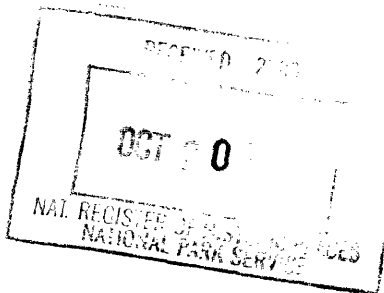


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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 Stone Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Refer to Continuation Sheet not for publication N/A

city or town Stone vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Pike code 195 zip code 41567

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 statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan 9-29-03
Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
X 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 Beall Signature of the Keeper
12/4/03 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private	<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-State	<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
		<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
59	17	buildings
2		sites
1		structures
		objects
62	17	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
three

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

RELIGION/church

TRANSPORTATION/bridge

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RELIGION/church

TRANSPORTATION/bridge

VACANT/not in use

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

LATE 19TH & 20TH c. REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH c. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
American Foursquare

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH c. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone

walls WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK; SYNTHETICS;
ASBESTOS

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

Refer to 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 person 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 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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- INDUSTRY
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1911-c. 1950

Significant Dates

1911; 1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sammonds Construction Company, builder

9. Major Bibliographical 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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 49 acres

U. S. G. S. Quadrangle: Belfry, KY

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	387900	4160820	3	17	387900
2	17	388100	4160800	4	17	387740
				5	17	387620

N/A 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 David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date March, 2003

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

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 multiple property owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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2. Location, continued

street and number: Portions of Pond Creek and Hensley Hollow Roads, Baptist, Irick, Eastern, and May Streets and Trout Town Lane

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7. Description

The Stone Historic District (Photos 1-26) is a nearly exclusively residential historic district of forty-nine acres, located in rural Pike County, Kentucky, along Pond Creek, approximately twenty-three miles east of the county seat of Pikeville. The district includes a physically-cohesive series of thirty-one coal company houses (Photos 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11-13, 16, and 17), twenty-one privately-built historic homes (Photos 14, 19, and 23), three previously-listed coal company-related properties (Photo 1), three churches (Photos 20 and 25), two modest bridges (Photos 5, 7), two commercial buildings (Photos 21, 22, and 24), a cemetery, a rail spur (Photo 4, 6, and 17) and a series of roadways. Larger dependencies are included in the resource count, while smaller outbuildings are treated as low-scale landscape features and are not represented in the count. Within the district are a total of eighty-two properties, three of which (Resource Nos. 16, 17, and 18; PI-127, 128, and 129, respectively) were previously listed in the National Register and are not included in the resource count. Of the unregistered seventy-nine properties, sixty-six (84%) are residential in character and the balance consists of the aforementioned bridges, commercial buildings, large dependencies, the railroad and cemetery, roadways, and churches. Among the seventy-nine counted properties in the Stone Historic District, sixty-two (87%) contribute to the character of the district and seventeen (13%) are non-contributing. Most non-contributing resources are those which date from outside the 1911-c. 1950 period of significance of the district; the extent of alteration of some properties has resulted in a loss of their architectural integrity and their resultant classification as non-contributing resources. All of the properties in the district post-date 1911.

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The integrity of the district was evaluated within the context of a coal camp, characteristically including company houses, a company store and churches, and in this case including domestic architecture of the management class as well as the coal company office building and a theater. The vast majority of the individual buildings in the district retain the essential character which they possessed throughout their existence during the district's period of significance. As detailed below, beginning in 1943 the coal company began the systematic cladding of the clapboard exteriors in asbestos shingles; these "new" surfaces have gained significance in their own right by dating from within the period of significance. As noted in the preceding paragraph, the vast majority of the buildings in the district contribute to its overall character. A building's designation as "contributing" indicates that it retains much of the physical character which it enjoyed during the period of significance and significant alterations (e. g. the far-reaching modification of patterns of fenestration or the removal of a character-defining feature such as a porch) are absent. The integrity of the district as a whole is unimpaired.

The district is part of the Big Sandy watershed (Fig. 1) and the rugged terrain of Pike County confined the growth of the settlement to an area approximately three hundred feet wide and one mile long; some historic resources within that mile-long strip (the railroad depot, a coal tipple, the community school, the company powerhouse, etc., some which appear in Fig 8) have been destroyed and as a result the nominated area is less than one mile in length. The Stone Historic District possesses integrity in all of its qualities and retains the essential character which it had at the end of the Period of Significance.

The Stone Historic District lies both east and west of Pond Creek, with all but eleven of the district's properties located west of Pond Creek Road. Pond Creek Road is a local

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Stone Historic District
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highway which leads south from U. S. Route 119 and Route 119, in turn, meanders through the eastern Kentucky hills between Pikeville and South Williamson, on the Kentucky/West Virginia border. Some portions of Pond Creek are enclosed within open concrete box culverts, while other areas are not.

The architecture of the Stone Historic District retains an abundance of character-defining features including original finishes and historic finishes (primarily asbestos shingles) added within the period of significance, as well as massing, roof forms, porches, fenestration, and foundation materials. The homes in the district are set on foundations both of stone and concrete block and are nearly exclusively of wood construction, likely balloon-framed. The domestic architecture of the Stone Historic District is gable-roofed, with laterally-oriented roofs and gable-end-oriented facades appearing nearly equally throughout the district. The exterior surfaces of the wood homes in the district were originally of clapboard. However, in 1943 the coal company instituted a program of cladding the homes in asphalt shingles. The May, 1, 1943 edition of "Red Robin," the coal company's publication reported:

Effective immediately the Eastern Coal Corp. has instituted a long-term company house improvement project which, we expect, will eventually make the various camps among the most comfortable and attractive in the country. Owing to the extreme difficulty in procuring materials, this improvement project will have to be accomplished a little at a time.

The plan provides for the recovering of the house exteriors with fireproof asbestos shingle siding which will be in attractive shades of green, brown, gray and white. The materials are now being delivered . . . and work will be begun at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that this improvement will make the houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer and will certainly add to the tone of the dwellings. As soon as a row or two of houses have been completed, the Red Robin will print a picture of the remodeled homes.

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With respect to roofing material, asphalt shingles are seen on most roofs. Brick chimneys have been retained on some houses; other chimneys are no longer extant, likely the result of re-roofing or retro-fitting of heating systems. The topography of the district is generally flat and lawn areas vary between the generous lawns found in the northern reaches of the district (associated historically with homes of the coal company managers) to far more modest lawns in the southern portion of the district (associated historically with miners' homes). Some lawns are enclosed, primarily with chain-link fence, which, while it adds nothing positive to the character of the district, is nonetheless dispersed widely throughout the nominated area and does not detract significantly from its integrity. A scattering of mature shade trees is found in the district as well.

The domestic architecture of the district falls within two general classifications: company housing and non-company housing. The company housing, in turn, includes two distinct classes of homes: those of the miners and those occupied historically by the coal company management. The miners' homes lie generally along Pond Creek Road in the southern reaches of the district (Photos 1-4). These buildings are of two subtypes, both two stories in height. One subtype features a gable-end oriented facade and the other has a laterally-oriented gable roof. Single-story shed- and hipped-roofed porches appear on the facades of both subtypes and fenestration is flat-topped exclusively, without notable architectural embellishment. Doors penetrate the facades and rear elevations of both house types.

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The homes of the managers (Fig. 2; Photos 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17) are oriented to the east in the northern reaches of the district and share the “club lawn,” a large grassy area between the former Club House (Photo 11), the managers’ houses and Pond Creek Road. The houses stand side-by-side in a row with their rear elevations oriented to Eastern Street. Some of these properties homes bear Eastern Street addresses and others have Pond Creek Road addresses. These homes are 2½ stories in height, with gable-end-oriented facades and one-story hipped-roofed front porches, many of which are glassed-in with multi-light glass panels dating from within the period of significance. These homes have two-bay facades and full returns of the cornice creating prominent pediments on both the facade and rear elevations. An architectural drawing (Fig. 3) suggests that these homes many have been architect-designed but the identity of the designer does not appear on the drawing.

Several other buildings were built by the coal company within the settlement. The manager’s house (Resource No. 35; 944 Pond Creek Road; Photo 10; PI-198) is a Bungalow on the east side of Pond Creek Road at the northeast corner of the district and the company’s Club House (Resource No. 36; 1045 Pond Creek Road; Fig. 4, 5; Photo 11; PI-191) is at the northwest corner of the district. A railroad depot (not extant) was located along the tracks and a boarding house (PI-159), located west of Pond Creek near the southwestern corner of the district was seriously deteriorated and was razed in 2002.

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The non-company housing is found west of Pond Creek and varies from vernacular¹ single- and 1½-story wood cottages (Photo 25) to distinctive brick Bungalows including that at 37 Irick Street (Resource No. 68; Photo 23; PI-170), which was built by the town dentist, and 53 Irick Street (Resource No. 58; Photo 19; PI-166).

One commercial building (Resource No. 61; Photo 21; PI-178), the Matney Building, two stories in height and of wood, is found on the west side of Pond Creek. In addition to containing a store on the first story, the building's upper story contained the meeting hall of the Stone Lodge No. 890 of the Free and Accepted Masons and the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Immediately south of this building is the Neo-Classical Revival-style brick building erected for the First National Bank of Stone (Resource No. 62; Photo 22; PI-177), which is among the district's most substantial properties. It is of brick construction with a pedimented portico.

The largest properties in the district are the three previously-listed Fordson Coal Company Buildings (Resource Nos. 16, 17, and 18; PI-127, PI-128, PI-129; Fig. 6; NR 9/6/02; Photo 1), which are located on Pond Creek Road east of Pond Creek. Historically, these substantial red brick buildings contained a movie theater, the coal company offices, and the company store. Since they are listed collectively in the National Register, they are not included in the district's resource count, but they clearly contribute to the character of the

¹The term, "vernacular," refers to a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training," the definition found in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley, 1996), p 512.

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district and are of indisputable significance to the cultural and architectural heritage of the district.

