

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FILE  
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

Listing Name: Old Stone Creamery  
Address: 2301 Sugar Ridge Road  
City: Spring Hill  
County: Maury County  
Associated MPS: N/A

Listing Date: 8/1/2025  
Reference Number: SG100012065



TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY,  
Omohundro Water Filtration Complex District (Additional Documentation),  
1400 Pumping Station Road,  
Nashville, AD87000380,  
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 8/1/2025  
(Omohundro Waterworks System TR)

TENNESSEE, MAURY COUNTY,  
Old Stone Creamery,  
2301 Sugar Ridge Road,  
Spring Hill, SG100012065,  
LISTED, 8/1/2025

TENNESSEE, PUTNAM COUNTY,  
Ralph's Donut Shop,  
59 S. Cedar Avenue,  
Cookeville, SG100012064,  
LISTED, 8/1/2025

TENNESSEE, SULLIVAN COUNTY,  
Earles Drug Store,  
134 West Center Street,  
Kingsport, SG100012070,  
LISTED, 8/1/2025

WYOMING, ALBANY COUNTY,  
Laramie West Side Historic District,  
West of downtown Laramie and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and east of the Laramie River,  
Laramie, SG100012058,  
LISTED, 8/4/2025

WYOMING, SUBLETTE COUNTY,  
Emerson School,  
342 East Fork Big Sandy Road,  
Boulder vicinity, MP100012057,  
LISTED, 8/4/2025  
(Educational Facilities in Wyoming, 1850-1960 MPS)

Key to Prefix Codes:

AD - Additional documentation  
BC - Boundary change (increase, decrease, or both)  
FD - Federal DOE property under the Federal DOE project  
FP - Federal DOE Project  
MC - Multiple cover sheet  
MP - Multiple nomination (a nomination under a multiple cover sheet)  
MPS - Multiple Property Submission

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Old Stone Creamery  
Other names/site number N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing N/A  
(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

## 2. Location

Street & Number: 2301 Sugar Ridge Road  
City or town: Spring Hill State: Tennessee County: Maury  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 37174

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

  
6/23/2025  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission Date  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of Commenting Official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the 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**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1            | 0               | buildings  |
| 0            | 0               | sites      |
| 1            | 0               | structures |
| 0            | 0               | objects    |
| 2            | 0               | Total      |

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

WORK IN PROCESS

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; STONE: limestone, slate; CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

The Old Stone Creamery is located at 2301 Sugar Ridge Road in Spring Hill, Maury County, Tennessee. The dairy building was constructed circa 1870. It is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular, stone building sat upon a stone foundation and capped with a clipped-gable roof covered in slate shingles. Important character defining features of the building include its stone construction, clipped gable roof with slate shingles, circular window openings, and spring drainage system. Important interior features include its brick and plastered walls, concrete floors, floor-height spring channels, trough system, and two room layout.

**Site Features and Setting**

The nominated property is nestled against a gently sloping hill. The north and west elevations are accessible only by crossing a modern barbed-wire fence that abuts the building on the south corner of the west elevation, and the east corner of the north elevation. Both the north and west elevations face towards an expanse of acreage that is part of a larger livestock and dairy farm, also characterized by picturesque rolling hills. The Old Stone Creamery and the farm are owned by the same family. Three mature trees are located near the building on its north, east, and west elevations.

The stream that facilitated the property's use as a dairy house emerges from a well shaded by a bodock tree to the northwest of the building. It travels roughly forty feet before entering the "wet room" of the dairy

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house. The water exits from the south elevation of the building and travels an additional one hundred feet before it drains through a tile on Sugar Ridge Road.

Sugar Ridge Road runs east-west approximately fifty feet from the property's southwest tip. Campbell Road is about 150 feet east of the building. Between the dairy house and Campbell Road is a commercial building that houses "The Old Stone Creamery." The business is also operated by the same family, sells dairy products made on the farm (but not processed in the nominated dairy house), and is named after the nominated building.

Nearby listed properties include the Cleburne Jersey Farm (NR Listed – 11/22/2000) to the north, and the Ewell Farm (NR Listed – 05/24/1976) to the south.

**OLD STONE CREAMERY, CA. 1870 (CONTRIBUTING BUILDING)**

The Old Stone Creamery is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story, lime stone building capped by a clipped-gable roof covered in original slate shingles. The stone is coarsely shaped and laid in an ashlar pattern. Wide overhanging eaves are visible on all elevations. Unless otherwise noted, all window openings on the first-floor historically featured paired, wood, six-light casement windows. The architectural description for each elevation will note if remnants of the windows are present.

