



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1411

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Stone Plantation
other names/site number Young Plantation, Magnolia

2. Location

street & number 5001 Old Selma Road not for publication n/a
city or town Montgomery vicinity X
state Alabama code AL county Montgomery code 101 zip code 36108

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kimberly Ann Brown November 20, 2001
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Edson H. Ball 12/31/01
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure - smokehouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure- storage building

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century – Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof metal
walls stucco
other _____

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

Stone Plantation
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Alabama
County and State

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1846, 1856

Significant Dates 1846
1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Stone, Barton Warren

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
AL-650
 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: The Library of Congress

Stone Plantation
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Alabama
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 2.81 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>548010</u>	<u>3579025</u>	3 _____
2	_____	_____	4	_____

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 Ed Hooker, Preservation Consultant ; Trina Binkley & Christy Anderson, AHC Reviewers
organization _____ date 15 June 2001
street & number 500 Church Street telephone 334-433-8544
city or town Mobile state AL zip code 36602

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Colonel and Mrs. Will C. Gardner, Jr.
street & number 5001 Old Selma Road telephone 334-269-1159
city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36108

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Stone Plantation is a two-story masonry residence, constructed in the Neoclassical Greek Revival style with subtle hints of Italianate influence. The structure is located on the south side of Montgomery County Road 54, the Old Selma Road, 0.3 miles east of the intersection with Montgomery County Road 17, approximately 3.5 miles east of Pintlala Creek and 1.2 miles south of Catoma Creek. The residence and one contributing outbuilding occupy a portion of a tract of land deeded by the U.S. Land Patent Office to Barton Warren Stone from the Land Patent Office at Cahawba, recorded May 15, 1837. The property was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1935. The grounds remain intact, and feature a fruit orchard on the west lawn, and a magnolia and crepe myrtle alley on the west lawn. HABS documentation reveals that at one time the front lawn was a pecan orchard, but currently only a few of the trees remain. Also photographs suggest that the magnolias and crepe myrtles were planted after 1935. Other historic landscaping includes mature camellias and azaleas.

Several physical characteristics are evident to suggest that the current residence may portray alterations to a previous structure. The ceiling height changes from 15' - 3" on the first floor to 11' - 11" on the second floor. Along with the change to ceiling height, the wall thickness and building materials change between levels. The first floor walls, interior and exterior, are 16" solid masonry. The second floor exterior walls are reduced to 12" in thickness. The interior walls are of wood frame construction. The unique design of the staircase is typical of the late-Federal period. The handrail terminates in a curved volute supported by slender turned balusters. The bottom step is wider at the wall and tapers from the left to the right side. The stair ascends 19 steps to a landing the width of the hallway, and returns back seven steps to complete the run to the second floor. The use of this type stair design is unusual at this late date in terms of architectural history. A heavy, American Empire-inspired newel post with heavier handrail, incorporating either a straight or curved run, would have been more in keeping with the exterior Greek Revival/Italianate architectural style. Even the Warren Stone house, (HABS AL-889), constructed by Barton Stone's father, an imposing frame Greek Revival plantation home, was constructed with a heavy turned Greek Revival newel post, as were most other two story structures of this period. Possibly the original residence may have been a 1 ½ story cottage similar to Bride's Hill and the John Johnson House, both located in the Tennessee Valley region. Stone, whose family moved to Alabama from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, would have been quite familiar with the colonial Virginia prototype. The HABS reference card on file at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., notes that the house was constructed "about 1830." Walter Burkhardt himself authorized the 1934 index card for the property. There are handwritten dates "1846" and "1856" added, probably copied from the title sheet of the drawings and the history, respectively. The title sheet for the drawings cites the filed measurements as being taken between March 1934 and July 1936, with the drawings being completed in September 1936. The title sheet states 1846 as the construction date, and Barton Warren Stone as the builder. Walter Burkhardt and Thomas C. Vint signed off on the set of drawings prior to their being entered into the Library of Congress records.

