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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 16 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Creekwood
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 500 yds. N of intersection Macon Co. rds. #10 & #79 not for publication
city, town Creekstand vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Macon code 087 zip code 36089

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] _____ Date 3-6-89
Signature of certifying official
Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

[Signature] _____ Date of Action 4/13/89
Signature of the Keeper

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
domestic-single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
domestic-single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls pine

roof composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Creekwood faces south toward the Old Federal Road and is accessed through a pillared entrance gate opening to a serpentine unpaved driveway leading to a brick walkway. The house is set in about 5 acres of lawn area, punctuated by mature oak, holly, magnolia, dogwood, pecan and pine trees, plus several asymmetric shrub and flower beds. A historic photograph shows a gated picket fence surrounding the house but it was removed.

As originally built c. 1850, Creekwood was a rectangular house in the four-over-four plan, with full length central hallways connected by a balustraded stairway, with a hipped roof. In the late 1920s, a deep well and pressure tank were installed, and two additional wings were built. A two-story wing was added on the west side. A single-story wing was added on the north side, with a hip roof to prolong the original roof line.

The original entrance is in the strict Greek Revival style with a full facade porch and an upper story 3/4-width balustraded balcony. Probably due to scarcity of talented wood carvers in the proximity, all columns and pilasters are in the Tuscan configuration, simpler but also more severe than the other Greek or Roman Orders. The intricately carved curvilinear balusters on the balcony effectively soften and also counterbalance this severity.

The 1929 additions resulted in forms and elevations which lacked balance, harmony, and symmetry. The present owners added a two-story one-bay wing on the east side, identical to the one on the west side, to balance the house and provide room for two more interior bathrooms.

The two-story house sits on 26 brick and mortar piers open to a 24" height. The house was underpinned in 1984 with matching brick work. The framing is all heart pine in the original portion and 1929 additions. Hand-hewn 16" X 16" basal timbers support a braced frame with occasional extra forged-nail fasteners. The 1983 addition is platform frame construction but matches the original house and 1929 wings dimensionally.

The exterior is covered with 7" lapped heart pine weatherboarding. The addition has 7" lapped southern pine. The Tuscan order entablature is composed of a molded cornice over unadorned frieze and architrave over the perimeter. The boxed cornice returns on both sides of the gables, with full-height Tuscan pilasters at opposing corners of the facade.

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The full facade entry porch is constructed of 1½" X 5" tongue-and-groove native pine. The hipped roof is supported by six Tuscan order full-height columns, and surmounted by a 3/4 width upper story balustraded balcony. There is an unadorned utility porch on the rear.

Two chimneys rise through the central block of the house situated between each of the SE/NE and the SW/NW portions. Two chimneys are also on the northern facade of each of the east and west wings. One chimney is centrally located between the added kitchen and the larder. All five chimneys are fitted with fabricated copper chimney caps and are no longer functional.

The main entrance doorway is full-story in height and framed by a molded trim cornice surrounding panelled and recessed side lights. Three lights are on each side with six lights in the transom. Two Tuscan order pilasters frame the door that has two slightly elongated and molded octagonal lower panels and two elongated and molded upper panels with octagonal lower ends. The door is covered by a turn-of-the-century screen door and fitted with brass accoutrements and wrought iron embellishments.

The upper story balcony doorway is virtually identical to the main entrance in design, but scaled-down in proportions to frame a single door with four rectangular molded panels. The rear entrance door is framed by molded trim surrounding recessed panelling and side lights without a transom. The door is flanked by two unadorned pilasters with plain capitals. The door has two rectangular lower panels and two elongated rectangular upper panels. The kitchen entrance is unadorned and the door has two rectangular and two elongated rectangular panels.

The six-over-six double-hung windows on the facade and sides of the house are fitted with double-louvered shutters. The two lateral wings have a total of eight simple-trim two-part casement windows with four glazed panes per sash, and one louvered ventilation port below each of the east and west gables level with the cornice returns. The windows on the rear or larder and utility porch are modern aluminum frame vertical-sliding units. The owners intend to replace this sash with reproduction windows.