A square opening is visible on the east end of the south elevation's foundation. This opening allows for the drainage of spring water that passes through the building's "wet room" and was critical to the operation of the property as a dairy house. Further west on the foundation is a clay pipe that also allows water drainage from the "wet room." A single window opening is visible on the western end of the south elevation's first floor. Remnants of the original wood sashes, sills, and frame are still visible (**See Figure 1**). Interspersed along the one-and-one-half story are three circle vents with arched stone lintels. The vents served an important role in controlling the temperature of the dairy house and ventilating the loft area. An interior brick chimney can be seen from the south elevation. The top portion is damaged so that it pierces the roofline but does not extend to full height (**See Figure 2**). Based on available documentation, the damage occurred between 2013 and 2019.<sup>1</sup> Damage to the roof and overhanging eaves is visible on the western portion of the elevation.

Two window openings are visible on the first floor of the east elevation. The northernmost opening retains the frame and two muntins of the original casement window (**See Figure 3**). The southernmost opening is empty. Below the clipped-gable peak is another window opening on the loft level. Available evidence suggests that it featured paired, wood, two-over-two light, casement windows, though it is currently empty.

A single opening accessed by a poured concrete pad pierces the first-floor of the north elevation. This door is the sole entrance into the interior of the dairy house. Damage to the roof and upper wall is visible on the western end of the north elevation. Remnants of the original wood gingerbread detailing are visible on the north elevation's eaves (**See Figure 4**).

<sup>1</sup> Google Map historical images show the chimney at its full height in January of 2008. A small portion fell in 2013, and it assumed its current appearance by August 2019.

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**Figure 1:** South elevation window remnant detail. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025.



**Figure 2:** South elevation chimney detail. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025.

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**Figure 3:** East elevation window detail. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025



**Figure 4:** North elevation gingerbread detailing. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025

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A window opening is visible on the west elevation. The casement window's original sashes, sills, and frame remain. North of the window is a rectangular opening crowned by a large stone lintel that leads into the "dry room." A poured concrete pad is located outside of the opening. A steam engine sat upon the concrete pad. The engine powered a "jack" system within the dairy house that churned butter. Centered beneath the clipped-gable peak is an empty window opening. Like the east elevation, available documentation suggests it was filled with paired, two-light casement windows.

### Interior Description

The interior is divided into two rooms: the "wet room" to the east, and the "dry room" to the west. Both rooms are set lower into the ground than the outside indicates. Both rooms feature concrete floors. All interior walls are of brick construction and are covered largely in the original plaster. Ceilings are wood covered in patches of plaster, though there are areas in both rooms where the ceiling materials are no longer present.

Stone steps lead down from the outside entrance into the "dry room." The doorway to the "wet room" is located immediately to the east at the bottom of the stairs, on the east wall. A pair of roughly waist-high concrete troughs are located further south on that same wall. Above them is a window that retains the frames and muntins of its original casement windows (**See Figure 5**). On the south wall, near the concrete troughs, is a filled opening with an arched brick lintel. The original usage of the opening is unclear. A raised concrete pad occupies a rectangular space in the northeast corner of the room. A set of wood stairs leading to the loft is directly south of the pad.



**Figure 5:** Interior window detail. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025

The floor of the "wet room" is covered in silt from flooding, but underneath the original concrete remains. Uniquely, photo evidence indicates the concrete was poured in slabs, rather than being one continuous floor. The water enters through the north wall and drains primarily through two paths. The first path proceeds

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directly south through a narrow channel and drains outside through the clay pipe on the south elevation. The second path is via a wider channel that runs parallel with the north wall, before turning and proceeding directly south along the east wall to drain outside through the square opening (See Figures 6 & 7). A series of roughly-square stones are stacked along the south and west wall and may have been covered at one point with plaster. What appears to be a covered entry for the interior chimney is also visible on the west wall; this is also reflected on the east wall in the “dry room.”.



Figure 6: Narrow drainage channel. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025



Figure 7: Wide drainage channel. Photo courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt, 1/9/2025

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**WELL, CA. 1870 (CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE)**

Northwest of the Old Stone Creamery Building is the well. It is located beneath a mature bodock tree. The walls and mouth of the well are formed of stone. The well site is contributing because it was built in tandem with the Old Stone Creamery building and informed the design of the overall dairy house and its placement. **(See Photo 16).**

**INTEGRITY**

The Old Stone Creamery retains the integrity necessary to communicate its significance under Criterion C. The dairy house remains in its original location. Though the setting has changed slightly with the introduction of the commercial building to the east and construction of new farm buildings to the north of the dairy house, these do not affect the property’s ability to community its design significance. Indeed, the rural surroundings and their continued use as a farm contribute to the resource’s integrity of feeling, as it is primarily an agricultural resource.

Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been affected with the passage of time. None of the windows retain their original glass, and several no longer retain remnants of the original casement windows. The interior brick chimney’s top has collapsed, and the roof has experience deterioration and, in some cases, has fallen in. Damage to the wide overhanging eaves is present on the south and west elevations, and the north elevation exhibits the sole surviving example of the gingerbread trim that once adorned all elevations. The interior walls have lost some of their plaster. Portions of the ceiling are missing their wood boards and plaster covering, with the most notable damage to the ceiling occurring in the “dry room.”

However, despite these changes, the Old Stone Creamery retains the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship needed to communicate its architectural significance as a dairy house. Character defining features of the nineteenth century dairy house type identified in Nathaniel Tripp’s *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them* (1881) and other regional studies include stone/brick construction, one-and-one-half story height, concrete floors, plaster walls, spring water channels (and associated location next to a spring or well), wet and dry rooms, and the presence of a loft for storage. The Old Stone Creamery retains all of these character defining features. As such, it retains the important character defining features of its type and as such retains its integrity. Because the property retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, and feeling, it also retains its integrity of association and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1870

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 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.)

Property is:

N/A

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

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Old Stone Creamery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance in architecture. Constructed in 1870 on land once included in the Ewell Farm (NR Listed – May 24, 1976), the Old Stone Creamery is a locally significant example of a nineteenth century Tennessee dairy building as identified in Nathaniel Tripp’s *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them* (1881) and other regional studies. The Ewell Farm and nearby Cleburne Jersey Farm (NR Listed – 11/29/2000) were prominent dairy farms in a state known for its dairy production. The building possesses the character defining features of this outbuilding type, which includes its stone construction, below grade rooms, “wet room” and “dry room” arrangement with loft, plastered interior, and floor-level troughs that allowed for the flow of spring water from a nearby well through the building. Additional exterior details, including the original, clipped gable slate roof, circular vents, wide overhanging eaves, and remnants of wood gingerbread detailing demonstrate subtle applications of architectural detail to an otherwise utilitarian building. The Period of Significance is 1870, the year the building was constructed.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**COUNTY AND PROPERTY CONTEXT**

Maury County was established by the Tennessee General Assembly on November 16, 1807, from parts of Williamson and Dickson County. The county was named in honor of state senator Abram Maury. Though there are a number of small villages and communities scattered across the county, the three main cities are Columbia, Mt. Pleasant, and Spring Hill. Columbia, the county seat, was laid out in 1808 and incorporated in 1817.<sup>2</sup> At the time of its founding, Columbia consisted of only four square blocks; now the city limits stretch over fifteen miles from Spring Hill to Mount Pleasant. Maury County is home to some of the richest soil and most agriculturally productive land in the Middle Tennessee area. Cotton, tobacco, and livestock formed the basis of the county economy well into the twentieth century. The arrival of the phosphate industry in the 1930s shifted the predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial one. Mt. Pleasant in particular grew rapidly due to the influx of money and jobs created by the phosphate industry. This period of prosperity lasted until the phosphate industry ceased operation in the mid-1980s due to a lack of the natural resource and environmental concerns. That same decade, the Saturn Corporation arrived in Spring Hill. Much like Mt. Pleasant, Spring Hill entered into a new era of development and growth, increasing in size by almost 427%. Saturn continues to be the largest employer in Maury County.<sup>3</sup>

The Old Stone Creamery’s history is intertwined with that of the Ewell Farm and Cleburne Jersey Farm. George Washington Campbell (1796-1848) acquired the land upon which the creamery building sits from Major John Armstrong in 1805.<sup>4</sup> This land acquisition made George W. Campbell one of Middle Tennessee’s largest plantation owners, stretching all the way from Williamson to Maury County. Campbell also figured prominently in the early politics of Tennessee and the United States. He served as a Tennessee Congressman in 1803, 1805, and 1807, as the Secretary of the United States Treasury in 1814, and as the President James Monroe administration’s Minister to Russia from 1817-1820.<sup>5</sup> His daughter, Lizinka

<sup>2</sup> “History,” City of Columbia Tennessee, <https://www.columbiatn.gov/304/History>.

