revival style to this area. His own residence, Stono, was built in 1818, while his best known work, Washington Hall, was built in 1823. This building dates from between those years - 1820. It combines features of both buildings. The portico of Stono strongly resembles that of the Willson home. In the rectangular shape, angle of the roof, columns, and brickwork over the windows, it compares with Washington Hall. Furthermore, since Willson was treasurer of Washington College at the time it was built, the Jordan and Willson families certainly knew each other.

*Careful. This estimate of Jordan is now coming under reconsideration*

In his thesis, Colonel John Jordan 1777-1854, Donovan says, "In the true Greek Mode, Jordan's buildings do not depend upon mere size or impressiveness per se, but rather have a true relationship between height, breadth, and length, between that which supports and that which is supported ..."

This description, in my opinion, fits the Appalachia Pickin' Parlor. So even though no records, (not even Willson's papers in the Washington & Lee archives) make ~~any~~<sup>any</sup> reference linking this building and Jordan, the facts I have presented indicate the



strong possibility that John Jordan may indeed have been the Pickin's Parlor's architect.

As was previously stated, the date of construction was 1820. The land tax records in the court house show a sudden increase in both rent and property tax, while the total value of the lot, with buildings, was valued at \$2,000.

The building is in the Greek Revival style, which was the final and most popular phase of the Neoclassical Revival in America. Lasting from roughly 1820-1840 in the eastern United States, Greek Revival enjoyed great popularity as the symbolic role of buildings came into play. The American people, who had fought two wars with England for independence, sought independence from Europe as well. Greek Revival was symbolic of America's democracy, just as it was for Greece.

*No, I think it is still more Neoclassical. Certainly not the name to give of Greek Revival as the church.*

Thus inspired, architects like Robert Mills (the Treasury Building in Washington) demonstrated the power of the Greek style of architecture.

Inspired by books on classical forms such as The Antiquities of Athens, William Strickland designed the Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia on the order of the Parthenon.

As for Revival forms in private residences, Nicholas Biddle's Andalusia near Philadelphia, designed by Thomas Walter, is a good example. The fact that it consists of a Revival style colonnade on a Federal style house is solid proof of the national mania



for Greek architecture.

Greek Revival forms are prominent in Rockbridge County, not to mention the rest of the state. Among them are Washington Hall, Stono, The Lexington Presbyterian Church, and, of course, the Appalachia Pickin' Parlor, all built during the time of America's first national architectural style.

Good & interesting.  
Your presentation is very  
good. My only squabble  
is with Jordan's attribution  
and use of term Greek Revival.

A.

(92)



APPENDICES



Appendix I

Site Map

Floor Plans

Building before last exterior alterations.

Appendix II

Xeroxed Newspaper Articles.

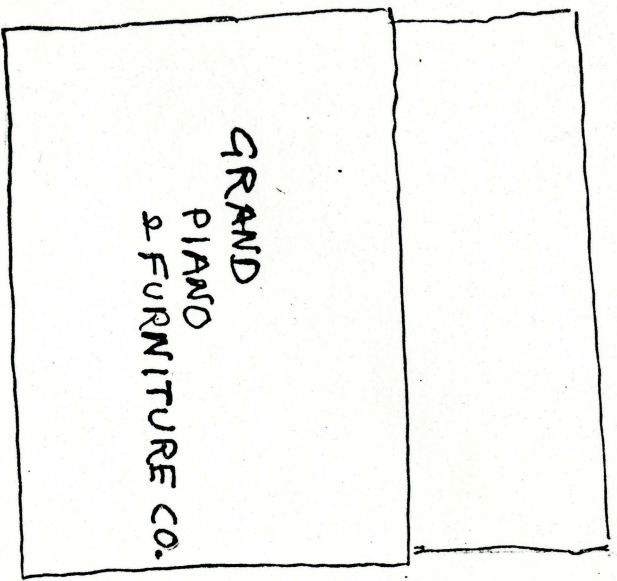
Appendix III

Photographs.



