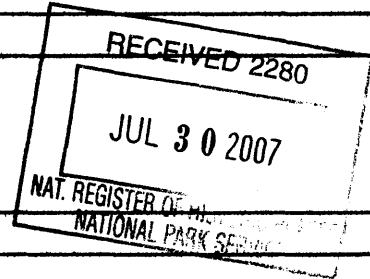


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stamper, Martin and Lucretia, House
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number 3224 Flint Hill Highway (Georgia Highway 85E)
city, town Shiloh (X) vicinity of
county Talbot code GA 263
state Georgia code GA zip code 31826

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	2
sites	0	0
structures	0	2
objects	0	0
total	1	4

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Rebecca Clowes
Signature of certifying official

7-24-07
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 9.10.07

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

EARLY REPUBLIC: Early Classical Revival

OTHER: I-House

Materials:

foundation	STONE
walls	WOOD: weatherboard
roof	META:
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Martin and Lucretia Stamper House is located in rural northwest Talbot County in west central Georgia. The property is located near the intersection of Harris, Meriwether, and Talbot county lines and the nearest towns are Shiloh in Harris County to the west and Manchester in Meriwether County to the northeast. Talbotton, the county seat of Talbot County, is approximately 20 miles to the southwest.

The Martin and Lucretia Stamper House is a two-story, frame, Early Classical Revival-style I-house built in 1833 (photograph 1). As characteristic of an I-house, the house has a tall, rectangular form with a symmetrical front façade and two end chimneys (photographs 2 and 4). The chimneys are brick with a fieldstone base and have a decorative circle in the brickwork above the shoulder (photograph 5). There is a full-height front portico with a heavy triangular pediment supported by square posts, which date to 1958 and replaced the original columns (photograph 3). The original, fluted, Ionic pilasters also support the pediment. Along the roof is a cornice with dentils. There is a balcony on the second floor with a balustrade of square posts and square balusters. The exterior siding is wood weatherboard except for the front façade between the Ionic pilasters, which has flush boards (photograph 8). Windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows. During a recent rehabilitation, a new metal roof was put on the house. Fieldstone piers support the house and the area between the piers was later infilled with rough fieldstones and mortar (photograph 6).

The front façade has two entrance doors in the center on the first and second floor, each door leading to a separate room (photograph 3). The Stamper House is a double-pen subtype of the I-house plan with two central doors leading into two equal sized rooms on each floor. In a 1970s

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

Georgia Historic Resources survey, other examples (both one-story double-pen or Georgian plan houses and two-story I-houses) with similar entrances were documented in Talbot County. The door surrounds are finely carved and above each door is a delicate elliptical faux-fanlight painted on black painted weatherboard to look like glass (original to the house) (photograph 9). The rear shed-roofed porch that extends the length of the house was enclosed during the historic period and there is a one-story kitchen addition with a brick chimney at the rear of the house (photograph 7).

The interior of the house retains its historic materials and finishes. The two original first-floor rooms retain their original wood floors, ceilings, and walls, wainscoting, doors and window surrounds (photograph 10 and 11). The rooms are 18 feet square with heart pine flush board walls and ceilings and heart pine floors. The wood wainscoting is comprised of a chair rail, wide recessed panels, and a tall baseboard. The door and window surrounds are thin and delicate. Doors throughout the house are the original wood six-panel doors with replacement hardware. The house retains its original finely reeded, delicate, Classical-style mantels (photographs 10, 13-14, and 16-17) and handmade brick hearths. In the left front room, there is a straight staircase leading to the second floor (photograph 12). The staircase has thin, square balusters, square newel posts, and decorative applied wood scroll designs along the string. There is a small storage space underneath the stairs. The two second floor rooms are similar to the first floor and retain their historic materials and finishes (photographs 16 and 17). The west second floor room has wainscoting while the east room has no wainscoting, just a baseboard. The rear porch was enclosed during the historic period and now houses the modern kitchen and bath (photograph 15). Two centrally placed doors are located on the former exterior rear wall of the house, each leading into a room on the first floor. The one-room kitchen addition appears to date from the same time period as the main house as it has a similar brick chimney with fieldstone base (photograph 7). The kitchen addition retains its original hardwood floors, Classical-style mantel and handmade brick hearth. The wall and ceiling finishes and exposed rafters are a later treatment. The room is now used as a bedroom.