<sup>3</sup> Marise P. Lightfoot, “Maury County,” Tennessee Encyclopedia, October 8, 2017, <http://tnency.utk.tennessee.edu/images/maury-county/>.

<sup>4</sup> Gail Hammerquist, “Ewell Farm,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, January 1976, pg. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Hammerquist, “Ewell Farm,” pg. 4; Amanda Wild and Carroll Van West, “Cleburne Jersey Farm,” National Register Nomination Form, May 1, 2000, pg. 10.

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Campbell, was born during his stay in Russia in 1820. She was named after the Czarina of Russia and later married James Percy Brown, an attache to the American embassy in Paris, in 1839. George W. Campbell died in 1848 and left Lizinka with 3,000 acres on the border of Maury and Williamson County. This acreage would eventually house the Ewell and Cleburne Farms. It should be noted that, according to available documentation, George W. Campbell never lived in Spring Hill before his death. Further, it is likely Lizinka did not live in Spring Hill during her early years. A widow at the time of her father's death, Lizinka is recorded as living at Glen Oak (NR Listed – 11/17/1983) in 1858. She managed her father's land from this location until after the Civil War.<sup>6</sup>

When the Civil War broke out, Lizinka fled Nashville for Virginia. An ardent Confederate, Lizinka secured her son, Campbell Brown, a place on the staff of her first cousin, General Richard Henry Ewell, in the Confederate States of America army. Richard Ewell lost both his legs at the Second Battle of Bull Run and joined Lizinka to convalesce in Virginia. Lizinka and Richard married in 1863.<sup>7</sup> After the Civil War ended, Lizinka secured clemency for her son and husband from Andrew Johnson and moved to Spring Hill. There they enlarged and renovated an existing house and founded the Ewell Farm.<sup>8</sup>

Though Lizinka and Richard technically owned the property, they left the operation and management of the farm to Campbell Brown and McCoy "Mack" Campbell, a cousin of the family. These two young men convinced Lizinka between 1867-1872 to get into the business of dairying. With her backing, they imported three Jersey cattle bulls from a Maryland herd. Though only two made it to Tennessee, this first foray into dairying marked the beginning of the two farm's association with the dairying industry.<sup>9</sup> Given the construction date of 1870, it is very likely that the Old Stone Creamery was built under the supervision of the two young farm managers. Further, a comparison between the layout of the Old Stone Creamery and the dairy building located on the Cleburne Farm (owned by Mack Campbell) reveal both utilitarian and architectural similarities. This, combined with Mack's continued interest in dairying vs. Campbell's interest in racehorses, suggests the Old Stone Creamery may have 1) been primarily designed and conceived of by Mack Campbell and 2) that it may have informed the construction of the later Cleburne Farm dairy building.<sup>10</sup>

Both Lizinka and Richard Ewell passed away in 1872, leaving the farm in its totality to Campbell Brown. He immediately deeded 310 acres to his cousin and farm co-manager, Mack Campbell. Mack promptly named his farm the Cleburne Farm to honor Confederate General Patrick Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee. The same year, an Italianate farmhouse was completed for Mack and his family. Available documentation suggests this is when the Cleburne Jersey Farm dairy building was also completed.<sup>11</sup> From there the two

<sup>6</sup> Philip Thomason, "Glen Oak," National Register Nomination Form, August 1, 1983, pg. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Hammerquist, "Ewell Farm," pg. 4; Wild and West, "Cleburne Jersey Farm," pg. 11.

<sup>8</sup> This the same farm and farmhouse listed in the Ewell Farm National Register nomination.

<sup>9</sup> Wild and West, "Cleburne Jersey Farm," pg. 12.

<sup>10</sup> The current property owner Patrick Campbell told the nomination author in a January 9, 2025, oral interview that the first butter testing in the county happened in the Old Stone Creamery building. Though the author was unable to find confirmation of such testing in other sources, the overall picture gleaned from what is available suggests that these early dairy attempts (which the Old Stone Creamery is associated with) by Campbell Brown and Mack Campbell were a formative period that may have informed Mack's subsequent dairying practices. Future research into this theory could be fruitful.

<sup>11</sup> Wild and West, "Cleburne Jersey Farm," pg. 12.