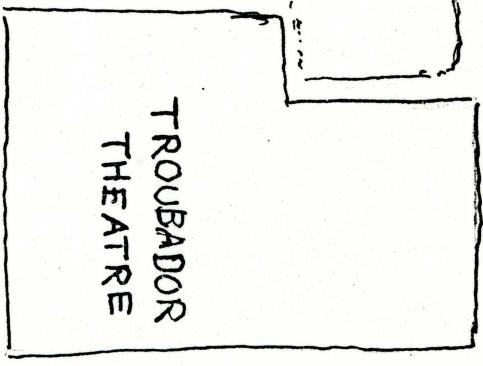
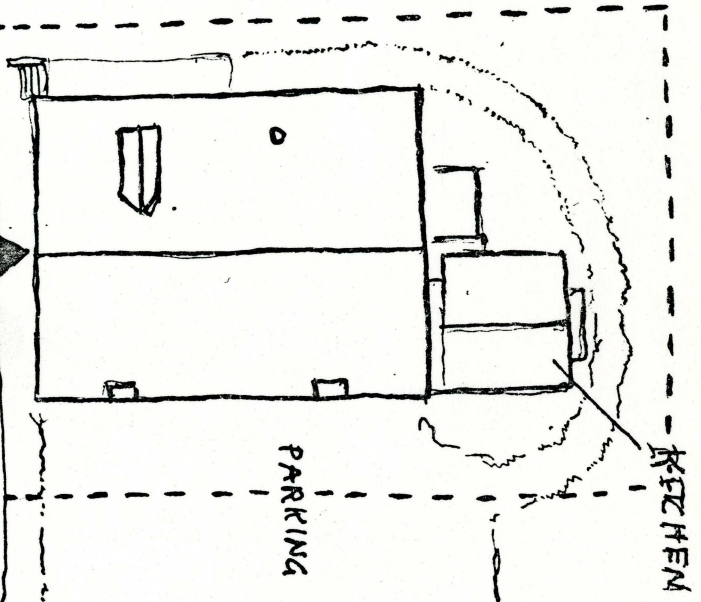
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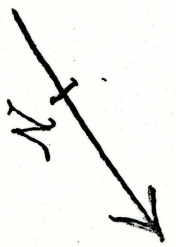


MAIN ST. →

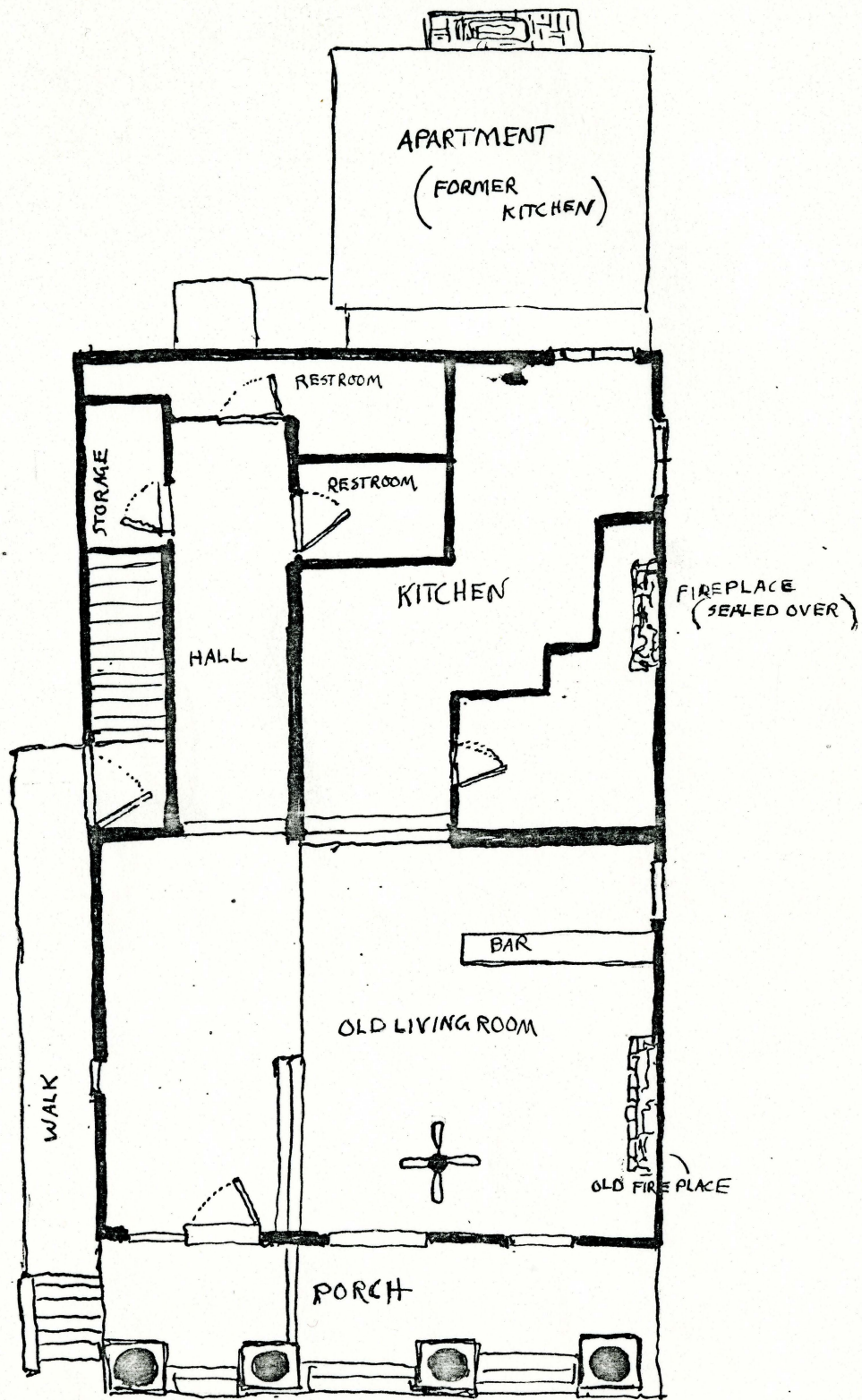
APPALACHIA PICKIN' PARLOR (WHITE COLUMNS INN)