The exterior walls, once scored to resemble ashlar stone blocks, currently have a smooth stucco finish dating from 1939. The house is symmetrical in form, and features six massive stucco-covered masonry Doric columns. In 1939, two of the six columns were removed and the remaining columns were coated with stucco to conceal the original fluting. The current owners replaced the missing columns in their 1997 restoration. The columns support a heavy entablature and denticulated cornice. The footprint of the residence is rectangular in plan, with a pair of one story wings at the rear of each side, connected by a sympathetic modern addition constructed to look like an enclosed porch. A shallow hipped roof is concealed from view by a false entablature, which is carried around the perimeter of the residence. French-inspired laurel wreaths adorn the heavy cornice, and are centered over each of the six columns, similar to those proposed by Asher Benjamin and illustrated in plate 18 in his book *The Architect, or Complete Building Carpenter*, published in 1845. Benjamin's prototype is "...an example of the antae and entablature, copied, with deviations, from that on the choragic monument of Thrasylus at Athens. Their detail are in themselves beautiful, and are arranged with such judgement and good taste, as to give elegance to the whole composition."

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Section 7 Page 2

Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

The front façade features a raised masonry terrace, covered by the monolithic roof structure and supported by columns reaching two stories in height. The main entry is framed by a denticulated entablature with heavy cornice supported by a pair of paneled pilasters, and is constructed of a combination of wood and cast iron decoration. The main entablature is 30" deep, and features one flat moulded panel and one curved moulded panel. The curved panels increase the entablature opening from 3' - 4" to 4' - 0". The recessed panel entry features a single four panel door surrounded by a pair of three-light sidelights with panel below, and a three-light transom, consisting of two panes the same width as the sidelights and a large single pane over the door. The wood framing of the sidelights and transom configuration features a pair of wooden carved Italianate brackets. Above the entablature is a wood cantilevered balcony, supported by elegant cast iron scroll brackets. The cast iron balustrade ornament features anthemions, rosettes and acanthus leaves in its design, very similar to those delineated by Asher Benjamin on plate 53. Similar elements are found in the ventilator grilles located in the foundation along the perimeter of the residence. There are six interior chimneys visible from the roof line, each featuring a zig-zag sawtooth pattern, and sheathed in stucco. The one story wings at the rear have a cornice similar in design to the main cornice, but at a scale more appropriate for the proportions of the wings. Each wing features a recessed porch supported by a plain round Doric column, and two four-panel wood doors providing access to the porches from both the wing spaces and the main house. Windows across the first floor are six-over-nine in style, and raise up into the wall to provide access onto the front porch. Second floor windows are six-over-six in design. East and west elevations are identical in design, and feature six-over-six windows, cast iron ventilator grilles, and a continuation of the front cornice and entablature. The rear of the structure was originally constructed with a shed porch running between the wings supported by two stucco-over-masonry Doric columns. Later additions enclosed and increased the depth of the porch, which now extends out past the line of the original wings, and features a three-sided porch supported by simple wooden round Doric columns. The original exterior wall of the main house is intact, along with the rear door, transom and sidelights, and two doors opening into the rear rooms on the main floor. The 1997 enclosed porch construction uses glass as the predominant building material and respects the integrity of the original structure.

The floor plan is typical of the period, and features a wide central hall flanked by two rooms on either side. This plan is repeated on the second floor. The wing rooms, at the rear of the structure, are accessed through the rear rooms, the front side porches and the rear addition. These wings originally served as the office for the Stone Plantation (left side facing house) and a serving room off the formal dining room (right side facing house). The entry hall features heart pine flooring, smooth plaster over thick masonry walls, and a plaster ceiling with heavy plaster cornice. Greek Revival eared battered door architraves are constructed of wood.

The floor plan consists of a central hall with double parlors to the right of the main entrance, connected by a pair of four-panel pocket doors, and two single rooms on the left side of the hall, connected by a single four-panel door. A u-shaped staircase with a landing rises to the second floor level from the left of the hallway. An unusual feature of the staircase is the slender and elegant, multi-spindled newel at the foot of the staircase. The design appears in earlier houses of the 1820s and 1830s, as opposed to the large, American Empire-inspired newel posts common in the 1840s and 1850s. Eared architraves with heavy moulded cornices frame all the downstairs windows and doors.

