

Resub

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received FEB 23 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Unknown

and/or common Buckmeadow Plantation House

2. Location

street & number Near junction of US 65 and LA 2 @ 5 miles NW of Lake Providence N/A not for publication

city, town Lake Providence X vicinity of Providence

state LA code 22 parish East Carroll code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. East Carroll Parish Courthouse

street & number 400 First Street

city, town Lake Providence state LA 71254

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title LA Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge state LA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Buckmeadow is a large, rambling, brick and frame, Carolina I house which was built in three stages between about 1840 and 1930. The house is located on a large, low lying plantation near the northern tip of Lake Providence. Despite numerous alterations, the house retains enough integrity to merit listing in the National Register.

Buckmeadow has a complex history of accretionary growth. The structure began in about 1840 as a brick Carolina I house with two rooms on each floor and a single story front gallery which also encompassed the sides. Aside from the basic form and fenestration pattern, the only features which remain in the house from this period are the two wooden Greek Revival mantels and the square brick gallery posts.

In the late-nineteenth century the house underwent a major addition and renovation project which included the following:

1. A second frame I house was appended to the south side which more than doubled the length of the house.
2. The old brick post gallery was extended to encompass the addition.
3. A portion of the north gallery was enclosed. The front of the enclosure was faced with imbricated shingles.
4. A new pitched roof was built over the roof of the original house to match the roofline of the aforementioned south addition.
5. The area under the eaves was treated with four tiers of imbricated shingles. The end gables were shingled as well.
6. All floors were replaced in the original portion of the house.
7. All doors and windows were replaced in the original portion of the house. The new doors were built of panels and wainscotting with chamfered edges on the panel surrounds. Exterior doors had groups of small glass panes in place of the upper panels.
8. The two downstairs rooms in the original house were combined into a large living hall which had a fireplace and a staircase. The living hall atmosphere was enhanced by the use of heavy chamfered ceiling beams. This beam treatment was repeated in the large downstairs room of the south addition. Each of the chamfered beams is set off by three-quarter-round trim.
9. The porch ceiling was replaced.

CONTINUED

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c.1840 and c.1890 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criterion C

Buckmeadow is locally significant in the area of architecture as a rare example of a well known early Louisiana house type -- the Carolina I. The contexts for evaluation are northern Louisiana, and more specifically, East Carroll Parish.

As far as the State Historic Preservation Office is aware, there are only three extant examples of Carolina I houses in northern Louisiana. Of these, Buckmeadow is the only one which features brick construction.

In addition, Buckmeadow is significant within the context of East Carroll Parish. Virtually the parish's entire building stock reflects either Greek Revival taste or a later style. Because it is an I house, Buckmeadow is the only structure in the parish which is distinctively pre-Greek Revival both in form and in tradition. The I house is usually viewed as a two-story version of the typical English medieval hall and parlor cottage. Hence Buckmeadow's architectural roots extend much further back into history than those of any other structure in the parish.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Conveyance Records, East Carroll Parish

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately .33 acre

Quadrangle name Lake Providence, LA-Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

7	5	6	6	4	8	2	0	3	6	3	6	2	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please refer to enclosed sketch map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff, Division of Historic Preservation Assisted by Owners (Item 4)

organization State of Louisiana date January 1983

street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (504) 342-6682

city or town Baton Rouge state LA 70804

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer date February 17, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 9/15/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Buckmeadow Plantation House Item number 4

Page 2

4. Owner of Property

C. H. Murphy, Jr.
Murphy Building
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730
(501) 862-6411 (office) (501) 863-5463

Caroline M. Keller
Route 2, Box 53D
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 487-8340 (office) (318) 445-5877

Bertie M. Deming
3600 Parliament Drive
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 445-5472 (office) (318) 443-1227

William C. and Theodosia M. Nolan
Murphy Building
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730
(501) 863-7118 (office) (501) 863-8839

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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8/1/83

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

Buckmeadow

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Item 7 - Resubmission of July 1983

Assessment of Integrity:

The late-nineteenth century alterations have not obscured Buckmeadow's identity as an I house. It still has the basic form and traits of the I house type -- i.e., a two story structure, one room deep, with a long gallery across the front and a one story shed across the rear. The enlargement of the house reflected the continuing I house tradition in American folk building. Although the I house dates back to the colonial period, it did not go through its final phase until the late-nineteenth century. So the fact that Buckmeadow was enlarged in this fashion should not be regarded as a local oddity but rather as part of a continuing vernacular style. So, in our opinion, Buckmeadow still stands as an example of the I house tradition. In fact, because it was built in two stages, it shows the continuity of the tradition in a way that other major known examples do not.