HENRY ST.

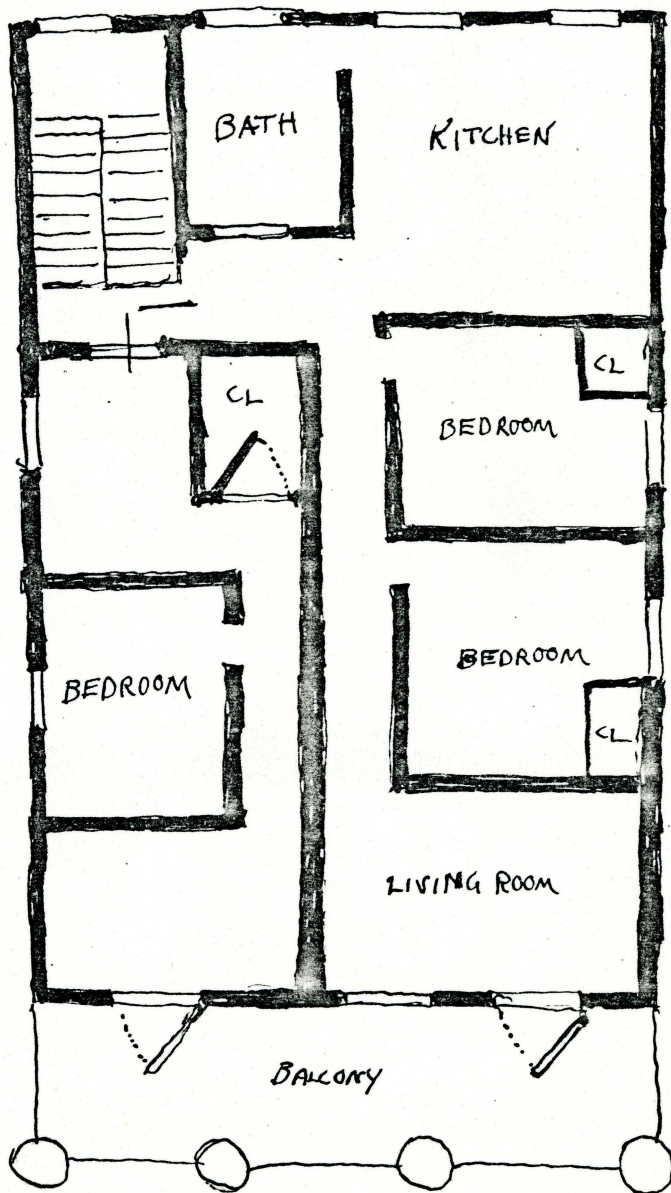






