

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB 14 1994

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

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, George W., House

other names/site number CE-4

2. Location

street & number Rte. 80 not for publication NA
city or town Millburn vicinity NA
state Kentucky code KY county Carlisle code 237
zip code 42070 039

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, Executive Director/State
Historic Preservation Officer

2-7-94

Signature of certifying official

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 or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall

3/17/94

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):

Entered in the National Register

for

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Other: Creole Cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Asphalt

walls Weatherboard

Plywood/particle board

other Chimneys: brick

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

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1858-1881

Significant Dates 1858

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: State Library and Archives

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	330780	4074070	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	___ 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 William J. Macintire, Survey Coordinator

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date 2/16/93

street & number 300 Washington Street telephone (502) 564-7005

city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

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Additional Documentation
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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)

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state_KY__ 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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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER

Section 7 Page 1

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Description

Constructed circa 1858, The George Stone house (CA-4) is a 1 and 1/2 story log house with a two-room plan and a gable roof running parallel to the front. The house faces north. The front porch is sheltered under the unbroken sweep of the main roof and supported by 5 square wood columns. A long ell extend to the rear. The nominated acreage consists of 1.358 acres, including the house and the surrounding lot.

The front facade under the porch has three openings - two doors and a window (see figure 1, floor plan). The left door currently, and probably historically, serves as the primary entry, as it leads directly into the smaller, but more formal (see discussion of the interiors below) of the two main rooms. The right hand door enters into the larger hall, which is also lit by the front window. This window, like the other first floor windows, is the original 6/6 double hung sash.

A long ell extends to the rear of the house. Based on the evidence of stone foundation blocks under the ell some 10 feet behind the main house, it is probable that this ell began as a separate kitchen behind the house, perhaps joined at one time by a covered walkway. Based on construction details, the kitchen section of the ell probably dates to a period soon after the construction of the main house (10-15 years), and the connection either to the same period or soon thereafter. The house appears to have attained its current floor plan at least by the 1870's.

The ell is entered either through the east room or from an exterior door along the side of the building. It contains 3 rooms, a small bedroom adjoining a hall directly behind the main house, a large kitchen, and another bedroom at the back of the house. Architectural trim and windows in the ell are mostly of mid-nineteenth-century character, and simple in form.

Each of the rooms in the earliest part of the house is served by a fireplace: the chimneys are situated at either end of the house. The east chimney is constructed in common bond of hand-made bricks. The chimney on the west end of the house has fallen, and remains in place to a height just above the mantle. Prior to its falling, it had already been rebuilt into a smaller firebox. The west room may have originally served as a kitchen, prior to the construction of the ell.

The second floor in the main house consists of two rooms separated by a board wall. Neither has a fireplace, although both may have originally. The original railing survives at the top of the stairs, and the small windows on either side of the chimneys in the gable ends appear to be original.

Integrity

As originally built, it is possible that the Stone house had exposed logs on the exterior, but it was covered very early on with sawn horizontal weatherboard. The original weatherboards remain exposed on the front facade, and on the original back exterior wall now protected by a screen porch. The sides of the house have

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 2

 Stone, George W., House
name of property
 Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Description (continued)

been covered with a vertical particle board siding, painted white. The original weatherboards survive under this siding. The roof has also been covered with a modern material, asphalt tile, and there is evidence that early wood shingles survive underneath.

Although this house has had some loss of integrity of materials, it retains enough of its original appearance to retain integrity of design. In fact, most of the original materials survive, protected from the elements by more modern materials above. From the front, its historic appearance is substantially intact, and its architectural significance as an important example of the cultural intermingling of Creole and central Kentucky building traditions is still apparent. The essential elements of the architectural type, Creole Cottage, relate to overall form more than to details such as exterior materials, particularly in the context of Kentucky, where the form is realized in materials and techniques common to Kentucky architecture, rather than the more typical ones of Creole construction (eg, "poteaux sur solle," or vertical log construction). Our ability to perceive this structure as having a formal relationship to Creole architecture of the lower Mississippi Valley comes from the perception of the house's overall form rather than the details, which are the typical construction details of a mid-century Kentucky log house, rather than the elaborate ones of a structure architecturally significant as an artistic statement.

The interior of the house retains many of its historic features. In the east room, the one entered through the primary door, is a fireplace surmounted by a simple, handsome mantle, and an enclosed stairway with a small closet underneath. The stair has its original batten door. To the left of the fireplace there is a window. On the wall opposite the entry, a door opens to the rear ell, and on the wall to the right, the center wall, a door leads to the larger west room. The center wall is apparently an interior log wall, covered with lath and plaster. The West room is larger, nearly square in plan, and has a plainer mantle than the East room.