In answer to the questions posed in the return sheet:

1. There is no evidence to suggest that the sizes of the openings in the original portion of the house have ever been altered. In any case, the fenestration size and pattern resembles other early to mid-nineteenth century I houses in Louisiana and Mississippi.
2. The pitch of the gallery roof has not changed. The late-nineteenth century gallery extension duplicated the original pitch. The original house roof is still extant beneath the late-nineteenth century roof. The pitch of the old and the new roofs appears to be approximately the same.
3. In the 1930's the eaves were reworked, but this was the extent of roofline alterations.

Overall, we feel that the 1930's renovations are minimal and that Buckmeadow retains the integrity of its late-nineteenth century appearance. Of course, it is debatable whether the house retains the integrity of its c.1840 appearance. But Buckmeadow is significant as an example of the I house tradition and that tradition embraces both the c.1840 period of construction and the late-nineteenth century period of construction.

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Continuation sheet Buckmeadow Plantation House Item number 7

Page 2

Description (cont'd)

Sometime about 1930 there was another renovation which included the following:

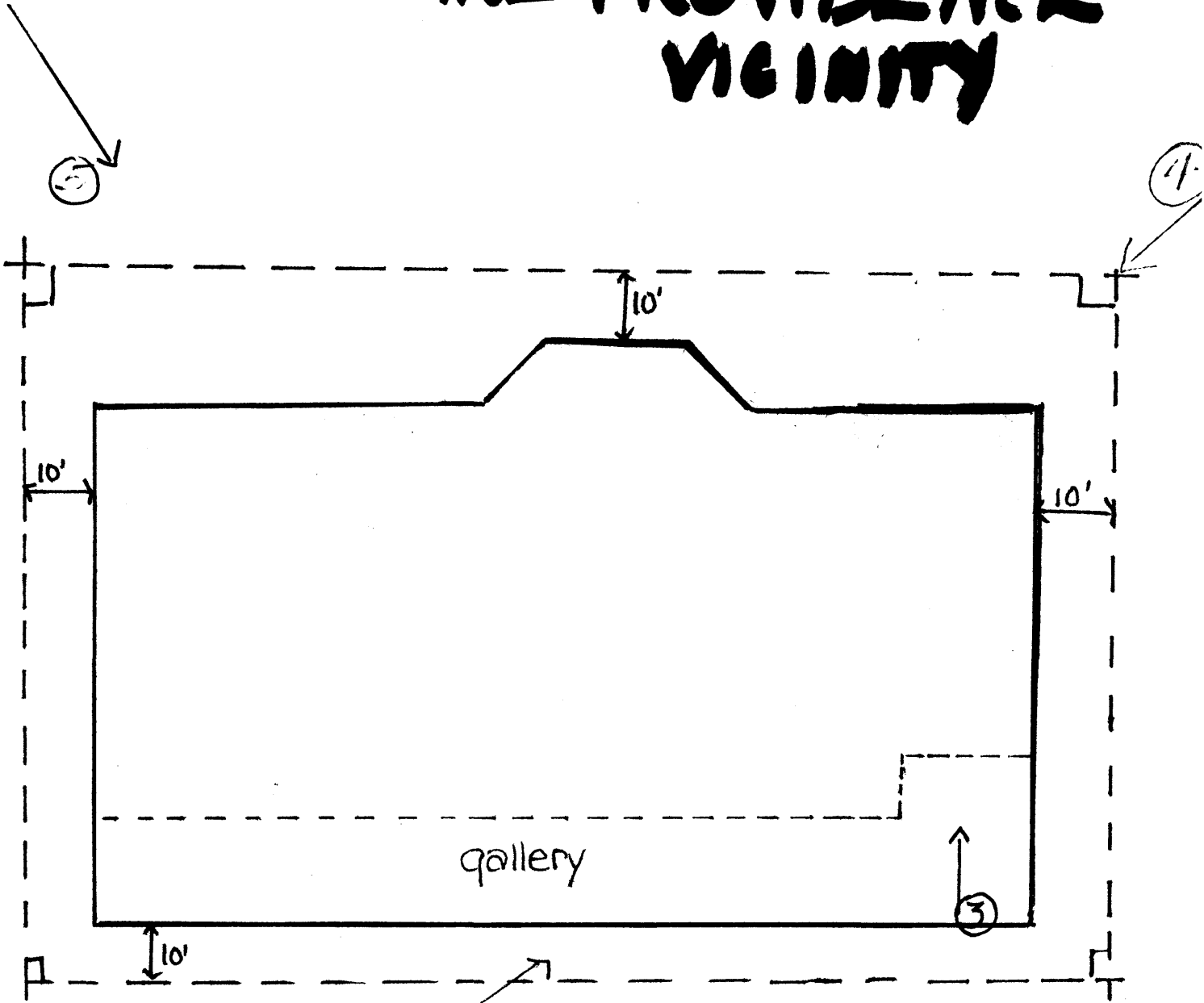
1. Some of the exterior of the late-nineteenth century portions of the house were fitted with asbestos siding.
2. All eaves were fitted with exposed rafter ends in imitation of the bungalow style.
3. The rear shed area was extensively reworked for bedrooms and kitchen space.