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farms diverged. Though Campbell Brown always maintained impressive Jersey stock and produced dairy products, he and the Ewell Farm focused primarily on raising thoroughbred horses. Brown hosted semi-annual horse races and auctions that quickly became week-long events. So prosperous was the thoroughbred industry that the family constructed the Ewell Station and a two-hundred-foot-long warehouse called the Ewell Station Depot on the L&N railroad line that ran near the farm.<sup>12</sup> In contrast, Mack focused solely on improving both his fledgling Jersey cattle herd and his dairy products. The farm became synonymous with Jersey cattle, so much so that Mack renamed his property the Cleburne Jersey Farm in the 1880s. Mack and his descendant's held a state-wide monopoly on high quality Jersey cattle and dairying until the 1940s.<sup>13</sup>

Campbell Brown died in 1893, and Mack Campbell died in 1906. The Ewell Farm declined following Campbell's death. On June 25, 1920, twelve-hundred acres of the Ewell Farm were sold at auction. Included in the auction was the Old Stone Creamery that Campbell and Mack built together. The building is specifically called out in newspaper announcements for the auction. They described it as "a splendid stone milk house."<sup>14</sup> The Campbell family acquired the tract with the Old Stone Creamery building on it, ensuring that it remained with the family. Today, the Old Stone Creamery is the namesake of the Cleburne Jersey Farm's own line of milk from the same bloodline of Jersey cattle bought by Mack Campbell.<sup>15</sup>

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

There is little doubt that in most instances the centerpiece of a working farm landscape is the barn.<sup>16</sup> There are several reasons for its primacy: most barns are generally larger buildings that support the primary function(s) of a farm. They are often well-built and can be cleverly engineered or designed to meet practical needs while also possessing an aesthetically pleasing appearance.<sup>17</sup> However, of equal importance were the many outbuildings and secondary support structures that frequently dotted the farm landscape. This is especially true of The Upland South, the geographic region that encompasses most of Tennessee. Historian John Michael Vlach notes that whereas northern farms may gather all farm activities under a single roof, in the South each farming task required its own separate structure so that a farm was "effectively in a village composed of little buildings." Though some farms might adopt linear arrangements, Vlach notes that in

<sup>12</sup> Hammerquist, "Ewell Farm," pg. 6.

<sup>13</sup> Wild and West, "Cleburne Jersey Farm," pg. 15. The importance of the Cleburne Jersey Farm to both the local and statewide history of the Tennessee dairy industry is hard to overstate. For a more detailed discussion on the farm's history and its dairying significance, see Wild and West's "Cleburne Jersey Farm" National Register nomination. For more general information on dairying in Tennessee, see the Center for Historic Preservation's "Rutherford County, Tennessee's Century Farms: The Land, The People, the Legacy," Murfreesboro, 2003, pg. 11; Peter D. McClelland, *Sowing Modernity: America's First Agricultural Revolution* (London: Cornell University Press, 1997); and Ann Toplovich, "Livestock," *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, October 8, 2017.

<sup>14</sup> "Famous Ewell Farm at Auction," *The Tennessean*, Nashville, Tennessee, June 23, 1920.

<sup>15</sup> Laura Purtle, Old Stone Creamery History, Tennessee Historical Commission Information Packet, 2024, pg. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Though it should be noted that some barns are just as, if not more elaborate, than some farmhouses.

<sup>17</sup> John Michael Vlach, *Barns* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2003), pg. 13. This is a necessarily short treatment of barns as a subject. For more information on barns and their history, see Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2003); Eric Sloane, *An Age of Barns* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1967); Charles Klamkin, *Barns: Their History, Preservation, and Restoration* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1979); Caneta Skelley Hankins and Michel Thomas Gavin, *Barns of Tennessee* (Nashville: Tennessee Electric Cooperative Association, 2009); Allen G. Noble, *The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984); and Rachel Kennedy and William Macintire, *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky*, 1999.

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Tennessee and most other Upland South states, barns and outbuildings were arranged “in an ad-hoc manner” to suit the needs of the individual farmer at the time of its construction.<sup>18</sup> In other words, Tennessee farmers relied extensively on outbuildings to support their farming operations and each outbuilding’s form and overall design was tied directly to accomplishing a specific purpose and/or solving a particular problem.