The religious life of the community is represented in three churches, all located west of Pond Creek. The Methodist Church (Resource No. 72; Photo 24; PI-161) is of brick, while the 1929 Baptist Church (Resource No. 60; Photo 20; PI-177) and the Little Stone Baptist Church (Resource No. 79; PI-208) are of wood construction. Each of the churches is gable-roofed and vernacular in character, devoid of any notable architectural embellishment.

Two deck truss bridges (Resource Nos. 27 and 28; Photos 5 and 7; PI-184 and 179, respectively) span Pond Creek in the Stone Historic District. Both were erected by the coal company--likely by Pond Creek Coal--and employee Bill Dotson is remembered as one of the company employees who assisted with the construction.² The bridges date from the early years of the settlement, and while modest in their design, they are contributing structures within the context of the district as a whole.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad trackage runs through the entirety of the district, paralleling and running east of Pond Creek Road. The roadbed of the N & W (Resource No. 77; Photos 4, 6, 17) is a contributing structure within the context of the district.

²Communication from resident Peggy King to David Taylor, 2003.

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Two contributing sites are in the district. The several roadways in the district are treated collectively as a single contributing site (Resource No. 78) and the Taylor Cemetery (Resource No. 80) is a community cemetery adjacent to the Little Stone Baptist Church at the northern terminus of the district.

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RESOURCE INVENTORY

The following resources lie within the Stone Historic District. All are considered to be contributing features within the context of the district except for those whose description is followed by "NC" indicating their status as non-contributing elements for the reasons described above. The "PI-" numbers refer to the inventory number for each property within the district which was surveyed as part of the villages' 2002-2003 intensive-level cultural resources survey. The numbers are keyed to the map which accompanies the nomination documents.

1. 1611 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; laterally-oriented to the street, with exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; brick chimney penetrates the east slope of the roof; 1-story partially enclosed hipped-roof porch on the north elevation which, like the side elevations, is 2-bays in width; single-story gable-roofed wood garage immediately east of the house (PI-135; c. 1913)
2. 1587 Pond Creek Road: 1-story wood frame residence of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-136; NC; c. 1960)

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3. 1575 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; laterally-oriented to the street, with exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; 1-story hipped-roof porch on the north elevation which, like the side elevations, is 2-bays in width; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding and some alteration to fenestration (PI-137; c. 1913)

4. 1545 Pond Creek Road: 1-story mobile home of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-138; NC; c. 1980)

5. 1527 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney penetrating the eastern slope of the roof; 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade which, like the side elevations, is 2 bays in width; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; fenestration is flat-topped, with 3/1 sash (PI-140; c. 1913)

6. 1517 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade which, like the side elevations, is 2 bays in width; fenestration is flat-topped, with some historic 3/1 sash retained; a-1-story shed

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roofed addition has been built on the southwest corner (PI-141; c. 1913)

7. 1497 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade has been removed; both facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; fenestration is flat-topped, with some historic 6/6 sash retained; a 1-story hipped-roofed addition has been built on the south elevation and another addition has been erected at the rear of the original house (PI-144; c. 1913)

8. 1483 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic materials; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade is enclosed; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration (PI-146; c. 1913)

9. 1611 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; house is laterally-oriented to the street, with exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; 1-story porch on the north elevation which, like the side elevations, is 2 bays in

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width; fenestration is flat-topped with some replacement sash
(PI-148; c. 1913)

10. 1459 Pond Creek Road: 1-story mobile home of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-149; NC)
11. 1449 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic materials; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with altered sash (PI-151; c. 1913)
12. 1439 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and penetrated with brick chimney on the front slope; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with historic 3/1 altered sash; addition at rear (PI-153; c. 1913)
13. 1435 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces

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clad in asbestos shingles; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with historic 3/1 altered sash (PI-155; c. 1913)

14. 1417 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade has been enclosed; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with historic 3/1 altered sash; addition at rear (PI-156; c. 1913)
15. 1405 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior furnace chimney of concrete block on south gable end; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with historic 1/1 altered sash; addition at rear (PI-157; c. 1913)
16. 1393 Pond Creek Road: Fordson Coal Company commissary/company store of brick construction, previously listed in the National Register (PI-127; 1923)

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17. 1377 Pond Creek Road: Fordson Coal Company office building of brick construction, previously listed in the National Register (PI-128; 1923)

18. 1355 Pond Creek Road: Fordson Coal Company entertainment building/theater of brick construction, previously listed in the National Register (PI-129)

19. 1528 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; brick chimney penetrates the front slope of the roof; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with historic 1/1 altered sash; 1-story laterally-oriented gable -roofed addition on south elevation (PI-139; c. 1913)

20. 1518 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; brick chimney penetrates the front slope of the roof; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash (PI-142; c. 1913)

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21. 1520 Pond Creek Road: 1-story modular home of modern construction, which remained on skids at the time of the National Register nomination, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-143; NC)

22. 1496 Pond Creek Road: 2-story workers' house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; original 1-story shed-roofed porch on the facade; facade and side elevations are 2 bays in width; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash (PI-145; c. 1913)

23. 1484 Pond Creek Road: 1-story modular home of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-147; NC)

24. 1460 Pond Creek Road: 1-story wood frame building of modern construction, of indeterminate use, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-160; NC)

25. 1448 Pond Creek Road: 1-story mobile home of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-152; NC)

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26. 1434 Pond Creek Road: 1-story building of wood construction, with elongated facade and laterally-oriented gable roof with brick chimney penetrating the roofline; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles; fenestration flat-topped, with 6/6 windows; this was the coal camp's original dispensary/infirmarary and doctor's office, prior to that function's relocation into one of the brick Fordson buildings in the mid-1920s (PI-134; c. 1913)
27. Pond Creek Bridge No. 1: deck truss bridge of concrete construction spanning Pond Creek between Pond Creek Road and Irick Street. (PI-184; c. 1930)
28. Pond Creek Bridge No. 2: deck truss bridge of concrete construction spanning Pond Creek between Pond Creek Road and Irick Street. (PI-179; 1918; Bill Dotson and other coal company employees, builders)
29. 1205 Pond Creek Road: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along with glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos

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shingles with flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered; brick chimneys penetrate the slope of the roof on the north elevation and on the rear gable end (PI-185; c. 1920)

30. 12 Eastern Street: single-story modern home, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-186; NC)
31. 1165 Pond Creek Road: 2-story management home with laterally-oriented asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, 2-bay facade and side elevations and shed-roofed front porch; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash. (PI-187; c. 1920)
32. 1151 Pond Creek Road: 2-story management home with laterally-oriented asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, 2-bay facade and side elevations and shed-roofed front porch; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash. (PI-188; c. 1920)
33. 1137 Pond Creek Road: 2-story management home with laterally-oriented asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, 2-bay facade and side elevations and shed-roofed front porch; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos

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shingles; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash and stylistically-inappropriate exterior shutters. (PI- 189; c. 1920)

34. 1119 Pond Creek Road: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along with glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos shingles with flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered; brick chimneys penetrate the slope of the roof on the north elevation and on the rear gable end (PI-190; c. 1920)
35. 994 Pond Creek Road: This was the coal company manager's house, a 2½-story Arts-and-Crafts-style Bungalow with a brick veneer, a laterally-oriented gable roof and a broad shed dormer on the facade; fenestration is flat-topped, set singly and in pairs; typical of the style, the roof extends beyond the plane of the main body of the house and shields a recessed front porch; 2-story garage with servants' quarters at rear. The property was designated a Kentucky Landmark on April 1, 2002 (PI-198; c. 1913)
36. 1045 Pond Creek Road: This was the coal company Club House, 2 stories in height and of wood construction; originally L-shaped in form but

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altered after a fire; hipped roof with 4-bay facade and 3-bay side elevation, hipped roof porch on the facade, and enclosed side porch on south elevation; eaves decorated with paired brackets, the only such decoration found in the district (PI-191; c. 1911)

37. 178 Eastern Street: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along facade; glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos shingles with flat-topped fenestration (PI-192; c. 1920)
38. 164 Eastern Street: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along the facade; glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in non-historic siding; flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered (PI-193; c. 1920)
39. 152 Eastern Street: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the

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cornice and prominent pediment along facade; glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos shingles with flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered; brick chimney penetrates the slope of the roof on the north elevation (PI-194; c. 1920)

40. 140 Eastern Street: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along facade; glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos shingles with flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered (PI-195; c. 1920)

41. 130 Eastern Street: 2½-story wood frame management residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with full return on the cornice and prominent pediment along facade; glass-enclosed hipped-roofed front porch extending across the facade; 2-bay facade and 3-bay side elevations; exterior clad in asbestos shingles with flat-topped fenestration, some of which has been altered (PI-196; c. 1920)

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42. 112 Eastern Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-207; NC)
43. 94 Eastern Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-206; NC)
44. 82 Eastern Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-204; NC)
45. 68 Eastern Street: 2½-story management home with laterally-oriented asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, 2-bay facade and side elevations and shed-roofed front porch; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash. (PI-199; c. 1920)
46. 60 Eastern Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-201; NC)
47. 44 Eastern Street: 2½-story management home with laterally-oriented asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, 2-bay facade and side elevations and shed-roofed front porch which has been enclosed with a wrap-around addition on the north side; exterior surfaces clad in

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non-historic siding; flat-topped fenestration with replacement sash. (PI-200; c. 1920)

48. 45 Eastern Street: 1-story cottage with glass-enclosed front porch and several early additions which appear to date from within the period of significance (PI-198; c. 1920)
49. 65 Eastern Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-202; NC)
50. West side Eastern Street: This is a multi-bay garage which was erected by the Fordson Coal Company for the storage of the automobiles owned by the company; it is of one story with a front-to-rear sloping shed roof, built of concrete block, with hinged double doors on each of the 9 bays (PI-205; c. 1920)
51. 62 Irick Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-183; NC)
52. 37 Baptist Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the period of significance of the district (NC)

