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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 21 1987

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 White, Newton, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Old Pigeon Roost Road N/A not for publication
city, town Pulaski vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Giles code TN055 zip code 38478

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	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>5</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 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 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.

Herbert E. Hays
Signature of certifying official

9/17/87
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
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:) _____

Neilson Byrum

entered to list

10.22.87

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwellingDomestic: secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwellingDomestic: secondary structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Weatherboardroof Asphalt shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Newton White House is located three miles north of Pulaski (population 7,591), in Giles County, Tennessee on the old Pigeon Roost Road. Constructed circa 1840, the house is an excellent example of early vernacular Greek Revival architecture in Giles County. Also included in the nomination is one contributing outbuilding; a circa 1830 one pen log cabin. Four non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure are located on the property; a circa 1910 smokehouse, a circa 1930 barn, a circa 1955 garage, a circa 1970 hog house, and a circa 1955 silo. The house, log cabin and smokehouse are situated atop a knoll shaded by large maple trees. The knoll is surrounded by pasture, with the barn, hog house, and silo lying to the east and wooded hills to the north.

The vernacular Greek Revival house, is a one-and-one-half story, five by two bay, eaves front, ell plan, frame structure. The house has a low pitch gable roof and raised brick basement. The facade has a full entablature, a molded box cornice, recessed panel pilasters, drip mold and water table. A shed roof extension on the east gable end connects the house to a one-story, gable roof, brick kitchen. On the north, or rear, elevation of the ell is a circa 1860 shed roof addition.

The main facade of the house faces south, overlooking the old Pigeon Roost Road and Whites Creek. The five bay facade consists of a center, double-leaf entrance with single panel doors, three-quarter height multi-pane sidelights and transom. The entrance has a continuous molded surround and is flanked by paired Tuscan influence, paneled pilasters. The entrance has a gable roof portico with a molded raked entablature, supported by four paneled, Tuscan influence piers. The porch, reconstructed in 1942, has a poured concrete floor and concrete block foundation based on the same configuration as the original wood porch with brick piers. The other four bays have nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, with wide surrounds and paneled lintels and louvered shutters. Positioned directly below the windows on the house are six-light casement windows located in the raised brick foundation.

The west gable-end is two bays wide and has an exterior brick chimney in the stretcher bond pattern. The two bays, each equidistant on each side of the chimney in the gable, consist of small, four-over-four, double-hung windows with plain surrounds. The gable is of moderate pitch with a molded raked cornice and slight cornice returns.

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White, Newton, House

A one-story, gable roof ell abuts the north, or rear, elevation of the front block. The ell has weatherboard sheathing, asphalt shingle roof and brick foundation. The west elevation of the ell is continuous with the west, gable end of the main house and is delineated by wall board. Below the wall board is a break in the brick foundation. Above the wall board is a flat horizontal board, the same length and width of the existing cornice return, suggesting the cornice return was removed when the ell was constructed. Structural evidence and oral tradition has the ell historically treated as a separate living quarters, which may have been added shortly after construction of the main block. The west elevation of the ell is comprised of two, six-over-six sash windows, with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. The ell has a molded box cornice, the same as that of the main house. A central chimney breaks the gable ridge of the ell.

The north, or rear, elevation of the ell, is composed of a single entrance, with a twelve-light door and a three-over-one, double-hung window with plain surround. This door and window were installed in 1952. Abutting the north elevation of the ell is a one-story, shed roof, eight foot by ten foot addition with pressboard siding. On the east side of the addition is a fixed, single light window with a plain surround. The addition has an asphalt shingle roof and concrete block foundation. This addition can not be seen upon approach to the house and is unobtrusive to the integrity of the house.

The east elevation of the ell and the north, or rear, elevation of the main back porch were enclosed in 1952. The east elevation of the ell is comprised of a single-leaf entrance and two pairs of three-over-one, double-hung windows with plain surrounds. The north elevation of the main block is comprised of a bank of four, and a set of two, three-over-one, double-hung windows. The enclosed porch has weatherboard sheathing, a box cornice, fascia board, narrow corner boards and a concrete block foundation. The newer construction maintains the configuration, width, and roofline of the original porch.

The east gable-end elevation of the main block has an exterior chimney and is two bays wide. The brick chimney was constructed using the stretcher bond pattern. To the right of the chimney is a nine-over-nine, double-hung window with a plain surround and a barrel shaped metal awning. In the gable, flanking the chimney on each side, are two-over-two, double-hung windows with plain surrounds. To the right of the chimney, concealed by the shed roof addition on one side and a free standing wall on the other, are the steps which provide external access to the basement. On the east end of the enclosed porch is a single door, and paired three-over-one

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White, Newton, House

double-hung windows. Abutting the east end of the main block, is a one-story shed roof addition with weatherboard siding. The addition connects the house and a one-story brick structure originally used as the kitchen. The brick building was constructed in the common bond pattern. The east eaves side has a set of paired, four-over-four, double-hung windows with a flat brick header lintel and header sill. The north, or rear, gable end elevation has a brick chimney. The west eave side has a single door access, located directly across from the basement entry. The brick kitchen has a box cornice and fascia trim in the gables. Oral tradition states this building served as the kitchen, with dining by the family done in the basement of the main block. The kitchen's tin roof was damaged in 1985 by a tornado and replaced with an asphalt shingle roof.