The Old Stone Creamery is a good representative of an important building type designed to solve a particular problem for dairy farmers: keeping milk products cold throughout the long, hot summer. It is perhaps because of this specific purpose that nineteenth-century dairy house outbuildings possess a cohesiveness of design and materials that other outbuildings may not.<sup>19</sup> Nathaniel Tripp presented this ideal dairy house in his 1881 design book, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them: Practical Plans for Handy-Men*. Tripp identifies two main types of dairy houses. The first incorporates an icehouse into its overall design, and the second utilizes a spring house as its refrigeration method. For the first design, the icehouse is located above the dairy house and completely covers it. The dairy house portion is sunk about four foot into the ground to assist with temperatures control, and the entrance to the whole complex is located on the gable end of the building and accessed by a flight of stairs (See Figure 8). Both the icehouse and dairy house floors are laid with cement that slopes slightly to encourage water drainage. The icehouse walls are wood, while the dairy house portion is made of stone. Ice melt water passes through a pipe down to the dairy house level, where it is funneled through shallow troughs (likely waist high) before exiting the house. Milk pans are placed in the shallow troughs. The combination of ice above, slightly excavated dairy house level, and ice melt water ensured dairy products were kept cool. Additionally, other dairying activities, like butter churning, took place in the dairy house portion as well (See Figure 9).<sup>20</sup>

Naturally, the icehouse design is generally restricted to states whose climates are more conducive to the harvesting and storing of large ice blocks.<sup>21</sup> For southern states and regions with warmer climates, the dairy and spring house combination was more popular. Tripp notes that the most important elements to consider when building a dairy spring house were access to cool running water, purity of air, and the ability to maintain an even temperature.<sup>22</sup> Thus a dairy spring house should be sited near a cool natural spring or a well. The pipes leading from the spring or well to the building should be buried four feet deep to help keep the water cool. A wire mesh should be placed on the end of the pipe entering the building to prevent muck or contaminants from flowing in. If the spring is open, it should be built up evenly with stonework and

<sup>18</sup> John Michael Vlach, *Barns* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2003) pg. 28, pgs. 163-164. The only part of Tennessee not considered the Upland South is the westernmost portions of the state. The region is defined by rolling pastureland that merges with towering mountain ranges. Other states in the region include Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

<sup>19</sup> For example, corncribs, tobacco barns, and chicken houses, though all serve the same purpose nominally, can vary in materials and overall design from state to state, perhaps even county to county. In contrast, the dairy house examples identified in this nomination generally appear quite similar in overall form, design, and material.

<sup>20</sup> Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them: Practical Plans for Handy-Men*, (Orange Judd Company, 1881) reprinted by New York: The Lyons Press, 2000, pg. 160.

<sup>21</sup> Though it should be noted that more affluent farmers in the South did have ice houses.

<sup>22</sup> Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings*, pg. 170.

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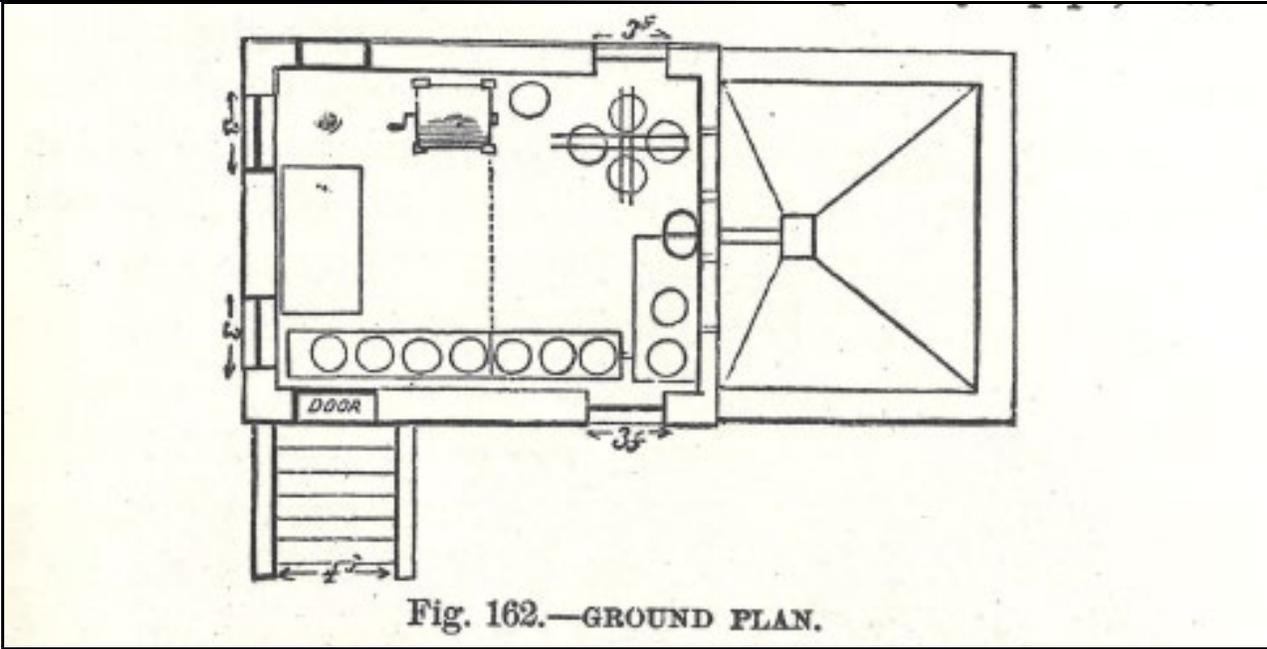