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53. 33 Baptist Street: 1-story modern house, of brick and wood construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (NC)
54. 68 Baptist Street: 1-story wood frame cottage with gable roof and gable-end oriented facade, with partially-enclosed hipped-roof front porch; fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament (PI-174; c. 1920)
55. 58 Baptist Street: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with hipped roof and modest front porch; carport to south and dependency of indeterminate age and utility immediately north of the building (PI-173; c. 1928)
56. 42 Irick Street: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with gable-end oriented facade and hipped roof front porch; single-story ell addition on north side (PI-182; c. 1930)
57. 33 Irick Street: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with gable-end oriented facade and hipped roof front porch; second-story window on facade has 3/1 historic wood sash used elsewhere throughout the district; three-bay facade and asbestos shingle cladding throughout (PI-180; c. 1920)

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58. 53 Irick Street: 1½-story Bungalow of rock-faced concrete block construction, the only home of this construction material in the district; laterally-oriented gable roof with a gable dormer centered on the facade and a wrap-around veranda which extends across the facade and around a portion of the south elevation, supported by plain round wood columns; several domestic dependencies of indeterminate age and use, the largest of which is a concrete block in front of the house built into the side hill (PI-181; c. 1920)
59. rear, 24 Baptist Street: 1-story vernacular residential building of wood construction, clad in non-historic siding and devoid of notable ornament; gable roof, asphalt clad, with laterally-oriented roof on an extended wing facing northward (PI-176; c. 1940)
60. 24 Baptist Street: 1-story vernacular Baptist church building of wood construction, irregular in plan, whose main portion is gable-roofed with a three-bay facade and a centered entry vestibule and gabled portico; roof system of standing-seam metal; at the rear of the building is a single-story privy of rock-faced concrete block construction, with a gable roof, the only such dependency in the district (PI-177; 1928)

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61. 11 Irick Street: 3-story vernacular commercial building of wood construction, with an essentially unaltered exterior including shiplap-sided exterior surfaces and 2 historic storefronts with bulkheads, display windows, and transom sash. Of particular significance to the village as a commercial property in this district of nearly exclusively residential architecture (PI-178; c. 1911)
62. 19 Irick Street: This was the First National Bank of Stone which failed in the early 1930s; the building is Neo-Classical Revival-style and of brick construction, with a 3-bay facade, symmetrically arranged with a pedimented portico shielding the centered main entrance to the banking room. The exterior surfaces are ornamented with polychrome brick set in geometric patterns; fenestration is flat-topped, including multi-light sash and on the facade an upper transom of decorative wood tracery (PI-177; c. 1925)
63. 37 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story Arts-and-Crafts-style Bungalow of brick construction, with the characteristic laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by a shed dormer on the facade and extending beyond the plane of the main house, shielding a recessed front porch with a brick base and supported by brick piers and Craftsman-style piers; fenestration is flat-

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topped, set singly and in pairs; a gable-roofed masonry garage is at the northwest corner of the lot (PI-170; c. 1925)

64. 45 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story Arts-and-Crafts-style Bungalow of 1½ stories, of wood frame construction with the original recessed porch enclosed; large gable dormer centered on facade and an outside stair leads to the second story from the south elevation (PI-169; c. 1925)
65. 51 May Street: 1-story vernacular cottage built on a hillside lot, with a raised foundation of rock-faced concrete block construction, with a partially-open porch area at basement level; the main house is of wood construction, clad in asphalt shingles, with a glassed-in veranda extending across the facade, partially enclosed at the northeast corner and dominating the facade of the property (PI-168; c. 1920)
66. 38 May Street: 1-story vernacular dependency of wood construction, set on a masonry foundation and capped with a laterally-oriented gable roof; the building was associated historically with a house which stood to the east and which was destroyed by fire (PI-168; c. 1940)

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67. 44 May Street: 1-story residential building, vernacular in character, which appears to be of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-167; NC)
68. 55 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story Arts-and-Crafts-style Bungalow of brick construction, with shingled frame gables and a laterally-oriented gable roof with a gable dormer; eaves incorporate Adirondack-style brackets; the roof extends eastward beyond the plane of the house and shields the main porch on the property; fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in pairs (PI-166c. 1925)
69. 65 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story cottage of wood construction, presently abandoned and obscured by thick overgrowth, beyond which protrudes the pediment of the gable on the facade, with paired 6/6 sash, and a brick chimney penetrating the north slope of the roof; appears to be a repetitive house type, identical to the property at 105 Trout Town Lane [Resource No. 73] (PI-165; c. 1925)
70. 79 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story cottage of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with the main entrance offset on the south side of the facade and a projecting gabled wing on the north side of the facade with a multi-light

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oversized window; site further defined by the remnants of a fence with brick piers which extends along the public right-of-way on the east end of the lot (PI-164; c. 1920)

71. 38 Trout Town Lane: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with a flat-roofed section on the south side which appears to be an addition; scalloped rafters project under the eaves (PI-163; c. 1930)
72. 95 Trout Town Lane: This is the Stone Methodist Church, a vernacular religious building with brick exterior surfaces, flat-topped fenestration capped with soldier-course lintels, and a pedimented vestibule on the facade, accessed by a series of concrete steps; 3-bay facade and 4-bay side elevations (PI-161; 1929-1931)
73. 105 Trout Town Lane: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation, with 1-story hipped-roof porch extending across the facade and paired 6/6 windows in the pediment of the gable on the facade; exterior surfaces clad in shiplap siding; appears to be a repetitive house type, identical to the property at 65 Trout Town Lane [Resource No. 69] (PI-162; c. 1925)

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74. 129 Trout Town Lane: 1-story vernacular cottage with gable roof and gable-end oriented facade with a hipped roof front porch and one pedimental window opening into the upper story (PI-160; c. 1920)
75. 113 Trout Town Lane: 1-story mobile home, built outside the period of significance of the district (PI-161; NC)
76. 208 Trout Town Lane: complex of buildings including a "saddlebag" house and several dependencies of indeterminate age and usage; all of wood construction and with gable roofs (PI-158; c. 1920)
77. N & W Railroad: railroad trackage and roadbed which runs in a north-south direction on the east side of Pond Creek Road throughout the district and which is tied to the district by its location and by the common thread of coal; no semaphores, block-signals, crossing arms, switches, or other rail-related artifacts are extant; the railroad considered to be a contributing structure within the context of the district.
78. Municipal roadways: counted collectively as a single contributing site within the context of the district, Pond Creek Road and Eastern Street are

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asphalt-paved, while Irick, May, and Baptist Streets and Trout Town Lane are tar-and-chipped.

79. 995 Pond Creek Road: the Little Stone Baptist Church, this is a vernacular building of wood construction built on a raised foundation of concrete block, with a gable roof and gable-end oriented three-bay facade and lateral sides of four bays; fenestration is flat-topped, absent of art glass. (c. 1930; PI-208)
80. Taylor Cemetery, adjacent to 995 Pond Creek Road: This is a cemetery which has been associated with the village since its founding. It was known as the "Taylor" Cemetery since the land was owned by J. W. Taylor, the vice president of the Stone National Bank. (1911 and after; PI-209)
81. 58 Hensley Hollow: single-story originally L-shaped vernacular cottage sited on a hillside overlooking Pond Creek Road; shed-roofed front porch supported by four replacement fluted metal columns; gable-roofed with flat-topped windows devoid of architectural embellishment; shed-roofed addition in the angle of the ell; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles (c. 1920; PI-210)
82. 64 Hensley Hollow: single-story L-shaped vernacular cottage sited on a hillside overlooking Pond Creek Road; gable-roofed with flat-topped

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windows devoid of architectural embellishment; exterior surfaces
clad in asbestos shingles (c. 1920; PI-211)

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8. Significance

The Stone Historic District meets the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation under Criteria A and is significant for its close association with the *industrial heritage* of eastern Kentucky with specific reference to the extraction of coal and with reference to *community planning and development* as a planned coal camp community retaining a high degree of integrity. The district Meets National Register Criterion C and is significant for *architecture* as an intact example of a planned eastern Kentucky coal company town which includes workers' housing, religious and commercial properties, domestic architecture associated with company management and others, connecting roadways, and a rail spur. The Stone Historic District is associated with the historic context *Coal Mining in Eastern Kentucky, 1780-1940*, as described in a monograph prepared by L. Martin Perry of the Kentucky Heritage Council.³ The majority of the contributing buildings in the district represent the decades between 1900 and 1940, the third and last chronological eras identified within this historic context. The Stone Historic District is an example of Property Type I, *coal company towns*, as described in the monograph. The district retains integrity and reflects the heritage of this rural eastern Kentucky coal town throughout its period of significance, which begins in 1911 with Galen Stone's founding of the Pond Creek Coal Company and ends c. 1950, by which date the coal company's program of asbestos siding which began in 1943 had likely been completed and by which time the community had essentially attained its present appearance.

³Perry, L. Martin, "Coal Company Towns in Eastern Kentucky, 1854-1941," unpublished MS (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991).

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Briefly discussing the overall context of this particular form of resource extraction, coal exploration and development in America dates to the early eighteenth century with the discovery of coal in Virginia. Dr. Thomas Walker is credited with being the first in Kentucky to discover and use coal in 1750, and five years later a map prepared by Lewis Evans identified coal deposits in present-day Greenup and Boyd Counties. Kentucky's first commercial mine opened in Muhlenburg County, in western Kentucky, in 1820 with a production of 328 tons. Kentucky's coal production grew through the ensuing decades of the nineteenth century, from 2,000 tons in 1830 to 10,000 tons in 1837, 100,000 tons in 1847, 150,000 tons in 1850, and the state's pre-Civil War record of 285,760 tons in 1860. Surface mining began near Danville, Illinois in 1866 and 1877 marked the first mining of Kentucky coal with a steam-powered shovel, five years after the first train operated on the Big Sandy Railroad. In 1900 the Edgewater Coal Company first produced coal in Pike County.⁴

To secure and maintain a dependable labor source, coal operators frequently built entire communities in close proximity to their mines. "The houses, often built to house two families, were provided to the employees at little or no rent."⁵ Almost by definition, mines were found in areas remote from public services or amenities and mine ownership often provided other services to the community. These services typically included a general store (enabling the coal companies to reap additional profits from the exchange of scrip for goods), a church and school, a boarding house, and medical care, and these settlements, known collectively as coal camps or company towns became nearly self-sufficient entities. The earliest company towns in Pike County were the Marrowbone Coal & Coke Company's settlement at Lookout and the

⁴Website www.coaleducation.org (Internet website of the Kentucky Coal Council).