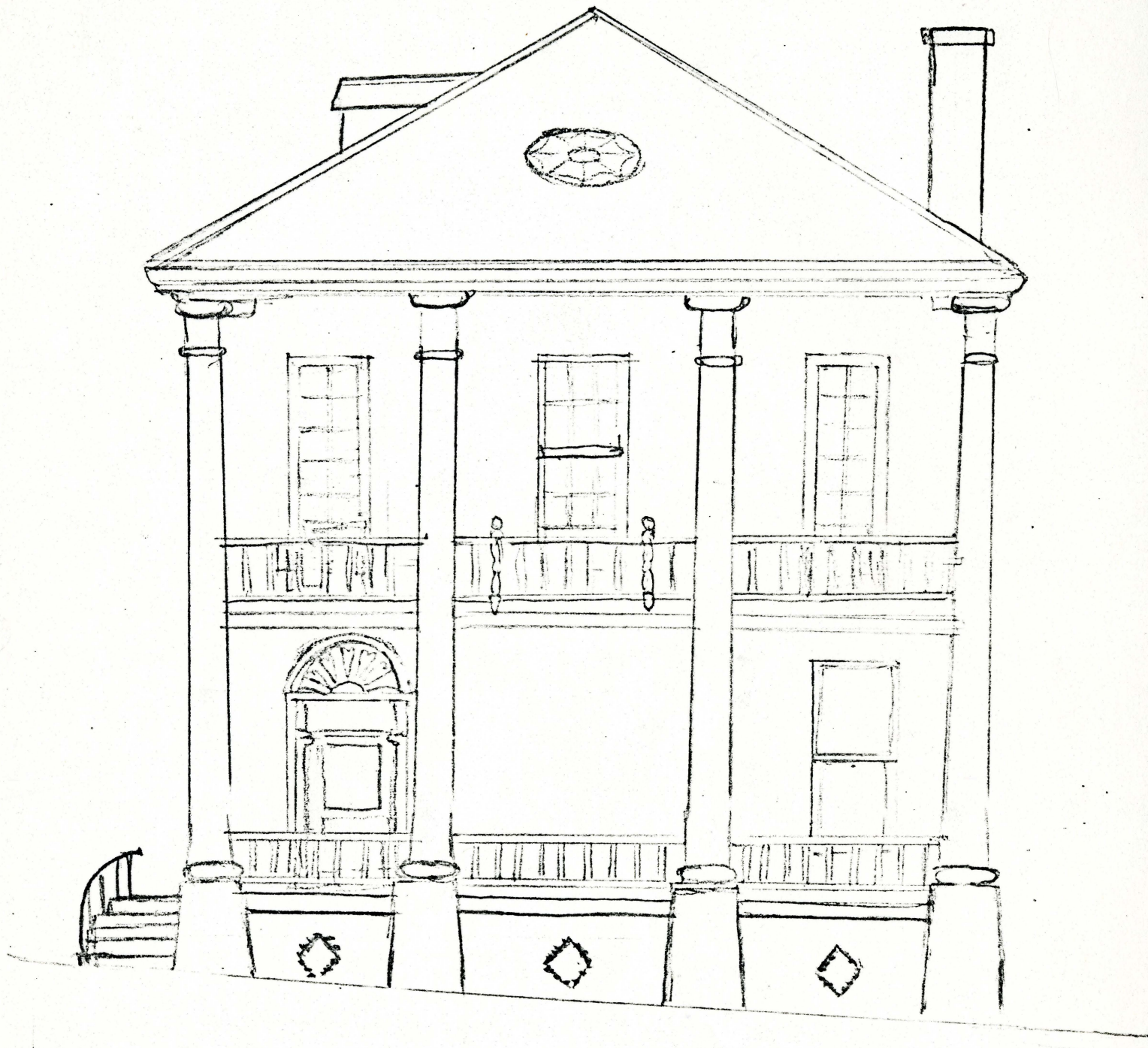
FIRST FLOOR.