The interior of the house has two rooms flanking the central hall on the first and second story. Eight original heart pine mantels with simple applied carved adornments and Tuscan-influenced pilasters are in the house. There is an unadorned white pine mantel in the lower west story and an old brick mantel in the 1929 added kitchen wing. The main stairway is located in the eastern rear portion of the central hall and has two 90 degree turns. Open stringers are on the inside and decorative carved angle corners are applied to the open sides. The heart pine handrail returns to a third rounded 90 degree angle that forms the upper floor balustrade. The balustrade has a heart pine newel post.

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Section number 7 Page 2

All walls and ceilings in the original central block are lath and plaster construction. The added wings have sheetrocked walls. The central block baseboards are compound heart pine 10 3/4" tall. All baseboards in the added wings are southern pine rounded and painted. The flooring in the central block is 5" to 6 1/2" wide tongue-and-groove heart pine 1" thick. Floors in the added wings are ceramic tile, random cut slate tile, or carpeted over plywood floor.

Several outbuildings surround the house. To the northwest or rear of the house is a small five bay building covered with vertical wood siding. The building has a tin side-facing gable roof. The sash is aluminum. A shed porch extends over the front door.

A one-bay shed is also behind the house. This wooden building has a sloping flat roof and aluminum sash. A small pump house stands beside this building.

To the northeast of the main house is a detached garage with sloping flat roof connected to a two-room shed. One side of the two room building is also used as a garage. This clapboarded building has a side-facing gable roof, paneled door, and 4/4 wooden sash. The historic function of the building is unknown.

On the east side of the house is a log mule barn with extended sheds on both sides. The sheds are covered with vertical board siding. The log barn has dovetail corners and an extended front-facing gable roof that juts forward to cover the loft window. The roof slopes down to cover the one-story shed additions. The additions have 3/3 pane wooden sash. The interior of the barn has rough plank flooring. Despite the additions, the barn maintains its quality of craftsmanship and location making it a contributing building to the Creekwood property.

Another cottage is on the southeast side of the main house. The clapboarded building on a masonry foundation has a side-facing gable roof and full porch across the facade. The porch roof is supported by slender wooden paired columns with small boards connecting the paired columns at regular intervals. The building has two front doors and windows on either end of the facade. A double window is on both sides of the building. The sash is a mixture of wooden and aluminum.

Contributing: 2

Noncontributing: 4

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) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1850-1872

Significant Dates

c. 1850, 1929,
1983

Cultural Affiliation

none

Significant Person

none

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Criterion C: Architecture

Creekwood is an example of the classic plantation style house in east central Alabama that appears in one-story and two-story variations. Its defining features are the full length columned portico, symmetrical facade, hipped roof, and central hall plan with two rooms flanking the hall. The interior of Creekwood features original mantels, architraves, staircase, and other woodwork. The house is also the last Greek Revival style building on the historic Old Federal Road in Macon and Russell Counties since the demolition of the Old Key mansion in the 1950s.

INTEGRITY

Creekwood maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The 1929 and 1983 wing additions do not detract from the historic appearance of the house. The building continues its association with the Old Federal Road and is the last Greek Revival building in Macon and Russell Counties on this historic artery.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Russell County in Retrospect," A. K. Walker, the Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond, VA 1950
"Lafayette en Amerique," M. A. Levasseur, Paris, France 1827
"Columbua," J. B. Mahan, Windsor Publications, Inc. Northridge, CA 1986
Interviews with Mr. Pat H. Perry, Mrs. G. A. Minor, Mr. Fred Fussel, from 1984 - 88
Interview with Dr. Jerry Brown, Humanities Professor, Auburn Univ., AL, 1988

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

South Central Alabama Development Com.
and/or USDI-Office of Archaeology and Hist. Pres

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 5 acres

UTM References

A

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6	4	3	1	6	0
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3	5	7	4	5	1	8
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The house is situated on approximately 5 acres on the east side of Macon County road #79, 500 yards north of its intersection with Macon County road #10. Please see attached plat map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the house and immediate yard and outbuildings of Creekstand.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Mason Shell/Cultural Resources Coordinator
organization Alabama Historical Commission date December 1988
street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone 205 261-3184
city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36130