⁵<http://rogerphilpot.homestead.com/coalcamp.html>

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Hellier coal camp of the Greenough Coal & Coke Company, both of which were established in 1907. Over the years, Pike County had no fewer than fifty-two individual coal camps; the latest documented camp was established in 1947 and the last one ceased operation as a company-owned entity in 1958.⁶ Coal eventually provided more than one-half of the total employment and wages in Pike County—one of only four such Kentucky counties.⁷ The coal camp at Stone was typical of most such settlements in the general sense, yet because of its architecture and its associative history it was at the same time distinctive in its own right. The village of Stone and the Stone Historic District “is Pike County’s best-preserved example of a residential neighborhood in an early twentieth-century coal camp town.”⁸

Chronicling the history of mineral extraction in Kentucky, James Klotter noted

In 1900, the state did not stand high, nationally, in coal tonnage produced. The 123 commercial mines yielded but 5,020,000 tons, mostly in the Western Kentucky field. . . . But massive changes were underway as the new eastern fields began operating. By 1912, those fields were outproducing the western ones in total tonnage, and, two years, later, Pike County in the east surpassed Muhlenberg in the west as the state’s leading coal producer. Within five years, Pike alone was taking out as many tons as the entire state had produced in 1900.⁹

⁶Dodrill, Earl. *Twenty Thousand Coal Company Stores*. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Lithographing Company, 1971.

⁷P. P. Karan and Cotton Mather, eds. *Atlas of Kentucky* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1977), 102-103.

⁸Powell, Helen C. “Multiple Resource Area of Stone, Kentucky,” undated and unsubmitted National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form.

⁹James Klotter. *Kentucky: Portrait in Paradox, 1900-1950*. (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society, 1996), 134-135

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The village of Stone and the historic district trace their beginnings to this era in Kentucky coal history.

In 1911 Boston financier Galen Stone, of the renowned brokerage firm Heyden Stone & Company, established the Pond Creek Coal Company, named for a small tributary within the Big Sandy River watershed in the mountains of eastern Kentucky (Fig. 1). These years marked a time when, “in contrast to the state’s overall industrial sluggishness, the coal industry was booming.”¹⁰

With Stone as Chairman of the Board and T. B. Davis as President, within a year Pond Creek owned 7,000 acres of surface area and leased an additional 28,000 acres of mineral lands. In late January or early February, 1913, the first coal was mined and shipped from the Pond Creek Mine No. 3 at Stone, the new coal company town which Stone had built, owned, and christened in his own honor.¹¹ Research has failed to document if Stone ever visited his company town, but about 1913 he began the construction of a series of company houses for his employees. These were built east of Pond Creek, along a dirt, later paved, roadway which led southward from Stone to Pond Creek’s other operations at McAndrews, Pinsonfork, and McVeigh, the latter of which was named for coal company vice president Robert S. McVeigh. A concrete tipple was built along with a school just south of the nominated area (Fig. 8); neither are extant. In addition, a 200,000-gallon water tank, along with an ice plant, oil storage facilities, machine shops, and a warehouse were built for the coal company’s use. The company also erected a three-story powerhouse through which a railroad spur ran for the off-

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 134.

¹¹*Ibid.*

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loading of coal. These ancillary buildings are not extant; only the water tower has remained in use, outside the district boundaries. The Pond Creek Coal Company erected an L-shaped “Club House” north of the row of managers’ housing (Fig. 4, 5; Photo 11). The Club House was used for dances, card parties, special holiday festivities, and special meetings and dinners for company officials. In front of the Club House, on a spacious green known as the “club lawn” band concerts were held along with Easter Egg hunts for youngsters and the presentation of awards for the company’s annual “Safety Days.” competition (Fig. 2).

The Pond Creek Coal Company employed the latest in mining technology, including electric locomotives and mine cars, and by 1920 the village of Stone reached a population of 502.¹² About the same time, the company began to erect more substantial homes for their chief engineers and mine, store, power plant, and office managers; an unsigned architectural drawing (Fig. 3) of one of the managers’ homes bears the date of 1920.

The decade of the 1920s brought both significant physical change to the village of Stone and also marked change in developmental history of coal extraction in the vicinity. By 1922, Galen Stone’s Pond Creek Coal Company held the mineral rights to 22,000 acres of Kentucky coal land and was producing soft coal for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Always the astute businessman, Stone began negotiations with automaker Henry Ford, with the intention of integrating the Pond Creek coal operation into the Ford empire. The auto giant had grown frustrated with production delays caused by coal strikes and the ability to harvest his own natural resources would assure the efficiency of his northern automobile plants, particularly the River Rouge plant at Detroit. The coal which Ford harvested in Pike

¹²Ibid.

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derived from the combination of "Ford and Son," referring both to the elder Ford and his son, Edsel. In 1923, the new owner of the village commissioned the Huntington, West Virginia firm of Meanor and Handloser to design three substantial buildings for the community and for the coal company: a company store, an office building, and a leisure-time facility containing a theater (PI-127, PI-128, PI-129, respectively; Fig. 6; NR 9/6/2002). These properties are listed collectively in the National Register as the Fordson Coal Company Buildings and are not included in the resource count for the Stone Historic District. However, their position in the district, both physically and within the context of the history of the community, cannot be overlooked and they contribute significantly to the overall character of the nominated area. Further, their architectural sophistication and scale compared to buildings with similar functions in other coal camps (Fig. 7) cannot be overlooked.

With the 1923 purchase of the Pond Creek Coal Company, Henry Ford acquired the rights to more than 28,000 acres--7,000 acres of lands in fee simple, 21,000 acres of mineral rights, and 101 acres of surface rights.¹⁴ Included within the 72-deed transaction were also six hundred company houses in the eight-miles between Hardy (north of Stone) and McVeigh (to the south). The company provided a variety of services to the miners and managers in the community, including lawn care, landscaping, and the painting of all of the housing in one color combination, slate gray on the exteriors and off-white for the interiors. Ford, famous for his five-dollar-a-day assembly line wages, extended the same benefit to the miners in his employ, at a time when three dollars was the prevailing daily wage. Not surprisingly, employees were encouraged to purchase new Ford automobiles and the company erected a common

¹⁴Pike County Deed Book Number 118, Page 161; the deed bears the date of February 15, 1923 and was recorded a little more than a month later, on March 24.

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County was used primarily in the production of coke for steelmaking. In addition to his coal holdings, Ford also acquired Brazilian rubber plantations and iron mines in the American west.

Meanwhile, in Boston, Hayden Stone and Co. had as one of its employees Joseph P. Kennedy, who, through the masterful use of what would later become known as "inside trading," bought shares of Pond Creek Mining on margin and then, with guidance from Stone, sold them and amassed a profit of \$675,000 in a period of about nine months from an investment of \$24,000. Late in December, 1922, Ford's acquisition of the coal company was announced, Kennedy made his "killing," and on January 1, 1923, Stone retired from Hayden Stone and Company.

Kennedy's association with the Pond Creek Coal Company was chronicled both in Doris Kearns Goodwin's **The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys** and in Nigel Hamilton's less-than-sympathetic **JFK: Reckless Youth**. Hamilton wrote of Joseph Kennedy's manipulations

Joseph P. Kennedy had made his first big killing in the winter of 1923. For an outlay of only \$24,000--on credit--he'd used insider information given him by Galen Stone and had reaped a profit of more than a half a million dollars--\$675,000 in fact--on Pond Creek Coal Company shares . . . Sitting in his office . . . Joe Kennedy now indulged in financial larceny on a vast and unseen scale, manipulating share prices with other hands in secret stock pools designed specifically to hoodwink investors. His growing expertise netted him a second fortune in the spring of 1924 . . ." [p.51] . . . he set about mastering the secrets of insider trading, management pools, and selling short [p. 41] ¹³

After the sale was consummated, Ford named his new venture the Fordson Coal Company, using the name which he also applied to his popular line of tractors. The name was

¹³Nigel Hamilton, **JFK: Reckless Youth**

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garage, still extant in the district (Resource No. 50; PI-105; Photo No.15), for managers to park their new cars.

Henry Ford is known to have visited Stone on at least one occasion. In the winter of 1923, the Williamson (West Virginia) *Daily News*, under a banner headline, "Henry Ford Is Visitor Here," reported on the visit of the auto magnate. Ford and his wife, traveling on their private railroad car, "Fairlane," arrived in Williamson and on February 15 came to Stone. He was reportedly pleased with the mining operation that he had recently acquired from Galen Stone, but was bitter about what he described the inability of Wall Street financiers to produce coal cars in sufficient supply, noting that if enough cars were produced to permit the mines to operate on a five-day work week, miners' wages and standard of living would increase significantly. In describing his new employees, Fort was reported as saying,

these are the best people in the United States. They are largely [of] pure American stock, descendants of the pioneer settlers of the country and, like their forefathers, believe in rearing large families. This section will grow at a rapid rate and will develop marvelously when efficient railroad service is furnished it. This section should enjoy some of the wealth which is in the natural resources which are in this part of the country.¹⁵

In 1920 The First National Bank was organized to serve the growing company town and enjoyed prosperity throughout the 1920s. In 1929, with R. L. Bailey as president, J. W. Taylor as vice president, J. A. Newton as cashier, and P. C. Edwards as assistant cashier, the institution erected a Neo-Classical Revival-style brick bank building (Resource No. 64; PI-177) on the west bank of Pond Creek. The success of the institution in its new home was

¹⁵Williamson *Daily News*, February 22, 1923.

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short-lived, however. A local newspaper account¹⁶ headed "First National Bank of Stone closes door after small run," noted that the Board of Directors had decided not to open on February 25, 1931, "to preserve the bank's assets." The only other non-company commercial ventures were housed in a wooden store building (Resource No. 61; PI-178) located immediately north of the bank building.