The large majority of changes to the building occurred within the historic period, and provide a document of the house's continuing adaptation to changing needs through history. The addition of the kitchen, modern plumbing, electricity, insulation, porch, enclosure of fireplaces, and addition of new heating all attest to rising standards of comfort and convenience. The retention of original windows, form, and the great majority of interior woodwork through all these other alterations attest to the quality of the original design and construction.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Statement of Significance

The George Stone House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its significance as a vernacular architectural form, the Creole Cottage, as it was adapted in Kentucky. The Stone house is also architecturally significant for its importance as a document of the architectural development of the town of Milburne in particular, and the western most counties of Kentucky in general. It is the earliest building known in the town of Milburne, one of the first settled towns in Carlisle County, and one of a handful of antebellum structures still standing in the Purchase region. George Washington Stone was not a member of the first wave of settlers in the Jackson purchase, those who first cleared tracts of land and erected temporary dwellings in the 1830's-40's, but he arrived soon after, leaving what must have been a more comfortable existence in Woodford county for the promises of the newly settled frontier. According to family history, he transported most of his possessions on a flatboat down the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, while moving himself and his family overland, arriving around 1857. Family stories also suggest that he began with a single room log cabin, which he quickly replaced or enlarged into the current dwelling. The Stone house is representative of the first wave of permanent dwellings in Milburne.

The Creole Cottage in Kentucky, 1840-1920

This house form, characterized by its porch situated under the front of a steep side gable roof, is not common in Kentucky, but a small concentration is located along the Mississippi River in the Purchase region. The number of houses with this form in Carlisle county is not known, since the county has not been surveyed.

One other known house of this form is located within the community of Milburn less than a mile from the Stone house. It is constructed of frame, and may be significant as a late example of the form, as it is apparent that it was constructed after 1900. The neighboring county of Ballard, from which Carlisle county was divided in 1886, was comprehensively surveyed in 1977.

In that survey 3 houses of this form were located, and tentatively identified as Creole cottages. Of those three, two have central chimneys and a floor plan similar to the saddlebag type. None of the three are constructed of log. One of them, the Ashbrook house (BA-63) may be contemporary with the Stone house. The other two are post Civil-War, and in a state of decay that would probably render them ineligible for anything other than archaeological significance. The Ashbrook house is still occupied, and in fair condition. With its central chimney plan, it can be considered a purer form of Creole Cottage, although the most characteristic expression of the form would also have a double pile, two-room deep plan. It is probably eligible as well, but for reasons discussed below, the Stone house's further departure from a "pure" form can be seen as part of its significance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8,9,10 Page 4

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Statement of Significance, cont.

Earlier architectural historians were somewhat surprised to find Creole Cottages in Western Kentucky, but their existence parallels the cultural transmission of another lower Mississippi river area vernacular housing form, the Shotgun house. Perhaps due to its adaptability to crowded urban settings, the Shotgun house proliferated in towns along the rivers, especially in Louisville, far outstripping the Creole Cottage in popularity. The Shotgun may also have been more popular due to its association with African Americans, who migrated to the north in far larger numbers than the French immigrants associated with the Creole Cottage form. The latter house is also less adaptable to narrow urban lots. The Creole house apparently never became especially popular in Kentucky. Its significance lies less in the influence of Creole housing traditions on Kentucky's housing stock, than in the fact of its existence documenting a cultural transmission. Preservation of the few remaining Creole cottages in Kentucky celebrates a rich cultural history.

George Stone migrated to Milburn from Woodford County. He was not a native of the lower Mississippi Valley, and probably had not seen a Creole Cottage prior to his arrival in Carlisle County. His builders, however, probably were of Creole origin, or were trained by Creole builders. Taking Stone's contract (possibly an oral contract) for a two-room house, they built a Creole style house with a hall-parlor plan unusual to Creole architecture, where two-room depth and central chimneys are more common in the built-in porch house type. In this way the Creole house was further "creolized," that is, more culturally mixed, in Kentucky. The Stone house is an important example of the ways that regional American Vernacular architectural forms emerged from a dialogue between interacting cultures. The research on this one house suggests exciting prospects for future work in the Purchase Region Cultural Landscape. Given that the region lies on the major transportation routes of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, its architecture should reflect the interaction of very different American regional cultures.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Ballard County:

- Deed Book A
- Inventory Book A
- Plat Book A
- Tax Assessment Books

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9,10 Page 5

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Bibliography, cont

Secondary Sources

Chappell, Edward A. Letter to Mr. Lloyd Otsby, 22 June 1978. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cochran, Philip, and Anthony O. James. Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky: Ballard County (Frankfort, Kentucky: The Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1978)

Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.