SECOND FLOOR



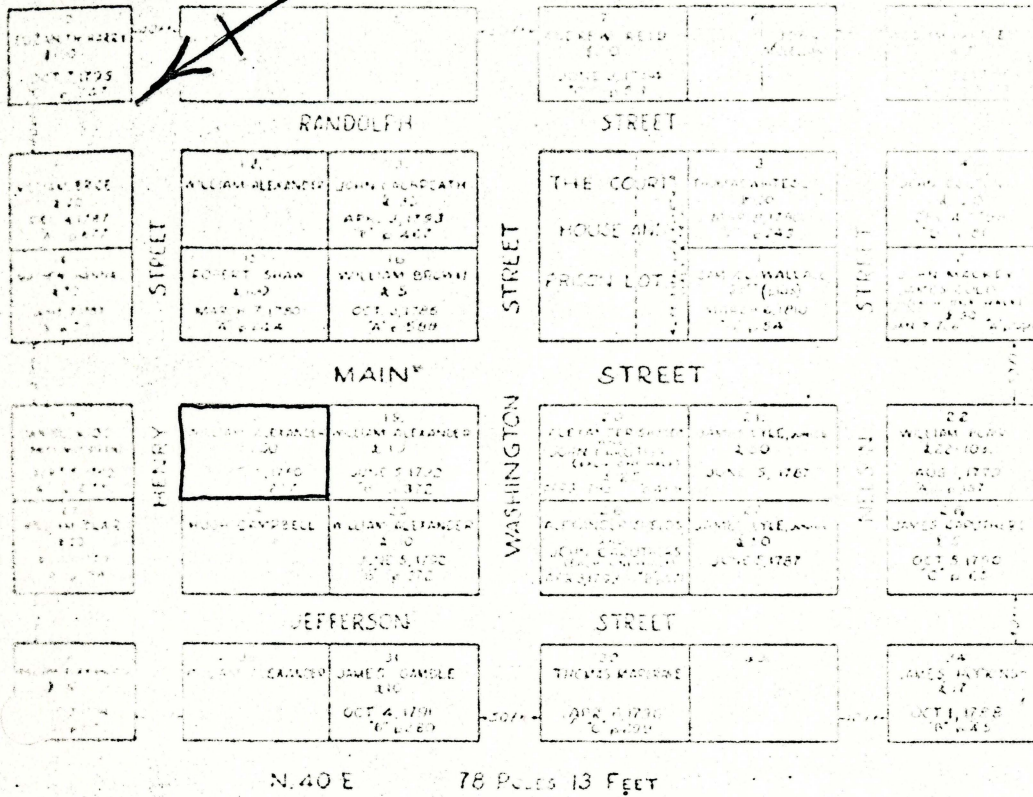


APPALACHIA PICKIN' PARLOR  
(W.M. WILLSON HOME)  
BEFORE 1911 ALTERATIONS



# PLAT OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON-1778

XEROXED FROM  
LEXINGTON GAZETTE  
JULY 5, 1944



BUILDING OCCUPIES  
LOT NO. #18,  
ACROSS MAIN ST.  
FROM JACOB  
RUFF HOUSE,  
LOT # 15.

## Some Early History of Lexington

By E. P. TOMPKINS

of the laws enacted by the first Assembly of Virginia, in 1700, at the house of Hon. James Oglethorpe, page 177. This bill had to do with the establishment of other counties, and only that part which related to Rockbridge is here

represented to this day by the inhabitants of Augusta and Botetourt at they labored under the same by reason of the want of said counties.

Therefore enacted by the said Assembly, That from and after the day of March next following, the said counties of Augusta and Botetourt shall be divided by a line beginning at the place where the said James River crosses the said Blue Ridge, etc.

And the said counties shall be divided by a line beginning at the place where the said James River crosses the said Blue Ridge, etc.

ties and parishes of Augusta and Botetourt be divided etc. And the remaining part of the county of Botetourt be divided by a line beginning at Audley Paul's, and running thence South 55 degrees East, crossing James River, to the top of the Blue Ridge, etc. And beginning again at Audley Paul's thence North 55 degrees West, etc; etc. And all those parts of the said counties and parishes of Augusta and Botetourt included within these lines shall be called and known by the name of Rockbridge, etc. \* \* \* a court for the county of Rockbridge shall be on the first Tuesday of every month \* \* \* at the home of Samuel Wallace. And the justices \* \* \* shall fix on a place for holding court, at or as near the center as convenience will admit of, and shall thenceforth proceed to erect the necessary public buildings at such place, and shall also appoint such places for holding courts in the meantime until such buildings shall be completed, as they shall

think fit, and shall have power to adjourn themselves to such places as they shall appoint; and after the public buildings shall be completed shall thenceforth hold court at such place.

And be it farther enacted, That at the place which shall be appointed for holding court in the said county of Rockbridge, shall be laid off a town, to be called Lexington, thirteen hundred feet in length, and nine hundred feet in breadth. \* \*

And in order to make satisfaction to the proprietor of said land the clerk of the said county shall issue a writ directed to the Sheriff commanding him to summon 12 able and disinterested freeholders, to meet on a certain day \* \* \* who shall view and value the said land, \* \* \* and the Justices at the laying of the said public levy shall make provision for paying the said proprietors, and the property of the said land shall become void in the hands of the Justices and their executors; one acre to be reserved for the use of the said county, and the residue to be sold



...day's 1 o'clock made  
 are sufferers were in-  
 ed to the private rest-  
 gentlemen, where we  
 ery effort will be made  
 cares and to alleviate  
 V. Wells are now confer-  
 co. with the hope of  
 of these unfortunate be-  
 very grave.

**STEAM BOAT DIS-  
 ASTER.**

*Falo Com. Advertiser of  
 urday evening.*  
 about North America is  
 passengers of which we  
 iculars of a most heart-  
 ity—the destruction of  
 at steamboat WASHING-  
 e, off Silver Creek, about  
 s morning, with the cas-  
 : FIFTY LIVES.  
 wing account is from our  
 ngers, which can be relied  
 ington left Cleveland on  
 ssage from Detroit, on June  
 . She proceeded safely un-  
 il Saturday, 2 o'clock a. m.  
 ad in the vicinity of  
 k, about 32 miles from Balt-

It was now discovered to be  
 igh proceeded from beneath  
 The passengers were a-  
 aroused from their slumbers.  
 no of confusion and distress  
 those only of my readers can  
 to have been in similar cir-  
 s.