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Historical Summary

Rivaling the Natchez Trace in its importance to American history as a postal, military, economic, and political highway, was that prehistoric Indian trail which eventually became known as the Old Federal Road, that singular southern route from the original seaboard states inland to the vast territories acquired in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. So essential was this overland link judged to be, that U.S. Secretary of War Henry Dearborn concluded a treaty with a delegation of Creek Indian Chieftains headed by William McIntosh, forever ceding to the United States the land and rights to a "horse path through the Creek Nation from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile Rivers." One of the first dignitaries who submitted to the rigors of this "horse path" during the rainy season was Aaron Burr, returning from Fort Stoddert to stand trial in Richmond, Virginia.

By 1811 this "horse path" had been widened by the U.S. Government to permit the passage of wagons, coaches, and notably horse-drawn munitions. Progressively, under the guidance of the U.S. agent to the Creek Nation, a series of taverns or stands was established along the Federal Road to cater to the horde of travellers who, as forecasted, were by then trampling this new highway in both directions. There ensued 25 years of sporadic hostilities, wars, assassinations, and intermittent treaties between the settlers, the U.S. Army and the Creeks.

After the Treaty of Cusseta in 1832 ceded all Creek lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States, the floodgates of migration opened wide along the Federal Road, and more accommodations became urgently required to satisfy the travellers. In the summer of 1832 Sampson Lanier opened a tavern at Creek Stand. Within a short period of time Big Warrior's son reopened his father's house to the travellers in neighboring Warrior Stand. Hostilities flared continuously between settlers and the Creek Indians until the final surrender of the last Creeks in 1837 and their forceful removal west. With the removal of the Creek Indians, new alternative roads and bridges were soon built throughout Alabama.

Stephen Pace, II, (1802-1872), originally from North Carolina, moved to Creek Stand from Harris County, Georgia, and set up a farming operation. He and his second wife, Mary, had eleven children, all born in Harris County, Georgia. The Pace family is listed in the 1850 Harris County, Georgia census but by 1855 they had moved to Creek Stand where the Indian territory had been opened up to settlers. The 1855 state census records 71 slaves on the Pace estate.

In the 1860 federal census, Stephen's real estate was valued at \$12,000 and his personal estate at \$57,000. The 1860 agricultural census reports he owned 900 improved acres and his livestock was valued at \$3,500. He owned milk cows, horses, mules, oxen, cattle, sheep, and swine. On his land he raised wheat, rye, corn, oats, and cotton. The family were members of the Creek Stand Methodist Church.