Graves, Ran. History and Memories of Carlisle County. (Wickliffe: Advance-Yeoman Company.)

Kniffen, Fred B. "Louisiana House Types," in Annals of the Association of American Geographers 26, no. 4 (December, 1936): 179-193.

Mattox, William Morrison. Letter to Author. 20 April, 1993. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Thomason, Mary Ellen, ed. A History of Carlisle County, Kentucky for the Years 1820-1900 (Bardwell, Kentucky: Carlisle County Bicentennial Committee, 1976)

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the house and its surrounding lot of 1.358 acres as delineated on the attached plat.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The acreage included in the nomination is historically associated with the house, and of sufficient size to ensure open views toward the building. The wedge-shaped back lot of 4.79 acres behind the house is also historically associated with the building (see figure 2), but has not been evaluated for the purposes of this nomination.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Floor Plan Page 6

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

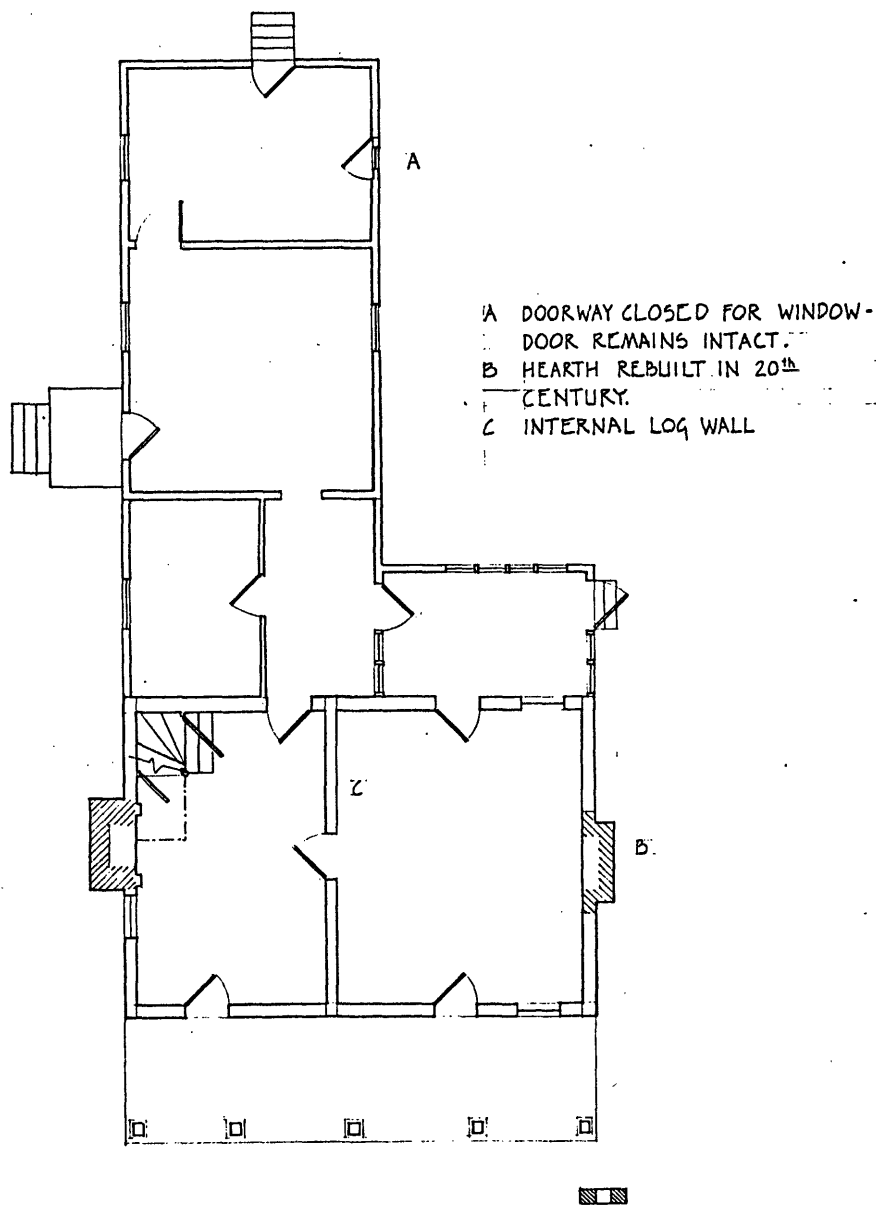


Figure 1 Floor plan of the George Stone House. Scale in Feet.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Plat Page 7

Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

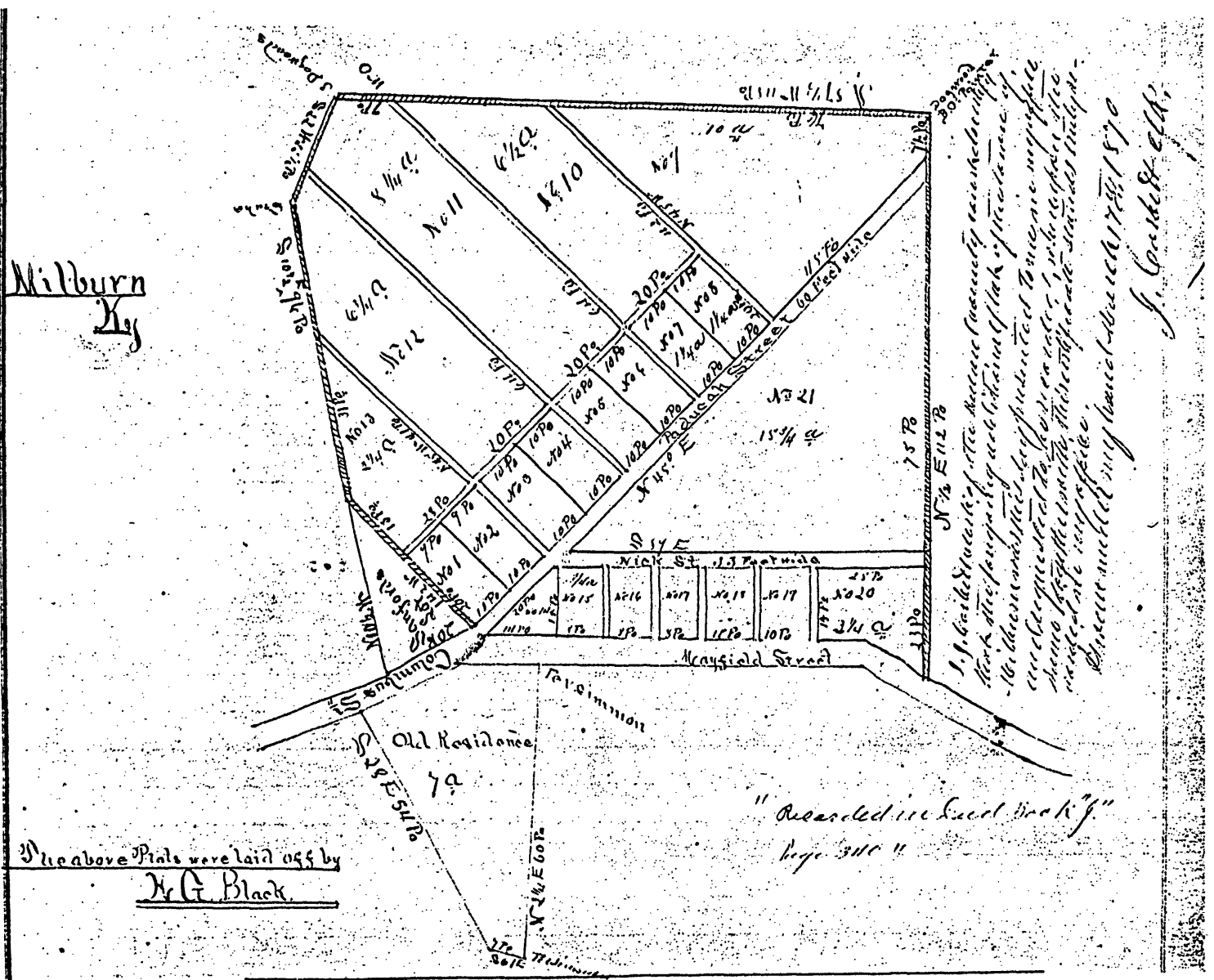


Figure 2 1882 Plat for expansion of Milburne. Stone House is the "Old Residence" at lower left. Source: Ballard County Plat Book A.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page 8