There are four non-contributing outbuildings on the property: a concrete-block shop and storage building (photograph 18), a gardening shed (photograph 19), a pumphouse, and a corncrib. The outbuildings date from the historic period but were substantially remodeled in recent years and are no longer contributing.

The house is situated on a slight rise with a semi-circular driveway that runs behind the house (photographs 4-7). The landscaping is informal with hardwood trees, perennial beds, and decorative shrubs and plantings. There are several large specimen trees including dogwood, pecan, redbud, and magnolia. The rear of the property is wooded with mainly pine trees.

During the certified rehabilitation of the house, the current owners removed the vinyl siding and repaired the weatherboard exterior, replaced the roof, and updated the interior for modern use. The property received final certification from the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources for the state property tax abatement and state income tax credit programs on November 14, 2006.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance:

1833

Significant Dates:

1833—construction of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

Before moving to Talbot County in 1833, Martin Woodson Stamper (1796-1874) was a prominent citizen of Upson County. Martin Stamper was born in 1796 in Virginia and reportedly served in the War of 1812. In the 1820s, he was living in Upson County, was married to Lucretia Jane Walker (1789-1856) from a prominent Upson County family, and was politically active. In 1825, he was the first sheriff of Upson County and served as a representative in the state legislature in 1832. In 1833, the Stampers moved to Talbot County and were one of the early settlers of the county. In the 1840 U.S. Census, Martin Stamper owned 40 slaves and over 708 acres of land where this house was built. In July 1850, Martin Stamper sold the house and 690 acres of land to John Harris, a Baptist preacher, and the family moved to Early County.

The Martin and Lucretia Stamper House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent and intact example of an Early Classical Revival-style I-house in a newly opened area of Georgia. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and Their Landscaped Settings*, the Early Classical Revival style was based on ancient Roman architecture and the style was basically confined to the South and popular in Piedmont Georgia during the 1810s to the 1840s. Character-defining features of the style as seen in the Stamper house are a full-height entrance portico with heavy triangular pediment, full-height Ionic pilasters, symmetrical façade, and elliptical fanlights over the entrances. The Stamper house is also a good and intact example of an I-house in rural Georgia. I-houses are less common in Georgia than other Southeastern states and most surviving examples are found in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plains areas of Georgia. The Stamper House retains its character-defining features of an I-house including its double-pen subtype floor plan with two square rooms, each having a separate entrance on the first and second floors and a tall, narrow, rectangular form. The house also retains its historic exterior and interior materials and finishes.

The Martin and Lucretia Stamper House is significant in the area of exploration/settlement for its direct association with the early white settlement in this part of the state. Talbot County was created in 1827 from a portion of Muscogee County, created in 1826 as the western edge of Georgia's frontier. Permanent settlement in Georgia's newly created counties was encouraged through land lotteries but was often slow to develop, sometimes taking more than a decade, due to land speculations and difficulties in transportation. The Stamper House represents the first wave of frontier settlement in Talbot County and in this part of the state. The Stamper House also represents one end of the spectrum of "pioneer" families on the frontier, namely the wealthy and well established. In 1833, Martin and Lucretia Stamper moved from Upson County, where Martin Stamper was well established as the first sheriff and state representative, further west to Talbot County and built their house. Two-story houses are rare in Georgia and the construction of a large, two-story I-House finely detailed in the Early Classical Revival-style is an indication of the wealth and prominence of Martin Stamper in this part of western Georgia. As such, the Stamper House illustrates the kind of substantial first-generation house that could be built on the Georgia frontier; not all frontier houses were small log cabins or dogtrot houses.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Martin and Lucretia Stamper House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an excellent example of an early I-house in a newly-opened area of Georgia. The Stamper House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent and intact example of an Early Classical Revival-style house and as an excellent and intact example of a double-pen subtype I-house.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is the date of construction of the house, 1833.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The one contributing building is the main house. There are four noncontributing outbuildings: the shop/storage building and the shed are the two noncontributing buildings and the pumphouse and corncrib are the two noncontributing structures.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Talbot County was established in 1827 from a portion of Muscogee County and named after Matthew Talbot (1767-1827), president of the Georgia State Senate. The county seat of Talbotton was laid out around a courthouse square in 1828 by county surveyor William McMurray.