The spiritual needs of the miners, managers, and their families were attended to by three congregations within the village. The earliest congregation was an Old Regular Baptist organization dating from 1911; known as the Little Stone Church, these Baptists erected a modest wood church building (Resource No. 79; PI —) at the northern terminus of the district. The local Methodists established the Stone Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1913, two years after the settlement was founded. Services were led by a circuit-riding minister, Daniel L. Smith--known locally as "Uncle Dan'l"--who served the congregation from 1913 until 1921. Services were initially held in the community school (not extant). The congregation moved into in the Fordson Coal Company Entertainment Building when it was completed in 1923 and in 1929, under the pastorate of the Rev. A. F. Eggleston, a lot was acquired from Alvis Trout and construction began on a new church. The coal company assisted with the construction by lending a truck to carry construction materials which were hauled by the pastor, who was also a coal company employee. The church was completed in 1931.¹⁷

¹⁶*Pike County News*, February 26, 1931.

¹⁷Material regarding the Methodist Church was drawn from "Stone Methodist Formed in 1913," *Williamson Daily News*, March 30, 2003 and from personal communication from Diana Crawford to David Taylor, 2003.

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On November 6, 1927, at the home of coal company controller R. W. Robinson, several local members of the McVeigh Baptist Church formed the Stone Baptist Church. The seven-member fledgling congregation borrowed \$1,500 from both the Kentucky Baptist State Mission Board and the First National Bank of Stone and engaged the Sammons Construction Company to build a new church (Resource No. 60; PI-177), completed in 1928 on Baptist Street.

With the depression of the 1930s, even Ford Motor Company suffered setbacks and by the middle of the decade began to divest itself of some of its subsidiaries. In 1937, the Fordson Coal Company sold the lands to its parent, the Ford Motor Company, in a voluminous conveyance which transferred “lands, interests in lands, coal, salt, water, gas, oils, ores, metals, mines, and minerals of every description.”¹⁸ Ford then leased the lands to Laurence and Lewis Tierney of Bluefield, West Virginia, who re-named the company the Eastern Coal Corporation. Ford received a royalty on the tonnage mined by the Tierneys and retained an office and engineering staff on the second floor of the Office Building.¹⁹ The Tierneys continued to sell much of their product to Ford, marketing their coal under the trade name “Red Robin.” The Tierneys established a company newsletter also named “Red Robin,” and in the 1940s undertook the asbestos shingle cladding of most of the company-owned wood buildings which is described more fully in Section 7. The firm’s distinctive logo remains visible on the northern wall of the Fordson Entertainment Building, proclaiming “here American workers mine, prepare, and ship the world’s finest high volatile bituminous coal.” The Tierney control of the mines marked a period of major production and employment in Stone. “The area was

¹⁸Pike County Deed Book Number 191, Page 1.

¹⁹Correspondence from Peggy King to David Taylor, January 3, 2003.

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absolutely booming through the '40s when the Tierney brothers owned the mines—every house was filled and busses ran from Williamson to McVeigh every thirty minutes and were often 'standing-room only.'²⁰ In 1952 the Eastern Coal Corporation acquired the Ford lands²¹ and when the Tierney family eventually disposed of the company, they sold the homes as well. The coal camp residences were transferred with deed restrictions such as the following, which was recorded for the sale of the property at 1417 Pond Creek Road which was referenced in the deed as one of the "Eastern Coal Corporation camp houses:"

said property and all buildings upon said land shall always be used as a dwelling and for household purposes only and none of the same shall ever be used in any way in connection with the making or sale of any alcoholic beverage or in connection with any merchandising establishment or in connection with any restaurant. Should the owner of said property fail to keep this condition, Eastern, its successors, and assigns shall have the right to declare all of the rights of such owner at an end and to re-enter and take possession of the premises without being liable for any restoration of any purchase money.²²

In 1969, the Tierneys' Eastern Coal Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Pittston Coal Group, itself a subsidiary of the Pittston Company which began in the anthracite fields of northeastern Pennsylvania in the 1930s. Pittston sold the Stone assets to Massey Energy in 1993 and at the time of the preparation of this document, only a small independent contractor was mining Fordson Mine No. 8.

The Stone Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and is significant for its indisputable association with the industrial heritage of coal mining in eastern Kentucky.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Pike County Deed Book Number 344, Page 499.

²²Pike County Deed Book Number 789, Page 598.

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It is an exceptionally well-preserved coal company town with a substantial complex which includes a company store, corporate office building, and a leisure-time facility adjacent to one another which act as a demarcation between the workers' housing to the south and that of the company management to the north. In addition, the district meets Criterion A for its significance in the area of community planning and development, as a grid company town, laid out somewhat hierarchically with workers' houses clustered at the south end of the district, followed by the corporate buildings and then, moving northward, by commercial and institutional architecture and homes of non-company residents, and then by the more spacious homes of management including a public "green" for assembly as shown in Figure 2. As noted in the aforementioned unsubmitted National Register MRA nomination,

The residential district of Stone exhibits a planned communal style which is unusual in eastern Kentucky. The placement of the houses, their relationship to one another, as well as to the road and open space, demonstrates a social philosophy of equality among those who worked for the coal company . . . [although not of a sufficient equality to allow workers' housing interspersed with managers'] This is Pike County's best-preserved example of a residential neighborhood in an early twentieth-century coal camp town. . . Stone still represents the best example of a planned company coal town in Pike County and perhaps the region.²³

Of the more than fifty company towns in Pike County, Stone is clearly the best preserved and while the depot, school, and tipple are not extant, the district nonetheless contains the widest array of architecture with the least-diminished integrity in the county. Nearby coal camps at Huddy, McAndrews, Pinsonfork, and McVeigh, also part of the Stone/Fordson/Tierney operations, are far less imposing in their spatial arrangement and in the diversity of design within. Stone alone reflects the pervasive presence of the coal company in a coal camp, from workers' and management housing to religion, company administration,

²³Op. Cit.

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leisure-time activity, and transportation of the mined coal, as well as domestic architecture built by non-company employees (such as the town dentist).

Summarizing and placing the Stone Historic District in its context as a planned coal company town, the Criterion A significance of the district lies in its position as planned linear Pike County company town, including homes workers and managers alike, a rail spur for the transport of coal, three substantial previously-listed industrial buildings, three churches, a bank building, and the former coal company “club house.” The district retains remarkable integrity and also meets National Register Criterion C because of the presence in the district of architecture reflecting the pattern of development of industrial workers’ housing in eastern Kentucky and of domestic design, primarily seen in the American Foursquare-derived homes of the coal company managers. The Criterion C significance of the district is also strengthened by the presence of the modest but locally-distinctive 1920s Neo-Classical Revival-style building built for the short-lived First National Bank of Stone.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the property at 1611 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 1), then northerly along the east bank of Pond Creek c. 400' to the south property line of the property at 1405 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 15); then westerly c. 300', crossing Pond Creek and continuing along the south property line of the property at 208 Trout Town Lane (Resource No. 76) to the southwest corner of the property at 208 Trout Town Lane (Resource No. 76), then northerly c. 1,150' along the west property lines of the properties fronting on Trout Town Lane (Resource Nos. 76, 75, 74, and 73) and properties on May and Baptist Streets (Resource Nos. 66, 65, 58, 55, 54, and 56) to the northwest property corner of the property at 42 Irick Street (Resource No. 56); then easterly c. 700' along the north property lines of the properties at 33 and 37 Baptist Street and 62 Irick Street Nos. 53, 52, and 51) and continuing northerly to the west bank of Pond Creek; then northerly along the westerly property line of the Taylor Cemetery (Resource No. 80) c. 100' to the northwest property corner of the Little Stone Baptist Church (Resource No. 80); then easterly c. 500' along the north property line of the Little Stone Baptist Church to the northwestern corner of the property at 994 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 35); then southerly c. 100' along the eastern property line of the property at 994 Pond Creek Road to the southeastern corner of the property at 994 Pond Creek Road; then southwesterly along the south property line of the property at 994 Pond Creek Road c. 225' to the eastern right-of-way of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; then southwesterly c. 950' along the western right-of-way of the Norfolk and Western Railroad to the northwestern property corner of the property at 1434 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 26); then easterly along the northern property line of the property at 1434 Pond Creek Road to the northwestern property corner of 1434 Pond Creek Road; then southerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Pond Creek Road c. 325' to the northwest property corner of the property at 64 Hensley Hollow (Resource No. 82); then westerly c. 100' along the northern property line of the property at 64 Hensley Hollow to the northwest property corner of 64 Hensley Hollow; then southerly along the eastern property lines of 64 Hensley Hollow and 58 Hensley Hollow (Resource No. 81) to the southeast property corner of 58 Hensley Hollow; then westerly c. 200' to the eastern right-of-way

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of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; then southerly c. 200' to a point opposite the south property line of the property at 1611 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 1); then easterly c. 250', crossing the railroad right-of-way and Pond Creek Road and continuing along the southern property line of 1611 Pond Creek Road to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated tract include only the company and non-company houses, churches and one cemetery, roadways, bridges, railroad trackage, portions of Pond Creek, and three previously-listed corporate buildings, all of which were associated with the unincorporated village of Stone, Kentucky. The topography east and west of the district is heavily forested and rises steeply away from the district and the properties north and south of the district boundaries fail to possess the integrity of the nominated area.