did not, however, complete  
 the mass until it became ev-  
 the progress of the flames  
 be arrested.—From that mo-  
 scene boggles all description.  
 to say that numbers precipi-  
 selves from the burning mas-  
 ater; some of them with a  
 despair, and others silently  
 eath the waves; others, un-  
 ly more fortunate swam a short  
 and drowned; others still on  
 boards and wood, arrived on  
 n—yet some even of these  
 a watery grave.  
 small boat had by this time put  
 ed with about 52 souls for  
 e. These arrived safe, pleth-  
 one or two by the way, the vi-  
 was one of the number.  
 main boats came to our assist-  
 igh together with Washington's  
 ed perhaps a majority of the  
 on board.  
 supposed that forty perished. It  
 ould to compute the precise  
 . Many remained on the boat  
 was wrapped in one sheet of  
 there is reason to ha-

The claim on the part of Dr. Smith,  
 denying the right of Col. M. to be re-  
 called a question which has never be-  
 fore been presented to the Executive.  
 The law is plain, that in every case of  
 vacancy, a new writ shall be issued, but  
 here it is contended there is no vacan-  
 cy—that one or the other of the candi-  
 dates is elected, and it is for the Senate  
 to say which.

The Governor, we understand, has  
 had the matter under consideration and  
 feeling the merits of the question, has  
 consulted the Attorney General. That  
 officer, we learn (we have had no con-  
 versation with him on the subject, but  
 declines to the effect that not many days  
 occurred to announce a new writ—that  
 Col. M.'s nomination was not perfected un-  
 til after the expiration of the time al-  
 lowed by law for giving notice of a con-  
 test, and that consequently no new writ  
 can issue.

**TEXAS.**

The *Y. C. Bulletin* of the 12th June  
 states, that the Congress of Texas ad-  
 journed about two weeks before—'A  
 delegation of Comanche Indians had  
 met at Austin, and concluded a treaty of  
 peace and amity with all parties. Gen.  
 Taylor was a popular candidate for  
 the Presidency—the election takes  
 place in November next; his success is  
 considered sure. Complaints are loud  
 of Indian disturbances on the frontier.'  
 —A commercial treaty has been en-  
 tered into by the Texian Government,  
 through her minister, with Great Brit-  
 ain. It does not, for certain State rea-  
 sons, recognize the independence of  
 Texas, but is in effect tantamount to a  
 recognition?

A letter to a gentleman in Richmond  
 from Houston, dated the 24th inst. states  
 that Congress adjourned on that morn-  
 ing. The Senate met in the evening  
 'to consider the Treaty of Limits be-  
 tween the U. States and Texas, which  
 provides for running the Boundary line.'  
 —It was confirmed by the Senate.

One of the last acts of the Congress  
 was to carry out with the highest good  
 faith, her contract for land Scrips, under  
 the original loan of \$100,000. Texas  
 may now ask for a larger loan with  
 clear hands. Messrs. Bandy and S.  
 M. Williams are appointed the Com-  
 missioners for a further loan of \$500,000-  
 000 loan. Texas cannot call this in  
 soon as the proceedings of this nature  
 are known? The second sale of  
 Galveston lots on the 21st gave even an  
 advance on the first sales—more than  
 \$1000 a lot.


The bill authorizing the issue of an  
 amount of one million of dollars in pro-  
 misory notes, was passed by the Pre-  
 sident on the 12th inst. It passed the  
 House of Representatives by a consti-  
 tutional majority on the 14th inst. but  
 it was lost in the Senate. The vote  
 message of the President is said to be  
 remarkable for its sound reasoning, its  
 firmness, and for the tone of dig-

...The bill...  
 willing to purchase a stock  
 of Tobacco firm, to call and examine for  
 themselves, the money and payments will  
 be made according to the bill.

**J. PLUM,**  
 Receiver of the Col. June 22, 1835.—  
 Situation Spectator of Harrisburg.  
 If order will be sent to the said, and for-  
 ward accounts to this office for collec-  
 tion.