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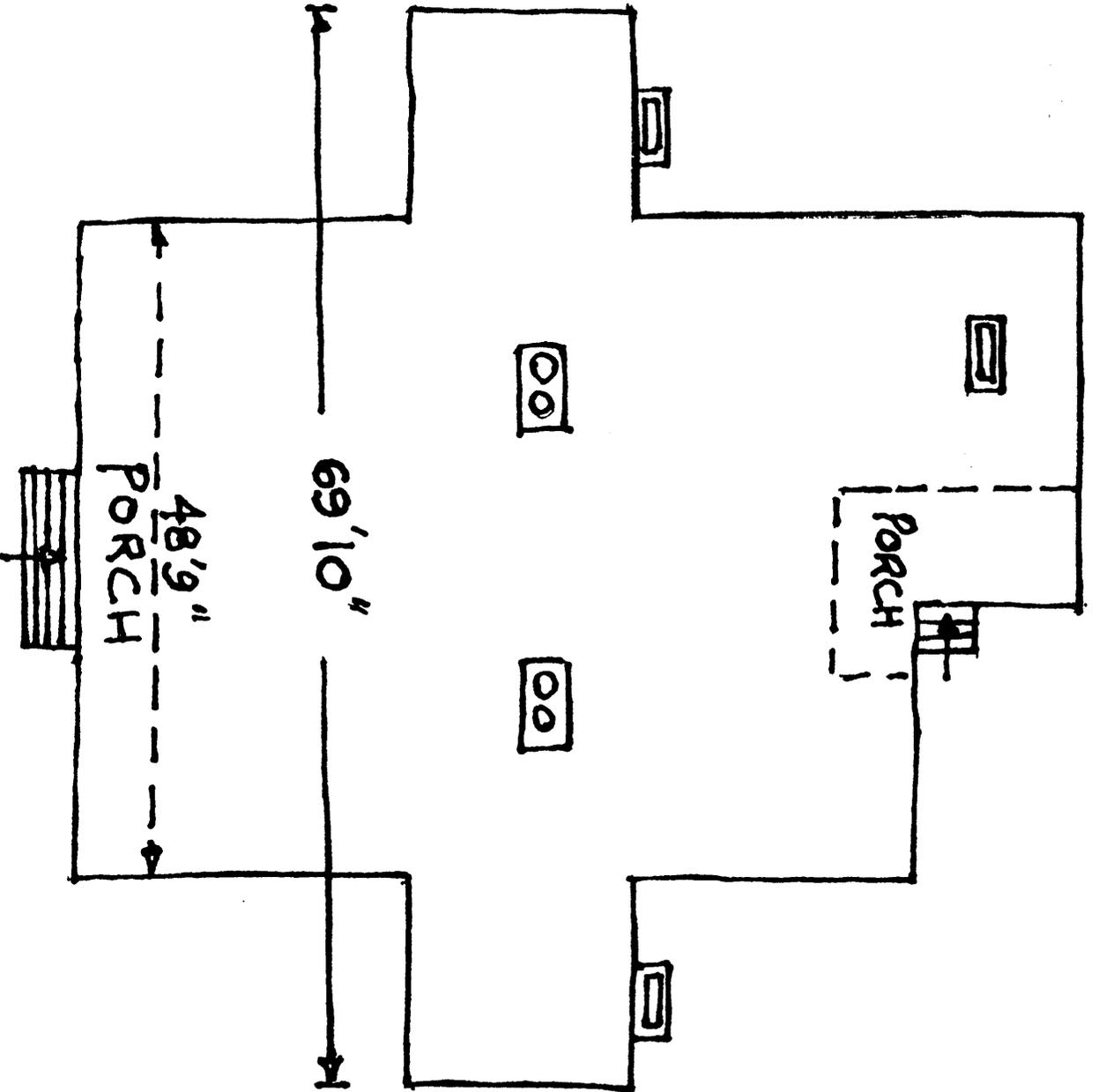
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At his death in 1872, Stephen's personal estate was worth \$1779.40 along with 190 acres. He remained a prominent land owner after the Civil War. An inventory of Pace's estate after his death sheds light on the family's life-style. Other than typical furniture such as beds, a wardrobe and trunk, tables, and chairs, the family owned a piano, a carriage, two mules, two horses, four hogs, and twelve head of cattle. The family evidently made their own sorghum syrup and cornmeal since a cane mill and tub vice grindstone are listed in the inventory. The Pace family fared well after the Civil War, maintained their land, and continued to produce crops for their own consumption and for the market.