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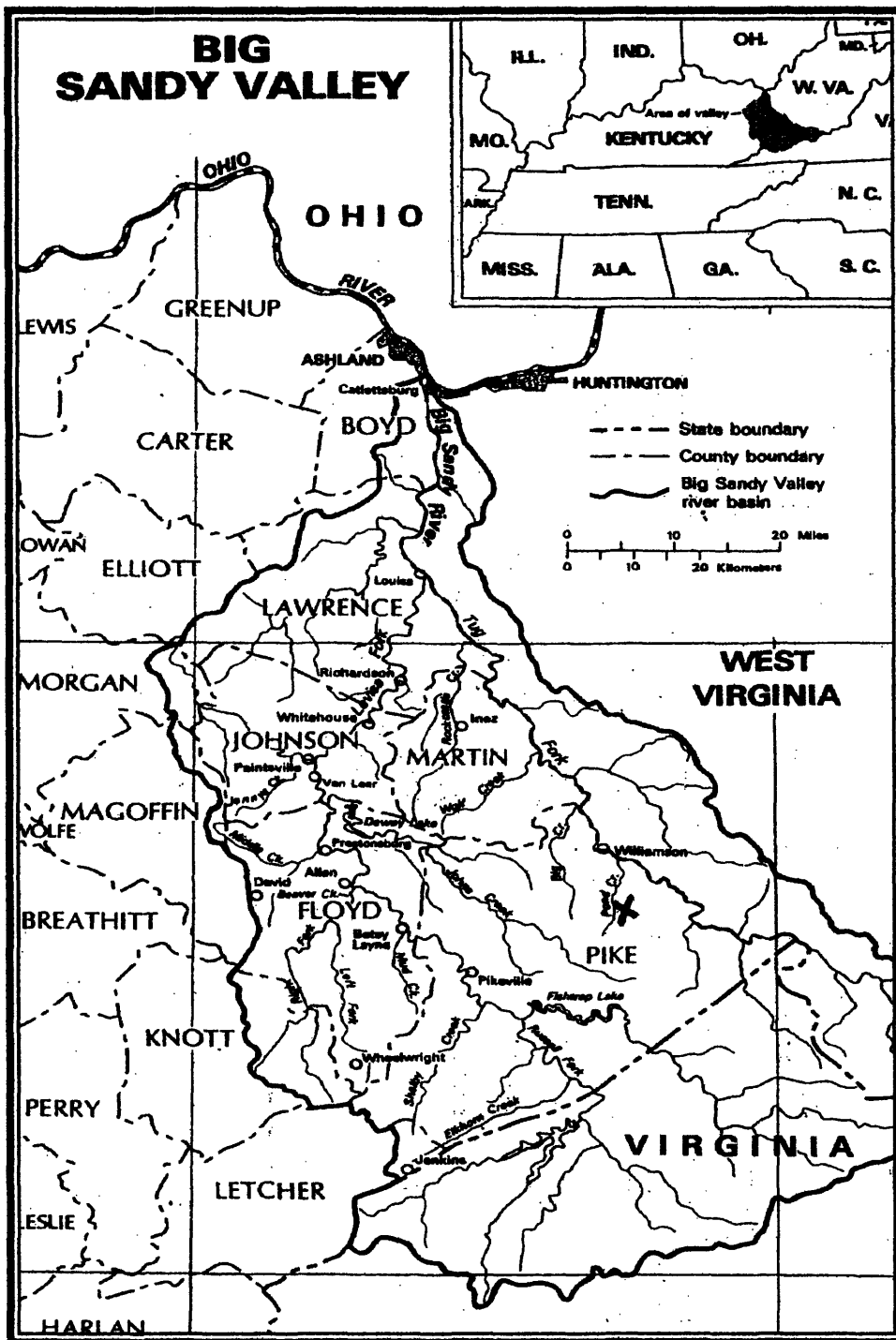


Fig. 1 The Big Sandy valley of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. The location of the district is marked with an "X" immediately above the word, "Pike." [from Crowe-Carraco, Carol. *The Big Sandy*. Frankfort: University of Kentucky, 1979.

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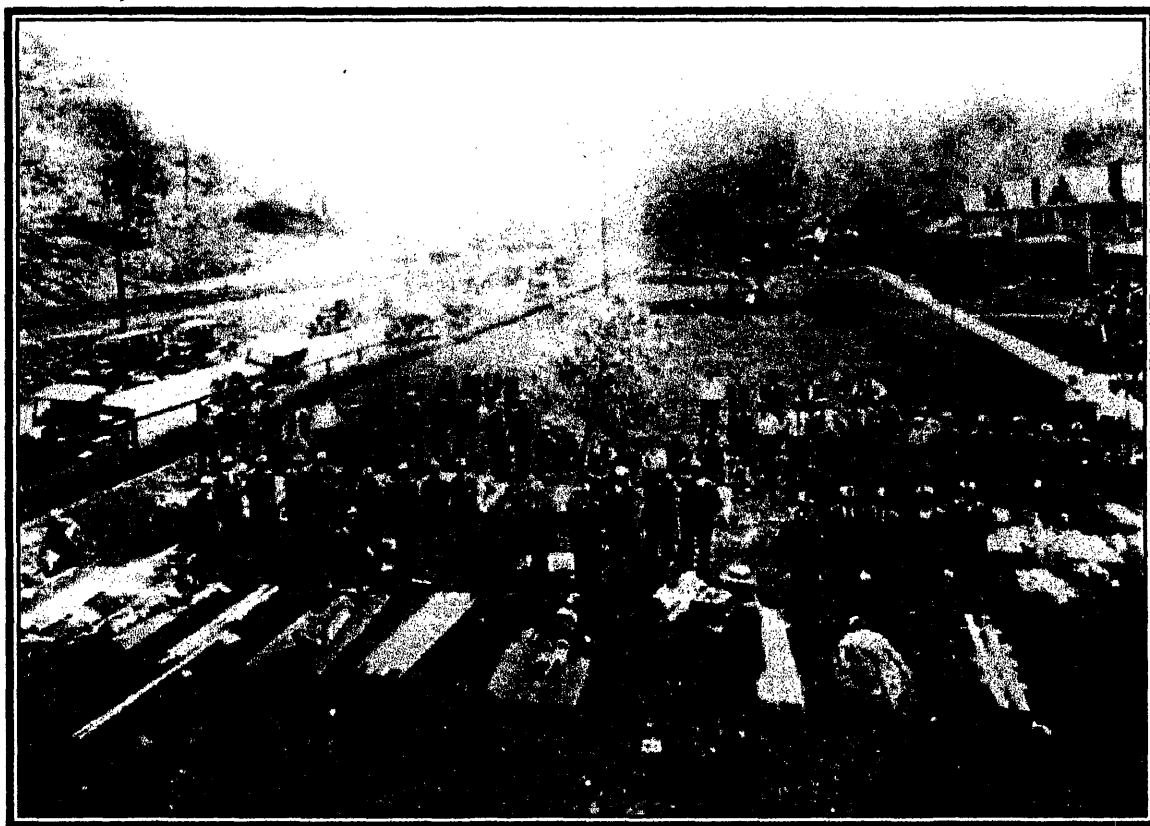


Fig. 2 "Safety Day" in Stone, on the lawn of the Club House, looking toward the center of the village, with the managers' homes in a row on the right, and Pond Creek Road and the railroad tracks on the left..

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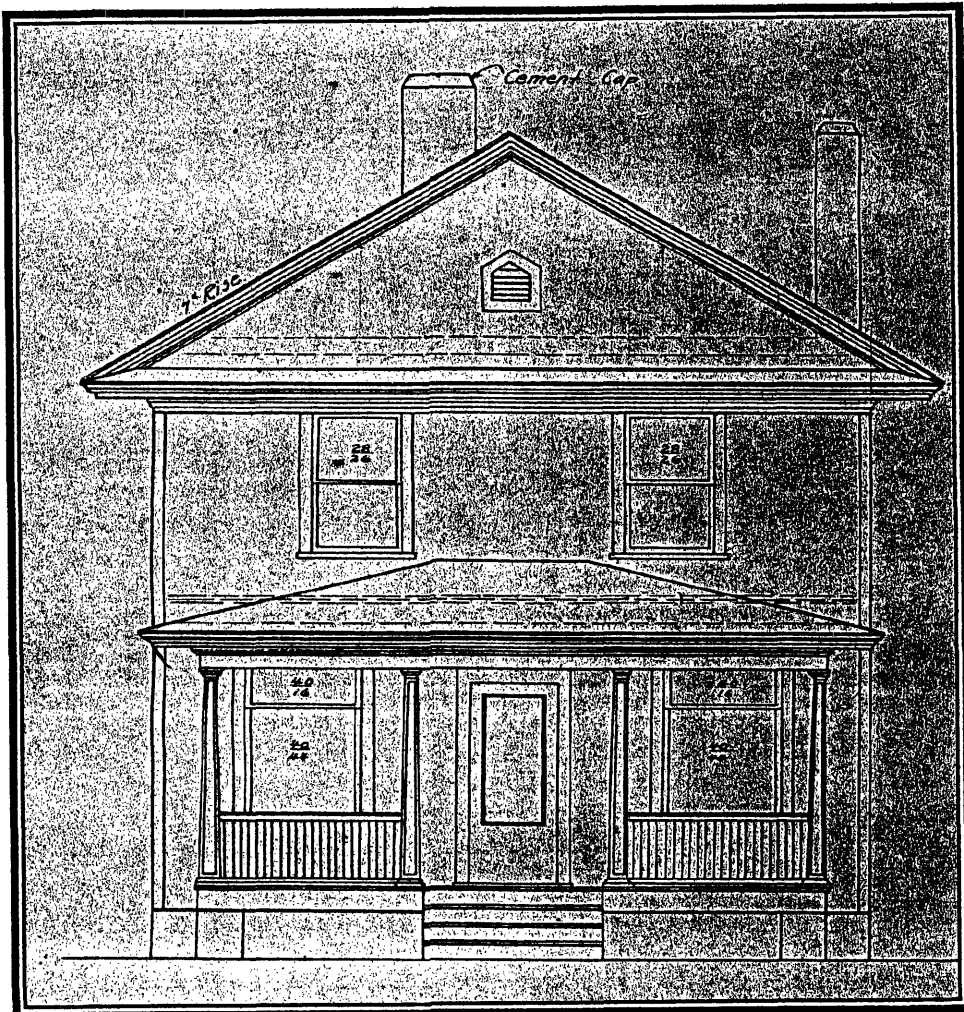


Fig. 3 This architectural drawing, prepared by an unidentified design professional, illustrates the facade of one of the managers' homes located in the northern reaches of the historic district.

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Fig. 4 Shown here under construction, the "Club House" (PI-191) was a center of activity for the management of the coal company.



Fig. 5 The Club House as completed. The southern wing on the left has since been removed and the building has been converted for single-family occupancy.