I intend starting to Philadel-  
 phia in a short time, to purchase a stock  
 of new goods—that I may do so suc-  
 cessfully it is absolutely necessary that  
 my friends should send me a part of  
 their accounts immediately. I give  
 this notice with a view to the following  
**HUGH BARCLAY,**  
 June 26<sup>th</sup> 1835.—4t

**Valuable Lexington Property  
 For Sale.**

 I HAVE TWO of the most  
 comfortable HOUSES AND  
 LOTS, one or both of which I will  
 sell, at one-third less than the lots and  
 improvements cost. One is on the  
 Main street, about one hundred yards  
 below the Court House, with columns  
 and a piazza in front, say 14 by 35 feet;  
 and House 35 by 45 feet, covered with  
 zinc; the carpenter's and brick work  
 of the best quality; on said lot there  
 is an Ice House, Smoke House, Kitchens,  
 Stable and Carriage House—also,  
 two other small buildings and an  
 excellent garden. The other is on the  
 hill, ranging with the College Buildings;  
 the House is large and conveni-  
 ent, with its usual outbuildings, and  
 is preserved by the occupancy of Wm.  
 Taylor, Esq. Residents of the great  
 Spring Water in the yard of each lot.  
 The last mentioned lot, contains ap-  
 wards of three acres.

The terms will be made accommod-  
 ating, on the purchaser paying a small  
 part of the purchase money in hand,  
 and securing the balance satisfactorily.  
 Any further information wanted can be  
 obtained by application personally or  
 by letter to the subscriber, at Philadel-  
 phia.  
**WM. WILLSON,**  
 Lexington, Va., May 11, 1835.



**Sale of Land.**

BY virtue of a deed of Trust  
 executed to the subscriber, on  
 the 5th day of March, 1835, by  
 William McKee, and of record  
 in the Clerk's office of Rock-  
 bridge county, I shall, for the  
 purpose in said deed mention-  
 ed, on the 24 day of July next,  
 (being court day) before the  
 Court-house door, in the Town of

**Notice.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform  
 the public that on account of improve-  
 ments they are erecting, &c., they are  
 not prepared to receive to visit at  
 the Adam Springs, (in Rockbridge  
 Co.) and will not be until the 1st of  
 July, when it will give them much plea-  
 sure to receive the visit of all who may  
 call.

**J. & A. H. CAMPBELL,**  
 June 1st.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS indebted to  
 G. CAMPBELL, for services rendered  
 for the year 1834, are hereby notified  
 to pay the same to the undersigned  
 on or before the 1st day of July next,  
 or to the undersigned in writing, and  
 to be paid by the 1st day of JULY.  
 June 1st, 1835.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against  
 the estate of Edward Bryan, dec'd.  
 which was committed to me for admin-  
 istration, are required to present them  
 to the undersigned, my deputy, or set-  
 tlement, and to persons indebted to  
 the estate to direct me to make payment  
 to him.

**JOSEPH CLOYD,**  
 Sheriff of the County of Rockbridge,  
 June 22.

**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
 of Don O. S. ...  
 are hereby notified to pay the same  
 to the undersigned, my deputy, or set-  
 tlement, and to persons indebted to  
 the estate to direct me to make payment  
 to him.  
**LAWRENCE CONNOR,**  
 Executor.

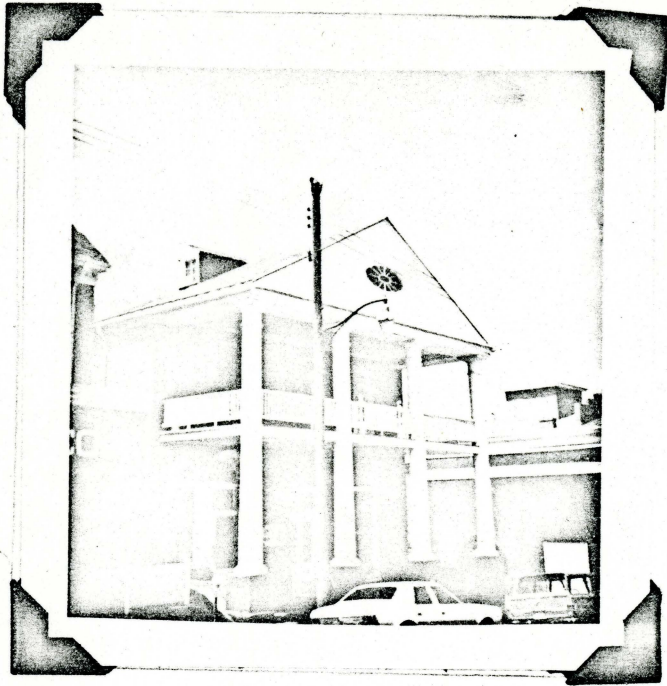
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 sure to receive the visit of all who may  
 call.