Fig. 162.—GROUND PLAN.

Figure 8: The overall ground plan of Tripp's proposed icehouse. The ice is located above the rooms. Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pg. 161.

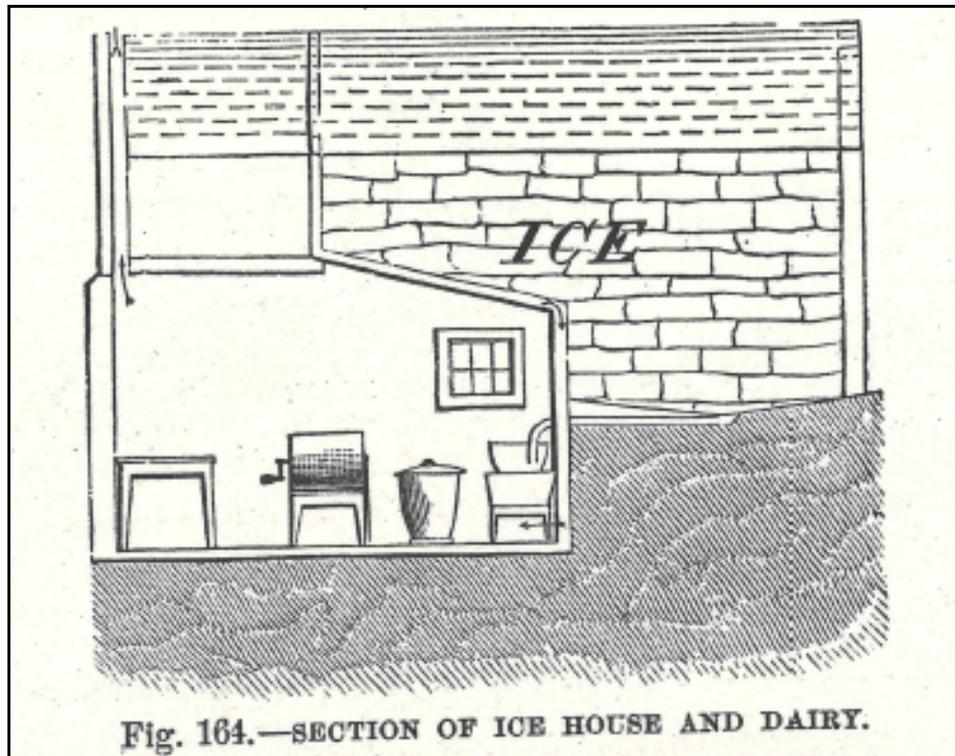


Fig. 164.—SECTION OF ICE HOUSE AND DAIRY.

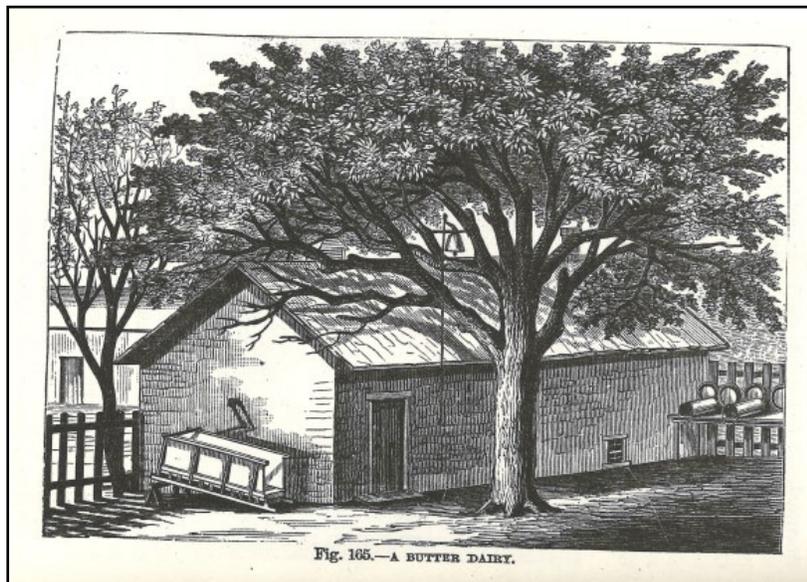
Figure 9: This image better shows the cross section of Tripp's icehouse. Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pg. 162