The interior of the Newton White House is based on a central hall plan, with a U-shaped staircase leading to the upstairs rooms and with one room to either side of the stair hall. The main block retains its original lath and plaster walls and ceilings, twelve foot ceiling height, ten inch base molding and six inch ash floors in the hall and east side room, and yellow poplar floors in the west side room and rooms above. Interior doors throughout, are two vertical recessed panels, with the panels being raised on the more prominent room side. Doors and windows have plain surrounds. The windows in the west side room are delineated by plain wood apron panels. Original mantles remain in the main block. The fireplace openings are framed by pilasters, a plain frieze, and simple mantle shelf. The mantle in the west room retains its original marblizing. In the east room, the same style mantle has been painted over.

Access to the second story and basement is from the central hall. The open string stairway to the second floor is comprised of a square, flared base newel post, block spindle balustrade and plain round handrail. The staircase providing access to the basement, is located directly below the upper staircase, and is of similar construction; block newel post, spindles and a round handrail. The half-story rooms above, one to each side of the central hall, retain their original poplar floors. The east room retains its original lath and plaster, while the lath and plaster on the west room, due to water damage, have been replaced with paneling. The east side of the basement was the original dining room. On this side, there is a fireplace opening with a plain mantle, the brick walls are white washed, and the floor is poured concrete. The west side has brick walls, a dirt floor, and retains its original storage shelves. Oral tradition has this area used as food storage. Before the ell was remodeled and the rear porch enclosed in 1952, the ell was designed as separate living quarters, with entry from the rear porch. The two rooms comprising the rear ell and the area of the enclosed porch, have been modernized and contain the bath and

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White, Newton, House

kitchen. One door has been added in the west room of the main block on the north wall. This doorway, cut in 1940, provides interior access to the ell.

Also included in the nomination is one contributing outbuilding, two outbuildings with the potential to become contributing, two non-contributing outbuildings, and one non-contributing structure. The contributing outbuilding is a log cabin contemporary with the house. A circa 1910 smokehouse and a circa 1930 barn have the potential to become contributing outbuildings if the period of significance for the farm can be expanded. Non-contributing outbuildings include a circa 1950 garage, a circa 1970 hog house, and a circa 1955 silo.

The log cabin on the Newton White property is an excellent example of Tennessee log construction techniques. Although no firm date has been attributed to the cabin, it was probably built circa 1830 and served as the first residence before the frame house was constructed. The cabin is a square single pen, slightly elongated, measuring eighteen feet by twenty feet. The cabin is constructed of yellow poplar logs, square hewn with half dovetail notching. The chinking consists of small fragments of rock with a lime and sand daubing. The chinking is covered on the exterior and interior by sealing boards. The gable roof has a forty-five degree pitch and lacks a ridge pole. The roof extends to overhang the log structure three feet on the west, or front, elevation, five feet on the north elevation (creating a hooded chimney), and on the east elevation, a shed roof addition has been added. The roof overhang on the south elevation is one foot. Centered on the west facade is a single door entry. The door is vertical board and batten and has a four light opening. The north elevation consists of a chimney and one bay. The chimney is brick, constructed using the stretcher bond pattern and is commonly referred to as a hooded chimney because the roof was cantilevered to surround the chimney. The chimney foundation is stone. To the right of the chimney and near its base, is a four light window. On the east, or rear, elevation, a shed roof, board and batten, addition has been constructed for the storage of farm implements. On the south elevation, a vertical board addition has been constructed for the same purpose. The interior of the log cabin is very crude. The floor is puncheon boards, two inches thick by ten inches wide and lap-jointed onto the sleepers. The fireplace hearth and opening are stone. On the east, or rear, wall is a small board and batten door.