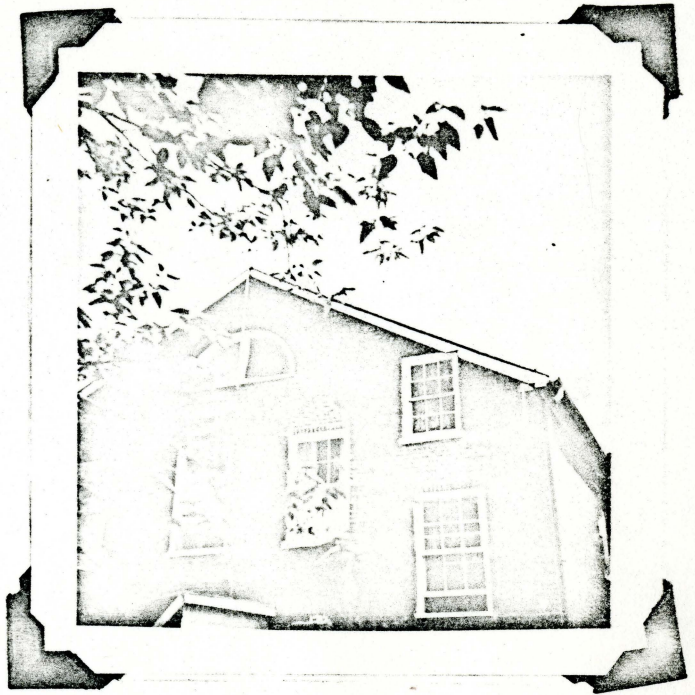








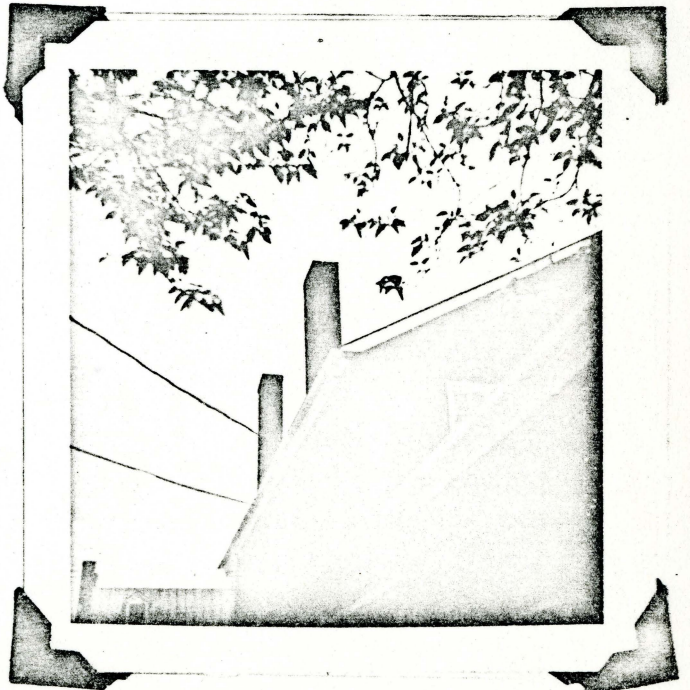
*Front*



*Back - Showing fanlight & repair work*



*Kitchen*

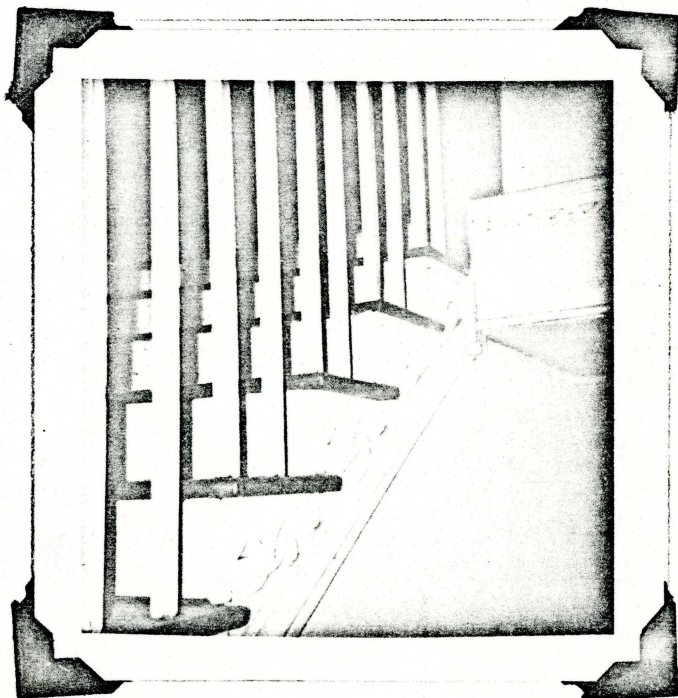


*North Side - showing Chimneys  
(side of kitchen visible in  
foreground)*





Front - showing front doors and  
Balcony - steps at extreme left  
lead to staircase door.



Carving along stairs



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