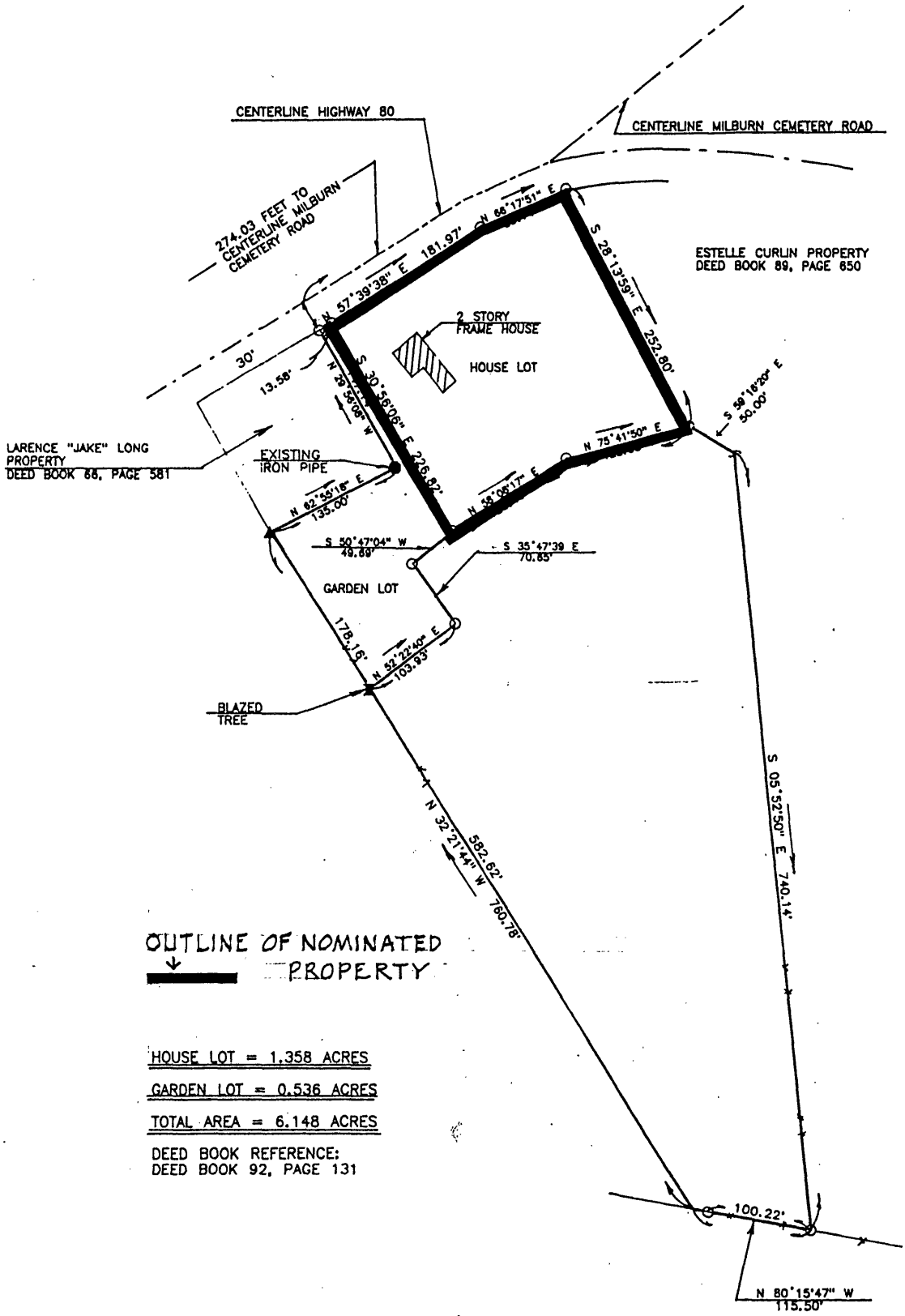
Stone, George W., House
name of property
Carlisle County, Kentucky
county and State

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Photo List

All photographs were taken by William J. Macintire on June 11, 1993. Negatives are stored at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	North facade, looking south.
2	Northwest corner, looking southeast.
3	East facade, looking west.
4	View of stair and batten door in northeast room, looking east.
5	View of typical 6/6 window and weatherboard siding on southwest porch (originally exterior), looking north.



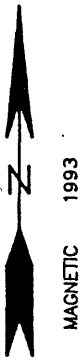
OUTLINE OF NOMINATED
 ↓ PROPERTY

HOUSE LOT = 1.358 ACRES

GARDEN LOT = 0.536 ACRES

TOTAL AREA = 6.148 ACRES

DEED BOOK REFERENCE:
 DEED BOOK 92, PAGE 131



MAGNETIC 1993



SCALE

SCALE 1" = 100'