The smokehouse has a gable roof and weatherboard sheathing. The building has a gable front entry, fascia board in gables and a box cornice. The roof is metal and the foundation is stone. The barn on the Newton White House property is located approximately 150 yards to the northeast of the

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White, Newton, House

house. It is a two-story, gable roof barn with one story east and west side open shed roof wings. The barn has weatherboard sheathing and circular sawn mortice and tenon framing. The foundation is field stone, the roofing material is metal. The south facade elevation has a center entry, with square, double door entries to each side. The openings have hinged, board and batten doors. On the second floor is a single door opening with an extended roofline. A pulley system is mounted here. The pulley system is for the transportation of hay to the loft area of the barn. Under the eaves, is crisscross lattice work for ventilation. The eastside wing has a single door and four-light window. The west wing has a full height and width opening. To the northeast of the barn is a non-contributing, circa 1955, circular concrete silo. Also located in the barnyard is the non-contributing, low pitch gable roof, hog house with metal roofing and siding. Also non-contributing on the property is a circa 1950, gable roof, concrete block, two-bay garage. Two additional bays have been constructed on the east side. The roof is tin, foundation is concrete block. Except for a barn located across the old Pigeon Roost Road, all outbuildings associated with the Newton White House are included in this nomination.

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1840

Significant Dates

c. 1830
c. 1840

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Newton White House and outbuildings on the Old Pigeon Roost Road in Giles County is nominated under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance to Giles County, Tennessee. The house constructed circa 1840 for Newton White, a large agriculturalist in Giles County, is an excellent example of vernacular Greek Revival design. The well proportioned house is distinguished by a central portico with vernacular Tuscan piers, a full entablature, multi-pane sidelights and paneled pilasters. The house, having undergone few alterations, has maintained its architectural integrity. Also contributing to the property is a circa 1830 single pen log cabin.

The Newton White House was built on the property originally granted to John White, the father of Newton White, who came to Giles County in 1808, after receiving a South Carolina land grant from Governor MacMinn. Only Newton White and his sister, Nancy remained on the farm. Newton was described in the book, "Tennessee, the Volunteer State" as a self educated man who became one of the wealthiest and most well respected agriculturalist and citizen in Giles County. Newton White was recognized as a public spirited man who was a prime factor in the erection of public buildings, establishment of schools, and the building of turnpikes in the county. This statement is substantiated in Giles County Deed of Records. In the deed records are several entries describing Newton's purchases and sales of land and slaves, and his purchase of five shares of stock in the Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton, and Alabama turnpike. In the Pulaski Citizen on June 5, 1873, was a Giles College advertisement for teachers wanted, Newton White was listed as president of the college.

After Newton's death in 1891, the property went to his widow, Courtney White. Upon Courtney's death, the property transferred to George S. White, nephew of the deceased. The house remained in the White family until 1925 at which time it was sold to the Whitt family. In 1943, the house and 213 acres were sold to the present owners, the Walter Christopher family.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Tennessee, The Volunteer State, p. 189-190.
Pulaski, Tennessee. Giles County Courthouse. Newton White's will.
Pulaski, Tennessee. Giles County Courthouse, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Records Division. Elizabeth White widow of John White petition.
Pulaski, Tennessee. Giles County Courthouse. Giles County Deed books (AA 1859-61), (BB 1861-62), (W 1848-49), (92 p. 333), and (117 p. 449).
Elizabeth Witt White, daughter of previous owner, Mrs. Lizzie P. Witt, Interviews, Spring of 1985 through Summer 1987.
Jackson White, Great nephew of George S. White, son of Newton. Pulaski, Tennessee, Interviews, Spring of 1985 through Summer of 1987.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 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
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 2.5 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	4	9	8	2	6	0	3	8	9	8	6	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Pulaski, TN 59NE

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area for the Newton White House is rectangular in shape and contains 2.5 acres bounded on the South, West, and North by farm fences approximately 25' from the house. An imaginary line from the South and North fence travels East and terminates at the creek. See tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include sufficient property to protect the historic setting and integrity of the residence and contributing outbuilding.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimesia Chiles Isbell
organization _____ date 7-12-87
street & number 1012 N. Spring Street telephone 896-4713
city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37130