The double parlor features heart pine floors, plaster walls with high, multi-profiled baseboards, and plaster ceilings with deep plaster crown moulding. Simple moulded plaster medallions adorn the 15' - 3 1/2" ceilings. Windows across the front of the house are floor-length, and open up into the ceiling to allow access onto the front porch. Windows along the sides of the house have moulded wood panels below the sill and sash. The depth of the walls allows space for small recessed panels at all window and door openings. The front parlor mantelpiece is turn-of-the-century Neoclassical Adamesque in design, and features a pair of wooden fluted engaged columns supporting a denticulated cornice and mantel shelf, and a pink marble surround. The rear parlor, currently used as the dining room, features a wood mantel in the Moorish taste, with an ogee-style arch supported by paneled, chamfered moulded pilasters. A pair of gas-electrified sconces, dating from the 1840s with documented provenance as being one of three sets that originally hung in the first State Capitol in Montgomery, constructed in 1847 and destroyed by fire in 1849. The sconces were purchased from Belvior, a

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Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

Colonial-Revival mansion in the Old Cloverdale Historic District of Montgomery, and were added by the current owners. These sconces, probably either Cornelius & Baker or Starr, Fellows and Company, are an appropriate addition to the interior. A pair of single four paneled doors along the rear wall once allowed access onto the rear porch and access to the serving room, but currently link the dining room to the kitchen and family room on the back porch and allow access to the half bath and utility room which occupy the space that once served as the served as the warming kitchen. A door along the right wall connects the dining room to the side porch of the right wing, while a door along the left wall provides access to the rear of the main hall.

The rooms on the left side of the hallway are simpler in design. Floors are heart pine, and walls and ceilings retain original plaster. The Gothic-inspired mantel is original to the room, and the green marble surround is a later addition. Two floor-length windows allow access onto the front porch, while the side windows have moulded panels below. A single four-panel door centered on the wall separating the two rooms allows access from the front to the rear of the house. The mantel has been removed and the firebox covered with sheetrock, but the configuration of the fireplace is still visible. The rear room original had an identical door configuration to the dining room, with two doors on the rear wall and on door on the left wall providing access to the rear porch on the left wing. The left wing, originally the plantation office, serves as the current owner's library, and has built-in book cases along the perimeter of all walls. A single four-paneled door, identical to those throughout the residence, allows access to the rear of the main hall.

A four paneled door flanked by slender three-light sidelights with wood panel below and topped with a three light transom above is located at the rear of the main hall. Once providing access to the rear porch, this doorway now opens into the large kitchen/multi-purpose room that incorporates the original rear porch.

Exterior walls were retained and are still visible. The heavy cornice once supported by two large plain Doric columns is still visible, and acts as a visual separation at the ceiling of the kitchen from the multi-purpose space. While modern and simplistic in design, the sympathetic addition does not detract from the integrity of the original structure. Multiple sets of French doors provide access from the addition to the new rear porch, which wraps around the addition on three sides, and supported by wooden Doric columns. The use of large areas of glass provides views and vistas of the rear of the property, the fruit orchards, and the original brick smokehouse.

The stair ascending to the second floor is broken by a landing two-thirds of the way up to the second level. At this point, a change in the masonry wall thickness is evident. A wide hallway on the second floor mirrors that on the floor below. Floors throughout are of heart pine. Walls and ceilings are of plaster. The ceiling height drops to 11' on the second floor. Four large bedrooms, to on each side of the main hall, are now separated by modern bathrooms and closets. All doors on this level, with the exception of the door onto the cantilevered balcony, are double panel framed by battered eared architraves. A single four paneled door, flanked by slender three-light sidelights with wood panel below, and topped by a four-light transom, is located at the front of the main hallway. This door allows access onto the cantilevered balcony over the main entrance. A pilastered entablature, similar to the one below but not as elaborate, surrounds the exterior of the second floor door. On both sides of this doorway there are an unusual configuration of built-in storage areas. Single panel doors conceal original closets that take advantage of the thickness of the masonry walls. Existing mantels on the second floor are simple wood Greek Revival-style mantels with battered pilasters and mantel shelves.

The brick smokehouse, measuring 23' square and 35' tall, was originally a one story building with exposed brick walls and a four-step corbeled cornice, dirt floor and hipped roof. Diamond-shaped vents woven into the brick work allowed smoke to escape from the interior. In his book, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, John Michael Vlach described the Stone smokehouse as "substantial...Larger than many of the dwelling houses in the county, this building stood more than thirty-five feet high and had a storage volume of almost 22,000 cubic feet. Constructed with brick masonry and decorated with diamond-shaped ventilators, it no doubt symbolized plantation owner Barton Stone's pride of place." In 1939, a garage addition with apartment above was constructed to the west elevation, and the entire building was covered in stucco, creating a uniform interior and matching that of the main house.