Before moving to Talbot County in 1833, Martin Woodson Stamper (1796-1874) was a prominent citizen of Upson County. Martin Stamper was born in 1796 in Virginia and reportedly served in the War of 1812. In the 1820s, he was living in Upson County, was married to Lucretia Jane Walker (1789-1856) from a prominent Upson County family, and was politically active. In 1825, he was the first sheriff of Upson County and he served as a representative in the state legislature in 1832. In 1833, the Stampers moved to Talbot County and were one of the early settlers of the county. According to his 1868 will, Martin and Lucretia had three sons, Martin Woodson, Jr., Manning G., and William. (Manning Stamper would later own a similar double-pen subtype I-house in Talbot County.) In the 1840 *U.S. Census*, Martin Stamper is 56 years old and owns 40 slaves and over 708 acres of land. In the 1850 census Martin and Lucretia are living on the property with their eldest son Martin, Jr., and his wife Susan and their three daughters Susan (age 12), Lucretia (age 9), and Mary (age 7).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

In July 1850, Martin Stamper sold the house and 690 acres of land for \$5,000 to John Harris, a Baptist preacher from Greene County, and James Weaver of Putnam County and the family moved to Early County. After Lucretia died in 1856 in Early County, Martin remarried and is listed in the 1860 *U.S. Census* in Clay County, Georgia with his second wife Elizabeth, age 55. In the 1870 *U.S. Census*, Martin and Elizabeth have moved to Baker County where Martin died at the age of 78.

John Harris and James Weaver owned the property until 1860 when John Harris became the sole owner. John Harris (age 61) and his wife Mary (age 62), along with their grown children, lived in the house. In 1890, the property was sold to J.W. Shepard. In 1916, the house and 300 acres were sold to Homer Brigham. William Henry Buchanan owned the property from 1923 through 1945, when the house was purchased by returning World War II veteran Ben G. Jones, Jr. The house was sold to David A. Child in 1967 who lived there with his wife and seven children until selling the property to the current owner, Daniel Haight, Sr., in 2001.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Davidson, William H. *A Rockaway in Talbot: Travels in an Old Georgia County*. Vol. 1-4. West Point, GA: Hester Printing, 1983.

Haight, Daniel A., Sr. "Martin Stamper Plantation" draft *Historic Property Information Form*, July 20, 2005. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Evelyn Hannah. *The Early History of Upson County, Georgia*. 1930. Reprint. Vidalia, GA: Georgia Genealogical Reprints, 1969.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 719664 Northing 3632005

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached plat map drawn to scale with a heavy, black line.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary is the current legal boundary and the remaining property historically associated with the house including the right-of-way. The formerly large landholdings associated with the plantation house have been sold off and no longer convey a sense of 19th-century agricultural history.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 27, 2007
e-mail gretchen_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)(X) not applicable

name/title Daniel Haight, Sr.
organization N/A
mailing address 3224 Flint Hill Highway
city or town Shiloh **state** Georgia **zip code** 31826
telephone (706) 846-1226
e-mail N/A

- property owner**
 consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Daniel Haight, Sr.
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address 3224 Flint Hill Highway
city or town Shiloh **state** Georgia **zip code** 31826
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Stamper, Martin and Lucretia, House
City or Vicinity: Shiloh vicinity
County: Talbot
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 19

1. Front (east) and north facades; photographer facing west.
2. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
3. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
4. North façade; photographer facing southwest.
5. South façade; photographer facing northeast.
6. South façade; photographer facing northeast.
7. Rear (west) façade; photographer facing southeast.
8. Front façade and portico detail; photographer facing west.
9. Detail, second floor, door surrounds and painted fanlights; photographer facing west.
10. Interior, first floor, north parlor (right front room); photographer facing north.
11. Interior, first floor, north parlor looking into south room; photographer facing southwest.
12. Interior, first floor, south room and staircase; photographer facing east.
13. Interior, first floor, south room (left front room); photographer facing southwest.
14. Interior, first floor, original kitchen addition; photographer facing northwest.
15. Interior, first floor, enclosed rear porch; photographer facing south.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs


16. Interior, second floor, north bedroom (right side); photographer facing north.
17. Interior, second floor, south bedroom (left side); photographer facing south.
18. Noncontributing shop and storage building; photographer facing northeast.
19. Noncontributing gardening shed; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