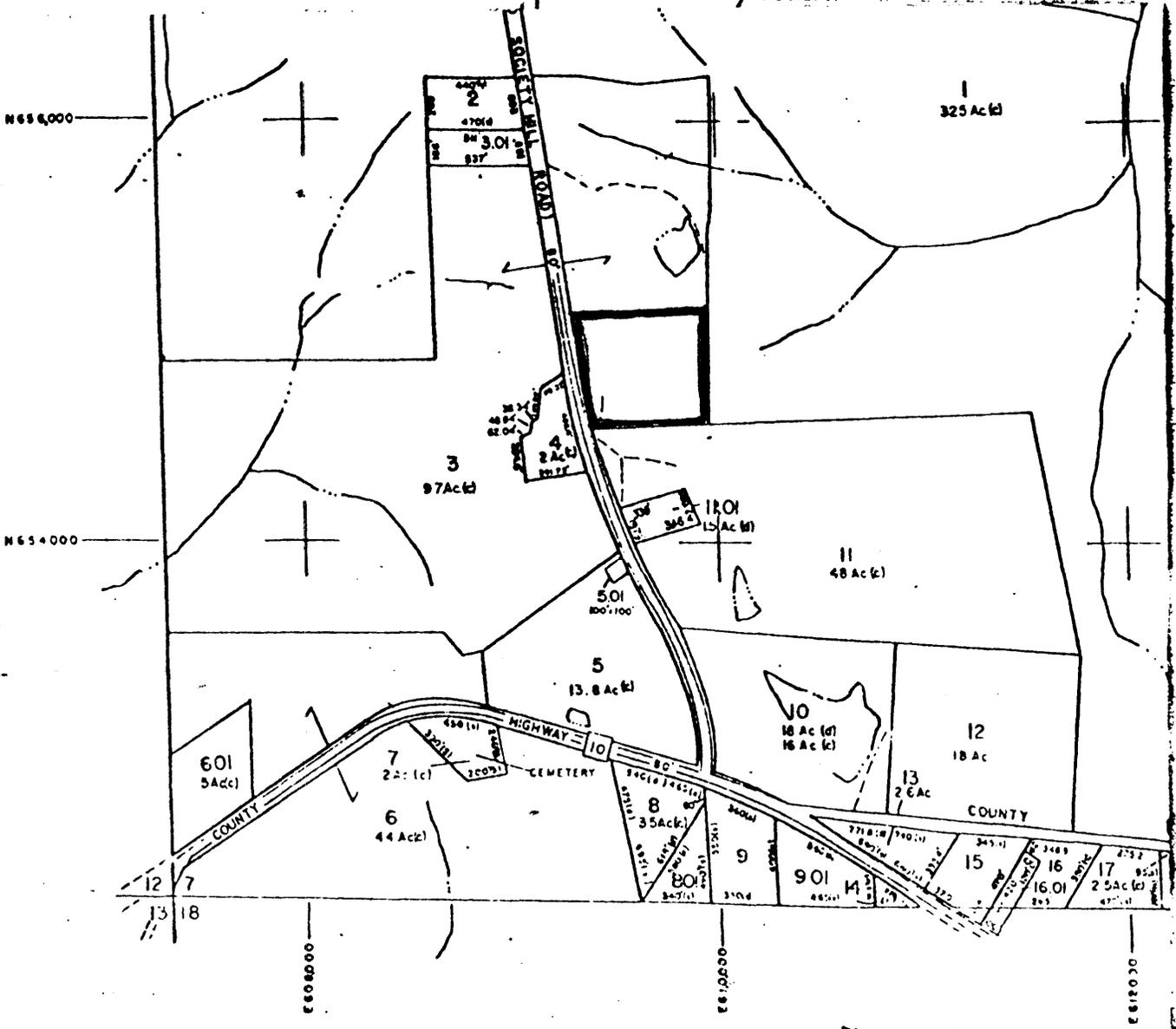
John William Pace, executor of his father's will, sold the property to William Baily Lloyd in 1874. Creekwood remained in the Lloyd family until 1983 when it was sold to the present owners. The owners are interested in the history of the property and are currently restoring the house.



82'6"