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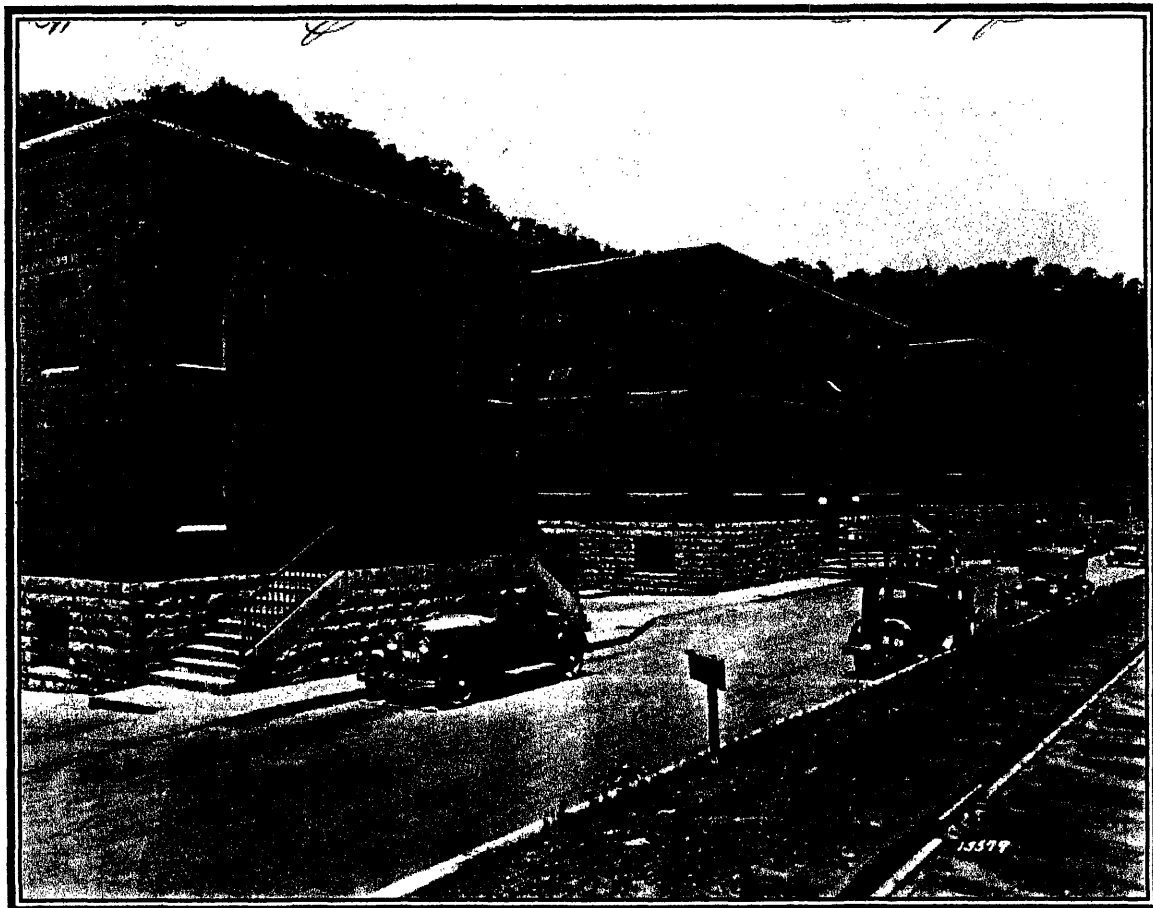


Fig. 6 This late 1920s view of the previously-listed Fordson Coal Company Buildings shows their relative size as well as their proximity to the trackage of the N & W Railroad.

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Fig. 7 This 1940s view of the company store at Yeager, West Virginia, illustrates the significant distinction between the Stone Historic District's company store and others within the region.

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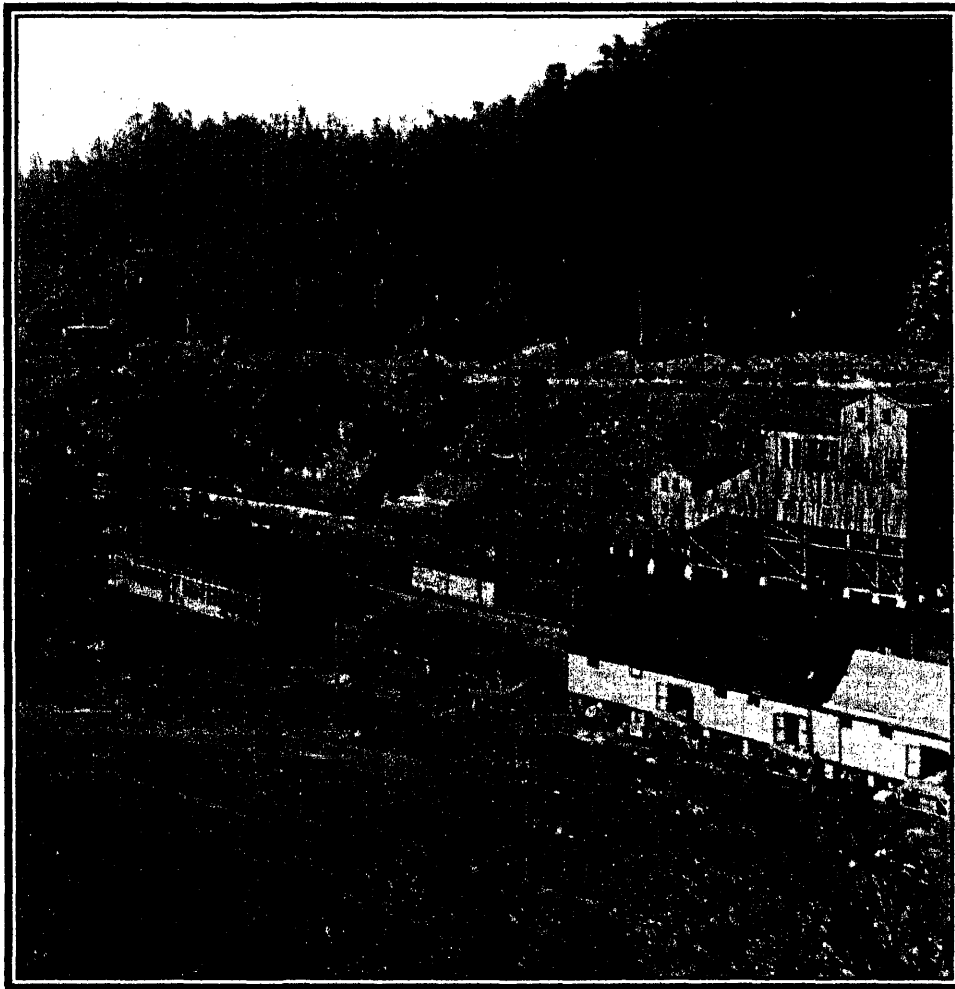
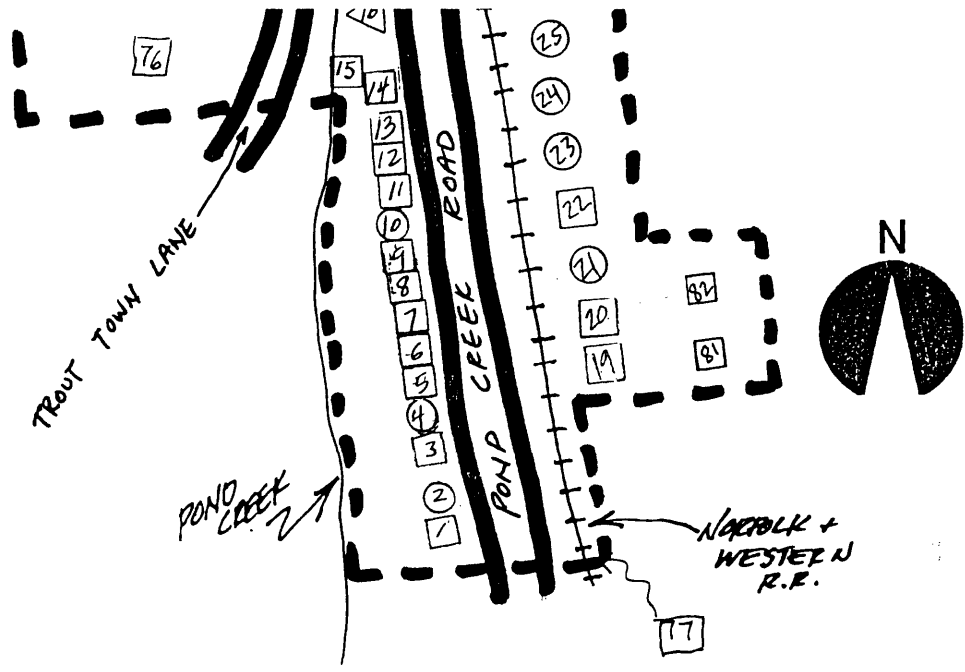
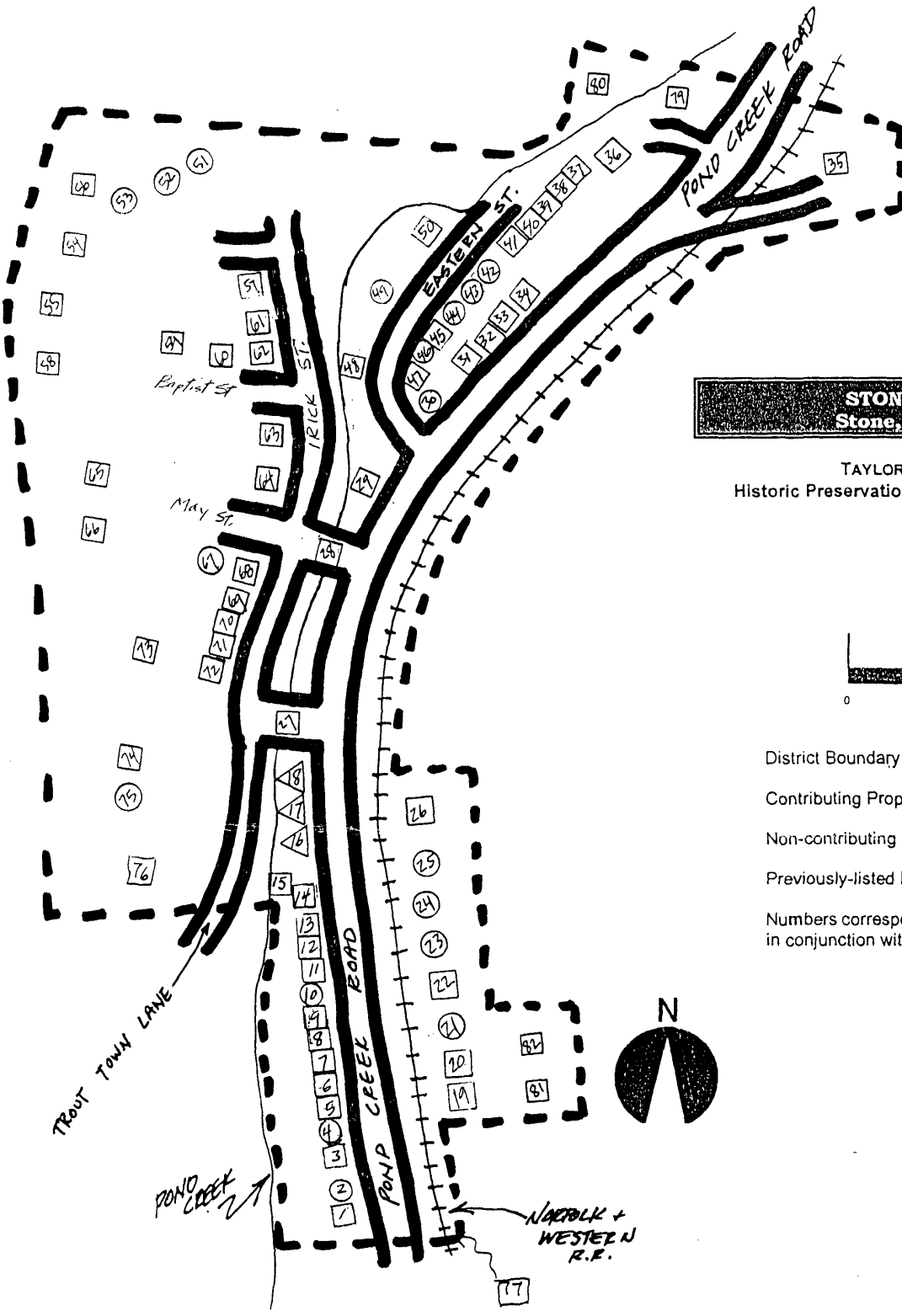