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Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains is good/high. The area surrounding the extant smoke house, and material deposits within the boundaries of the historic agricultural outbuilding complex could yield information about Antebellum and Post-bellum agrarian society. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area. Properties of this type were sited within a constellation of dependencies such as kitchens or other outbuildings. Buried portions may contain information useful in interpreting the entire property.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stone Plantation is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The house is an excellent and intact example of mid-19th-century Greek Revival plantation architecture, and combined with the remaining smoke house, stands as the extant domestic core of a once vibrant plantation complex. In Montgomery County, the Stone Plantation is one of the few remaining two story brick Antebellum Greek Revival rural plantation houses. The Greek Revival style spread rapidly in the state, especially in the Black Belt counties of central Alabama. Stone Plantation, which remains a rural property, is comparable to a few other urban 1850s Black Belt houses, such as the demolished William Cochrane House in Tuscaloosa, Sturdivant Hall in Selma, and the Knox Mansion and Murphy House in Montgomery. There are very few high Greek Revival style residences of this scale and material that were also situated in rural settings in the state. Alabama never produced the quality and range of grand plantation houses found in other parts of the South. Those that were constructed tended to be frame buildings. Architect Stephen Button worked in central Alabama and designed or influenced several porticoed mansions in Montgomery, such as the Charles Pollard House (c. 1851-53). Stone Plantation shared many design features with the demolished Pollard House. Stone Plantation also exhibited a "heroic" use of the Doric order, as opposed to the more popular use of variations on the Corinthian order. The only other property known to make such use of the Doric order was the Benjamin Randolph house in Montgomery, which was destroyed.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Barton Warren Stone was born March 24, 1800 in Oglethorpe, Georgia to Warren (b. 7/22/1766 in Charles Co., Maryland, d. 10/28/1849 in Lowndes County, Alabama) and Martha (Bedell) Stone (b. 4/16/1772 in Alamance Co., North Carolina, d. 10/8/1849 in Lowndes County, Alabama). Barton Stone was named after his maternal grandfather, Barton Follett Warren. Stone's father, John Stone (b. 11/29/1715 in Charles Co. Maryland, d. 8/1775) was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After John Stone's death, his widow, Mary Warren Stone (b. 1730, d. 1796) moved from Maryland to Pittsylvania County, Virginia. From there, her sons Barton, Absolam and Warren migrated to Lowndes County, Alabama with a brief stop in Oglethorpe, Georgia. While in Georgia, Warren's wife Martha gave birth to Barton Stone in 1800.

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Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

Written information documents that Barton Stone constructed the residence in 1846. However, research for this National Register nomination suggest that an earlier house dating prior to 1830 may have been greatly altered in 1856 to reflect the current architectural fashion. Stone's first purchase of land in Lowndes County, Alabama, appears around 1825. Stone married the widow Caroline Walton of Macon, Georgia, in 1823. They had five children that lived to adulthood. Stone, his wife Caroline Walton, and two of their six children, along with ten slaves, are listed in the 1830 Lowndes County census. By 1840, Stone's family had grown to seven, and his slave holdings had grown to forty, twenty of which were engaged in agriculture. Caroline Walton Stone died in 1841, and Barton married Carolina Sophia Whetsone of Autauga County.. No records were found to provide a date for this marriage, which produced two children. Perhaps Stone used the occasion of marriage to express his new wealth and success as a planter, and provide his second bride, twenty three years his younger, with a "handsome residence." The construction date of 1846 for the present house falls within this window of time. In addition, Warren Stone, at the age of 74, constructed a two-story Greek Revival residence (HABS AL-889) on an adjoining piece of property. Barton and Caroline's son, George Stone, was killed during the Civil War in 1862 at the Battle of Seven Pines in Henrico County, Virginia. Carolina Stone died in 1864. Barton Stone married a third time to Beatrice Wall of Coosa County.

The Stone family was very successful in their agricultural pursuits. Records from Warren Stone's estate show that at his death in 1849, he owned 1,040 acres, forty-two slaves, a cotton gin, and "substantial holdings of livestock." The value of his estate was estimated at over \$30,000. Eleven years after his father's death, Barton Stone was listed in the 1860 census as possessing \$100,000 in real estate and \$105,880 in personal property. His plantation grew to over 3,200 acres. However, the period of the Civil War was hard for the family. Barton's brother, Warren, who inherited the majority of his father's estate, was forced to sell his property to out-of-state interests. The 1870 census lists Barton Stone's real estate holdings valued at \$15,600 and personal property valued at \$1,000, barely 10% of the value just ten years before. Barton Stone died in 1884 at the age of 84 and is buried in the Stone family cemetery adjacent to the Warren Stone house near Burkeville, Lowndes County.