STAMPER, MARTIN AND LUCRETIA, HOUSE

TALBOT COUNTY, GEORGIA


NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP

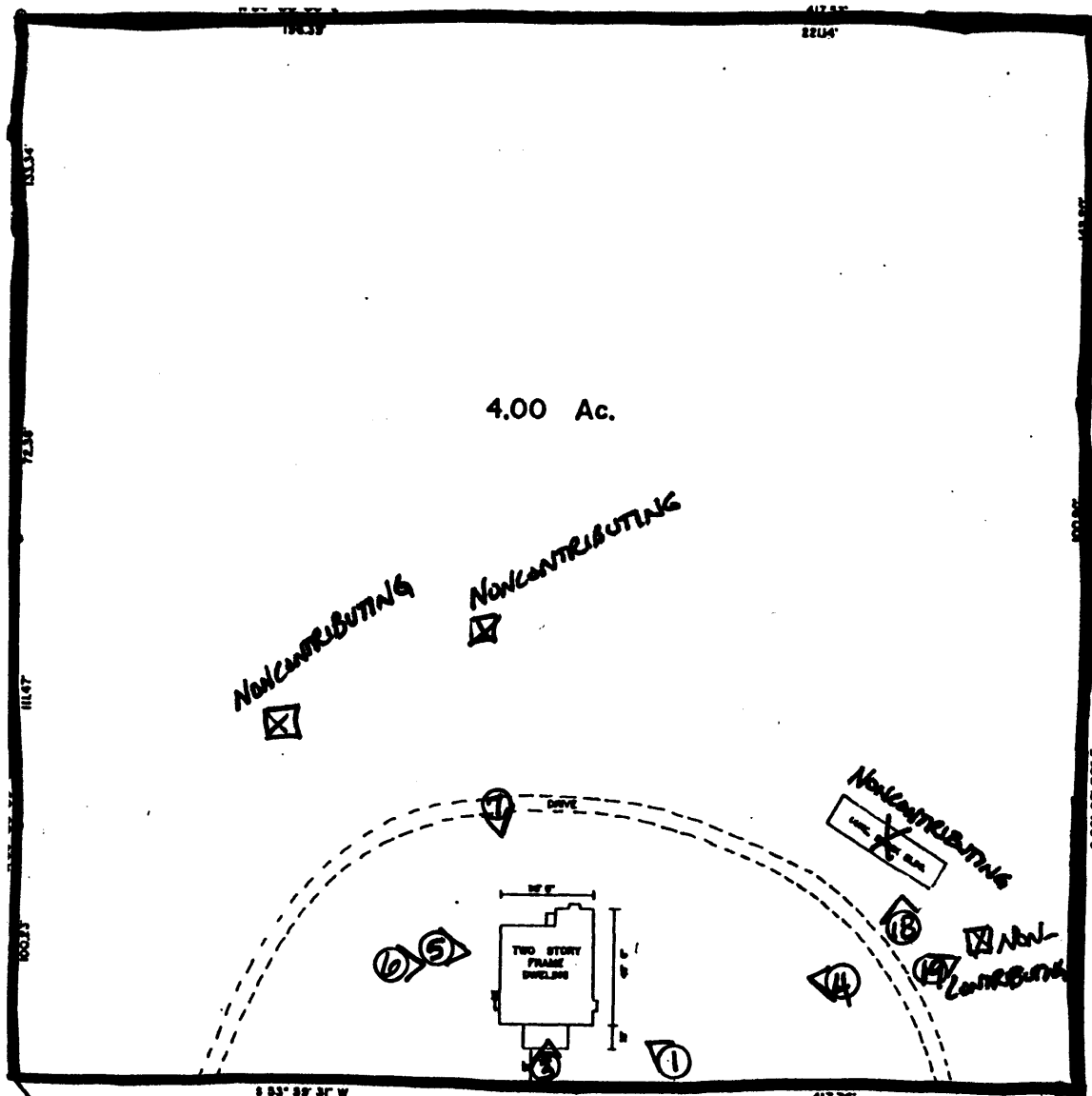
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 

NORTH: 

SCALE: 1" = 72'

SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 



GEORGIA HIGHWAY 85E 100' R/W

3224 FLINT HILL HIGHWAY, TALBOT CO, SHILOH, GA 31826

NW CORNER OF 100H VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL TOWER - SOUTH SIDE OF GEORGIA HIGHWAY 85E.

Source: Clerk of Superior Court
Talbot County, Georgia
Talbotton, Georgia
County Courthouse

Office Clerk Superior Court
Filed for Record at 9:00 A.M.
1st day of August 19 97
recorded in Plat Book 206 Pg 4
Linda E. ... Clerk

STAMPER, MARTIN AND LUCRETIA, HOUSE
TALBOT COUNTY, GEORGIA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NORTH: ↗

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: STEVEN MOFFSON, HPD

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