Fig. 8 The concrete tippel, the schoolhouse and other infrastructure associated with the Stone mining operations, were all located south of the nominated area; none are extant.



Previously-listed Property △

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.



STONE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Stone, Pike County, Kentucky

Prepared by
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 December, 2002

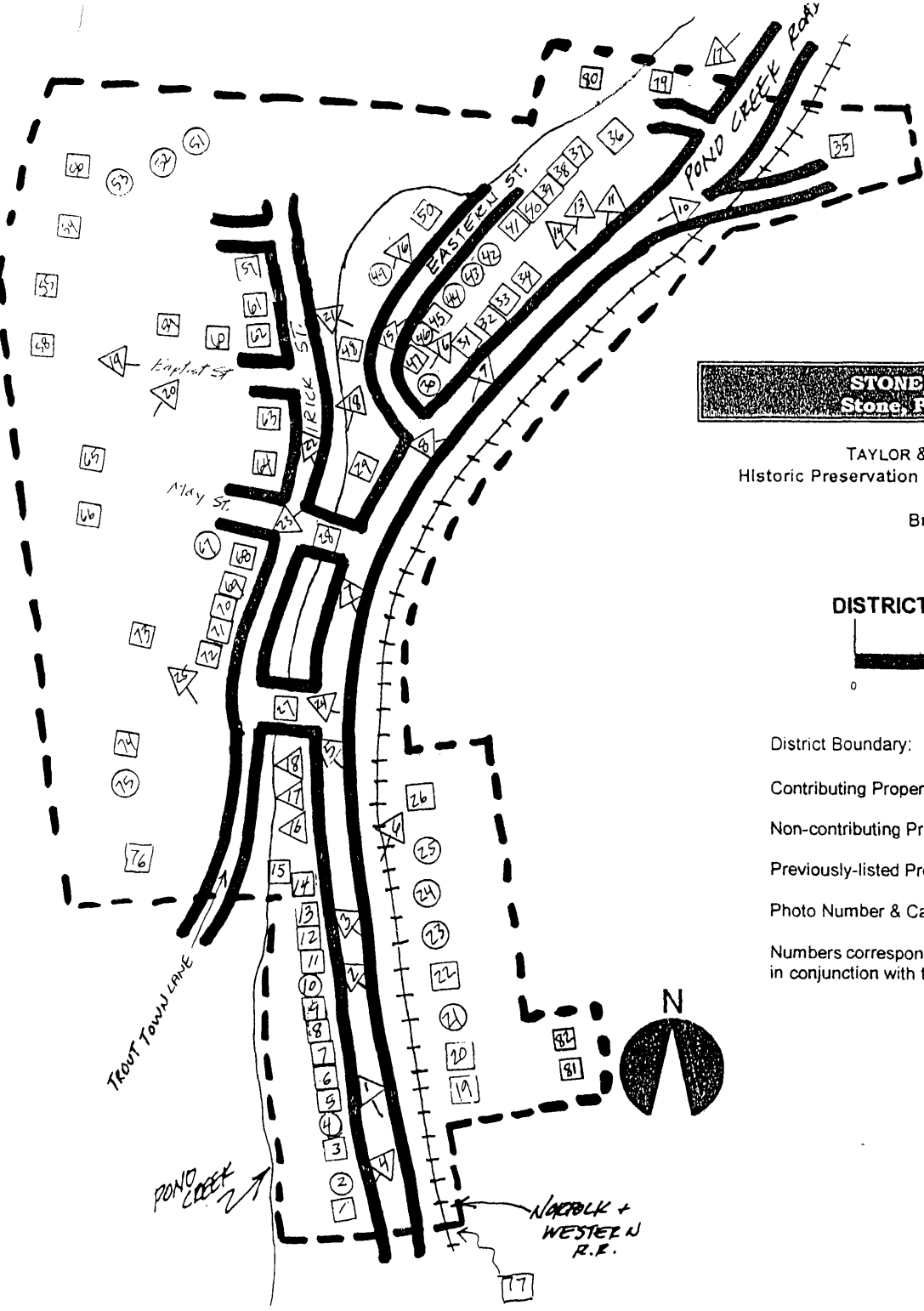
DISTRICT MAP



- District Boundary:
- Contributing Properties
- Non-contributing Properties
- Previously-listed Property

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.





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DISTRICT MAP (PHOTOGRAPHY)



- District Boundary:
- Contributing Properties
- Non-contributing Properties
- Previously-listed Property
- Photo Number & Camera Orientation 27

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.

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Photography Log

All Photographs:

Stone Historic District

Pike Co., KY

David L. Taylor, 2002

Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., Brookville, PA

1. Streetscape, west side, Pond Creek Road, looking north, showing row of workers' housing and previously-listed Fordson Coal Company Buildings in the distance
2. 1439 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 12), facade, looking northwest, showing overall character of many of the repetitive house types erected for workers in the Stone-owned mines.
3. 1435 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 13), facade, looking northwest, showing overall character of many of the repetitive house types erected for workers in the Stone-owned mines.
4. 1528 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 19), located on the east side of the road with the N & W trackage immediately west of the house
5. One of the two modest bridges (Resource No 27) spanning Pond Creek in the district, looking northwest, with the streetscape of Trout Town Lane and the Stone bank and store building in the upper right corner
6. Former dispensary, 1434 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 26), used by the company doctor between the founding of the community and the 1923 construction of the Fordson Coal Company Buildings; the doctor eventually moved into an office on the ground floor of the "Entertainment Building"

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7. The northernmost of the two Pond Creek bridges (Resource No. 28), looking north-westerly
8. 1205 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 29), one of the c. 1920 management houses, most of which are oriented to the east and located in a row in the northern reaches of the district
9. Streetscape, Pond Creek Road, showing, left to right, 1165, 1151, and 1137 Pond Creek Road (Resource Nos. 31, 32, and 33, respectively) .
10. Coal company manager's house at 994 Pond Creek Road (Resource No.35), looking northeast
11. The Club House, 1045 Pond Creek Road (Resource No. 36), located at the northern end of the district and at the northern end of the grassy lawn where public events were held during the years of coal company ownership of the village
12. 178 Eastern Street (Resource No. 37), looking west
13. 194 Eastern Street (Resource No. 40), another of the c. 1920 management houses, looking west
14. 45 Eastern Street (Resource No. 48), a cottage built privately--not one of the company houses--looking northwest
15. The row of interconnected garages (Resource No. 50) on Eastern Street built by the coal company for the storage of the autos owned by the management of the coal company; located immediately west of the row of management houses, looking northwest
16. The repetitive management houses which face Pond Creek Road but generally bear Eastern Street addresses, built c. 1920, looking north

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17. The repetitive management houses, looking south, with the N & W trackage and Pond Creek Road in the foreground, followed by the Club House (1045 Pond Creek Road, Resource No. 36)
18. Eastern Street, streetscape looking north, with 45 Eastern Street (Resource No. 48) in the foreground and management's row of interconnected garages (Resource No. 50) in the background
19. Bungalow at 53 Irick Street (Resource No. 58), looking west; one of the few masonry residences in the district and not built by the coal company
20. The Stone Baptist Church on Baptist Street (1929; Resource No. 60), looking north-east
21. The Matney's Grocery Store/Masonic Lodge Building, 11 Irick Street (Resource No. 61), showing its unaltered facade, storefront arrangement, finishes, etc, looking north-west
22. The First National Bank of Stone (Resource No. 62), built in 1920; the bank closed in 1931; the Matney store building (Resource No. 61) is immediately to the north; view looking west
23. Non-coal company housing built on Irick Street, looking southwest and showing two Arts-and-Crafts-style Bungalows; 37 Irick Street, in the foreground (Resource No. 63), was built by the village's dentist; Pond Creek appears in the foreground
24. The bank and store building at the intersection of Trout Town Lane and May Street; the west bank of Pond Creek is in the foreground
25. Stone Methodist Church (Resource No. 72), facade, looking southwest
26. Vernacular cottage (Resource No. 73) immediately west and behind Stone Methodist Church, facade, looking west.