The property was purchased by L. C. Young in 1903, and again by J.D. Baggett, Sr. in 1926. Following the stock market crash and the ensuing Great Depression, it was a common practice for families to earn extra income by taking in boarders and renting rooms. The extensive period of remodeling, including removing the two of the six front columns, re-stuccoing the exterior without replacing the faux stone joints, constructing an attached kitchen to the back porch, and the installation of bathrooms upstairs, occurred between 1937 and 1939.

For a period spanning between 1934 and 1935, then Captain and later Lt. General Claire Lee Chennault (1880-1958) rented a room in the Baggett's residence (Stone Plantation) while stationed at Maxwell Air Force Base serving with the U.S. Pursuit Development Board and Air Corp Exhibition Group. Chennault was an American army officer, born in Commerce, Texas and educated at Louisiana State University. During World War One he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps and pioneered in aviation pursuit tactics. He was an originator of the idea of using paratroopers. After his stint in Montgomery, Chennault resigned from the army in 1937 and became aviation advisor to the Chinese government, who at the time was at war with Japan. While in China, he organized a group of American volunteers known as the "Flying Tigers." During World War II, Chennault was recalled to American service as a brigadier general and in 1942 was given the command of the China Air Task Force. He was promoted to major general in 1943, and retired from active service in 1945. After his retirement from the Air Force, Chennault formed the Civil Air Transport (CAT) and served as chairman of the board. A number of organizations supported this company, including the CIA, Chang Kai-shek's Nationalist Chinese government, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This company was created as a covert operation to fight communism in Asia. Chennault died in 1958, and was interred at Arlington National Cemetery. His headstone is inscribed in both Chinese and English.

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Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

In 1995, current owners Colonel and Mrs. Will Gardner purchased the property and have undertaken an extensive restoration, which included reconstructing the missing front columns, removing an inappropriate rear addition and constructing a sympathetic rear kitchen and back porch addition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1840 Montgomery County, Alabama Census.
1850 Montgomery County, Alabama Census.
1870 Montgomery County, Alabama Census.
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Bureau of Land Management, Land Patent Report Web Site.
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Lane, Mills. *Architecture of the Old South, Mississippi & Alabama*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1989.
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Tyler, Ron, Editor: *The New Handbook of Texas, Volume 2*. Austin: The Texas State Historical Association, 1996.
Vlach, John Michael. *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of Stone Plantation follow the legal parcel boundaries on the front (north) and two sides (east and west), with the fourth boundary (south) behind the historic smokehouse, creating approximately a 350' x 350' square area. This front portion of the lot is approximately ¼ of the entire parcel located in the North West ¼ of the South East ¼ of Section 23, Township 16N, Range 16E in Montgomery County (Geo # 03-12-06-23-04-002-002-001) as found on the attached boundary map at a 1 inch = 200 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundaries include Stone Plantation and the smokehouse, extending approximately to the fence line depicted in the HABS documentation, which encompasses the historic domestic yard of the property.

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Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Stone Plantation
Montgomery County, Alabama
Ed Hooker, Photographer
April 2001
Negatives, AHC

1. Front/north elevation facing south.
2. Front/north elevation facing southwest.
3. Rear/south elevation facing northeast.
4. Detail of cast iron bracket supporting cantilevered balcony on front porch.
5. Detail of wood and cast iron architrave on front elevation.
6. Detail of cast iron balcony railing on cantilevered balcony on front porch. Second floor architrave in background.
7. West elevation facing southeast, showing one story wing.
8. Detail of front porch first floor exterior door architrave.
9. Detail of second floor door architrave.
10. Magnolia and crepe myrtle alley looking north.
11. Main hallway, first floor, looking north.
12. Detail of main hallway and front door interior architrave.
13. Detail of plaster ceiling medallion in front double parlor.
14. Detail of plaster cornice in front double parlor.
15. Double parlor, looking north, through double pocket doors.
16. Detail of gas-electrified wall sconce in dining room.
17. Northeast parlor showing heart pine flooring, original mantel, panels under windows and window architraves.
18. Southeast parlor, showing heart pine flooring and original mantel. Note no panels under windows and simpler architraves.