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

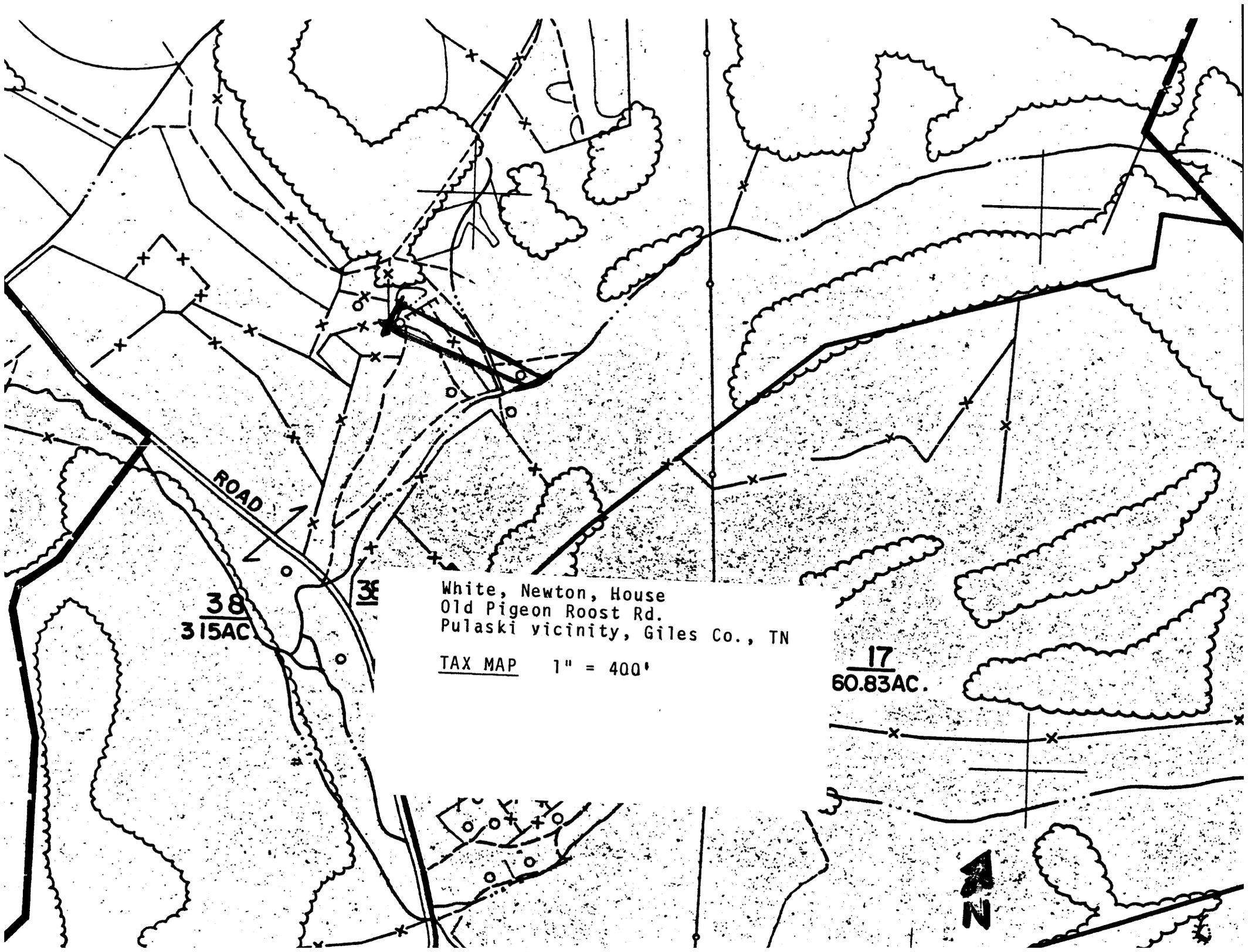
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White, Newton, House

The Newton White House is an excellent example of the classic Middle Tennessee vernacular Greek Revival style farm house. The house is similar to several houses in the area with its basic gable roof, eaves front, central hall plan with a center gable roof portico and rear ell. Houses of similar form in Giles County include, the Copeland Whitfield House, one mile south of Pulaski and the George W. Tillery House (N.R. 3/28/85). The Greek Revival style is not uncommon to cities as well. Another example can be found in Pulaski on Jefferson Street but this house has been greatly altered. Other examples are in the Lynnville and Brick Church area and on Chicken Creek Road. All of these houses are similar in style to the White house. However the Copeland Whitfield house has a similar appearance and plan but has been converted from a single pen log structure to a Greek Revival style. Its interior is somewhat simpler and more primitive. The house has also not been as well maintained. The White house is similar in form and detail to the George W. Tillery House, built circa 1840 which has strong Greek Revival characteristics and is much more elaborate with a dentilated frieze and extensive woodgraining on interior doors, wainscoting, aprons and mantles. The marblizing technique found on the mantel in the west room is also found in the George W. Tillery House, Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee. George W. Tillery was a noted builder and craftsman in Giles County.

The Newton White House is one of the best examples of a Middle Tennessee Greek Revival house in Giles County and stands out from the other surveyed properties with its simplistic form situated atop a knoll commanding a view of the picturesque countryside with no intrusions and because its exterior and interior have undergone few alterations. It is also one of the best preserved vernacular Greek Revival style houses in Giles County, retaining all the original hardware, woodwork, doors, mantles, and floors. The connecting side brick kitchen is very rare in Middle Tennessee. Most kitchens in this area are found to the rear and are frame buildings. The White house remains the seat of an active farm. The vernacular Greek Revival style house and the vernacular outbuildings are an outstanding example of a rural operational farm in Giles County. The house and outbuildings are a significant architectural resource in Giles County.



38
315AC

White, Newton, House
Old Pigeon Roost Rd.
Pulaski vicinity, Giles Co., TN

TAX MAP 1" = 400'

17
60.83AC.