Assessment of Integrity

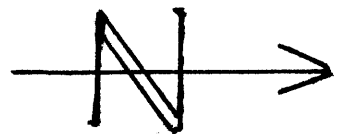
The significance of Buckmeadow is dependent upon its identity as a Carolina I house. By definition this is a two-story gable roofed house one room deep, with two rooms downstairs, a single story gallery across the front, and a single story shed across the rear.

The present house still fits this definition because, for the most part, subsequent additions have followed the original lines of the house, thus continuing the I house structural tradition. In short, Buckmeadow still looks like an I house. Also, even though the late-nineteenth century renovation combined the two original downstairs rooms, it added a second large room which kept the requisite plan of two major rooms. In any case, the Carolina I is a house type which is so rare in north Louisiana that even a considerably modified example would still be considered significant.

BUCK meadow, LAKE PROVIDENCE VICINITY



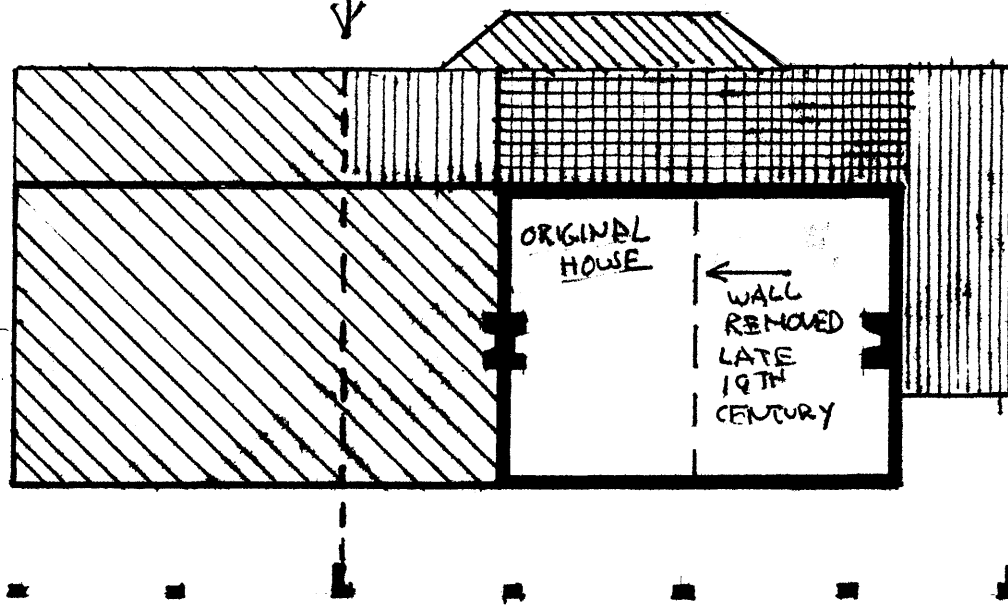
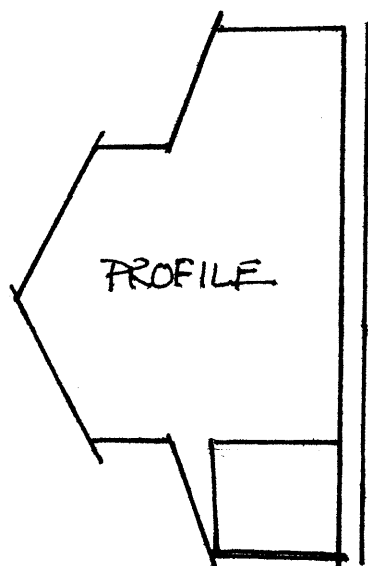
Site Boundaries are PARALLEL TO BLDG. FACADES, DISTANCES AS SHOWN.



BUCK MEADOW

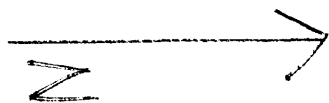
FLOOR PLAN
SHOWING
GROWTH OF HOUSE

EXTENT OF SIDE GALLERY C 1840



ORIGINAL
HOUSE

← WALL
REMOVED
LATE
19TH
CENTURY



 — GALLERY ORIGINALLY ENCLOSED

 — C 1840 GALLERY ENCLOSED LATE 19TH CENTURY

 — HOUSE ADDED LATE 19TH CENTURY