Creekwood, floor plan
Overall Dimensions
Macon Co.
Alabama

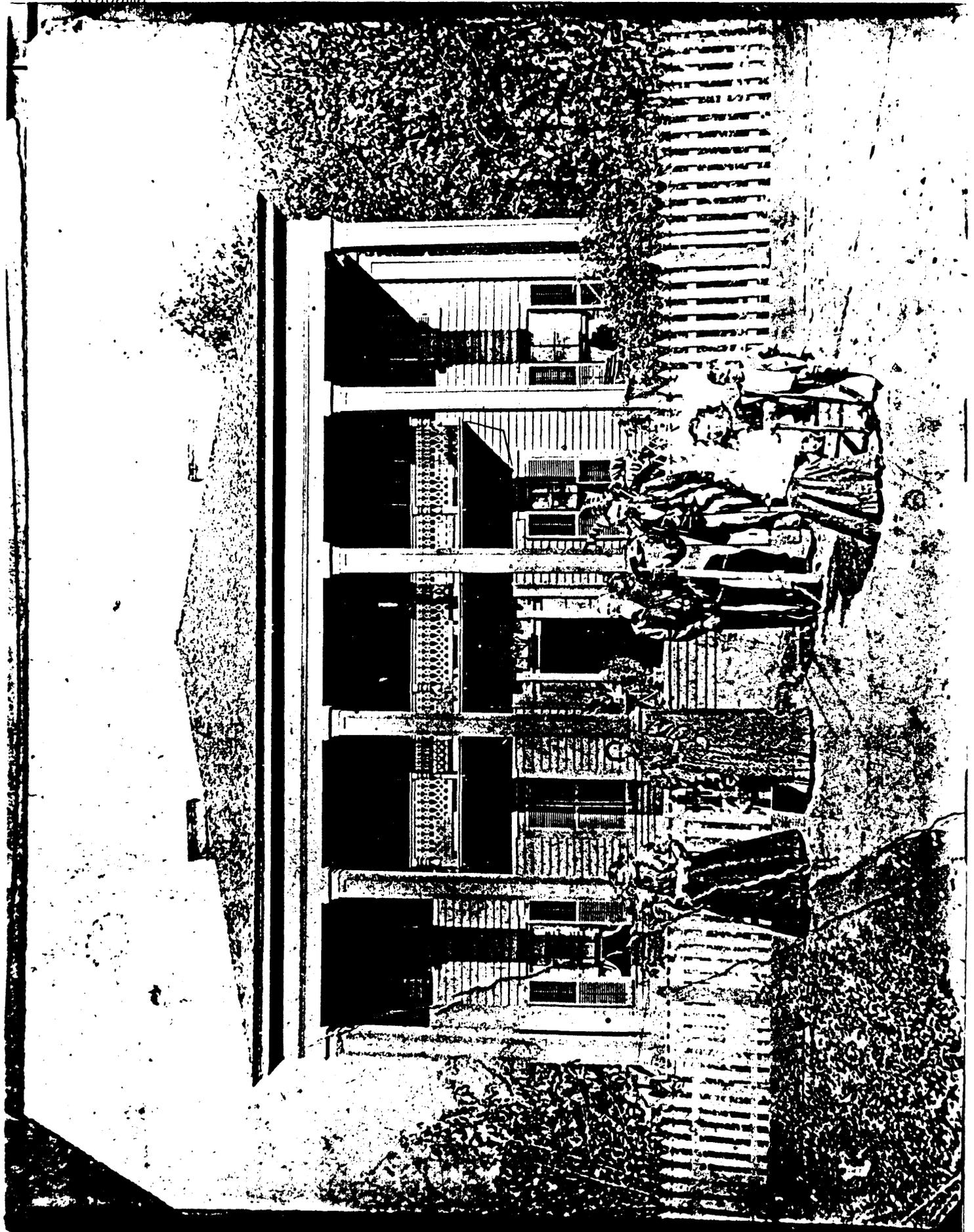


MAPS TO BE USED FOR TAX PURPOSE ONLY - NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE



Macon County Plat Map
Scale - 1" = 400'

Creekwood 1896
Macon County
Alabama



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Section number photo-
graphs Page 1

Information in items 1-5 is the same for all photographs listed.

- 1) Creekwood, Macon Co. Rd. 10
- 2) Creekstand, Macon County, Alabama
- 3) Mary Mason Shell
- 4) September 1988
- 5) Alabama Historical Commission

No. 1

- 6) north, interior staircase

No. 2

- 6) north, facade

No. 3

- 6) west, side elevation

No. 4

- 6) east, side elevation

No. 5

- 6) north, detail of entrance

No. 6

- 6) southeast, rear

No. 7

- 6) south, staircase and landing

No. 8

- 6) north, rear entrance from interior

No. 9

- 6) north, interior fireplace and mantel

No. 10

- 6) west, interior door and architrave