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potentially covered to protect the spring head. Wells should also be constructed of stone to assist with stability and overall cleanliness. The actual dairy building itself should be of stone construction about twelve inches thick and the interior plastered to promote cleanliness. No wood should be used in the walls, floors, or water channels to reduce the risk of mold and rot caused by the moisture in the building. Floors should be made of concrete, and there should be windows at the ground level and attic vents to encourage light and ventilation (See Figure 10).<sup>23</sup>

Much like its icehouse counterpart, once inside the water is channeled through shallow troughs before draining out of the building. These troughs would either be at waist height or formed of shallow channels around the floor. The height of the troughs depended in large part on the location of the water source. In Tripp's example the spring is located above grade of the dairy house, thus allowing for the use of waist-high troughs (See Figure 11). For dairy houses that made use of wells or at-grade springs, shallow floor channels were the only option (See Figure 12). The Old Stone Creamery Building and the Cleburne Jersey Farm dairy buildings are examples of the latter trough arrangement. Milk products in the troughs were cooled by the spring. This, combined with the stone construction and ventilation, helped keep spring dairy houses cool enough during the summer to store milk products.<sup>24</sup> Finally, it is important to note that Tripp's designs for dairy buildings included a room cooled by either ice or spring water for milk products, and a separate, adjoining room without water used primarily for churning butter (See Figure 13).<sup>25</sup> Though the terminology is different, these two rooms correlate exactly with the "wet" and "dry rooms" identified in later regional studies and are mostly synonymous with the dairy spring house type.



**Figure 10:** A butter dairy illustration. Though many of Tripp's illustrations focus on agricultural resources in the Northeast, the overall design and characteristics are shared with examples from other regions, including Tennessee. Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pg. 172

<sup>23</sup> Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings*, pg. 170-173.

<sup>24</sup> Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings*, pg. 170-173

<sup>25</sup> Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings*, pgs. 164-165.

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Fig. 173.—INTERIOR OF SPRING HOUSE, WITH ELEVATED TROUGH.

**Figure 11:** An example of a spring house with elevated trough. Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pg. 170

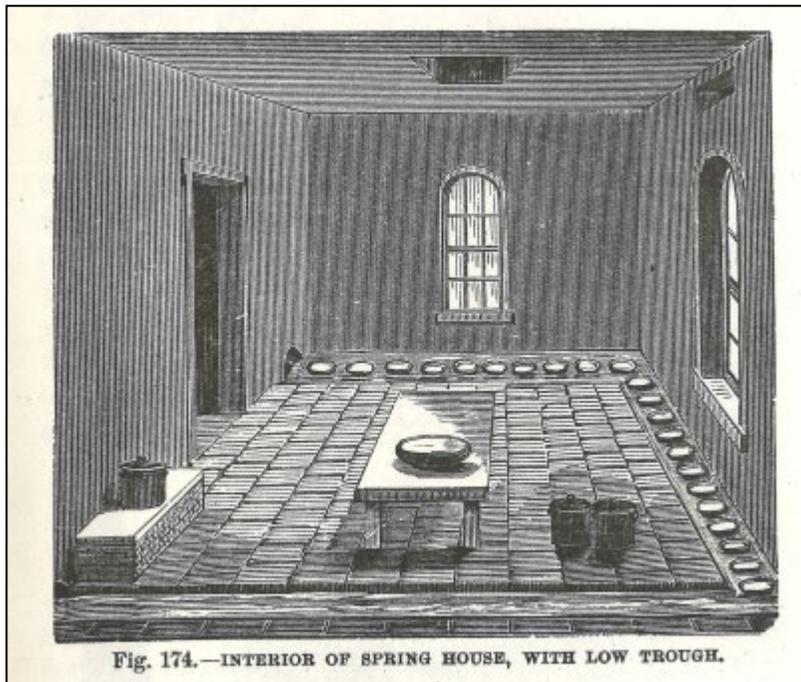
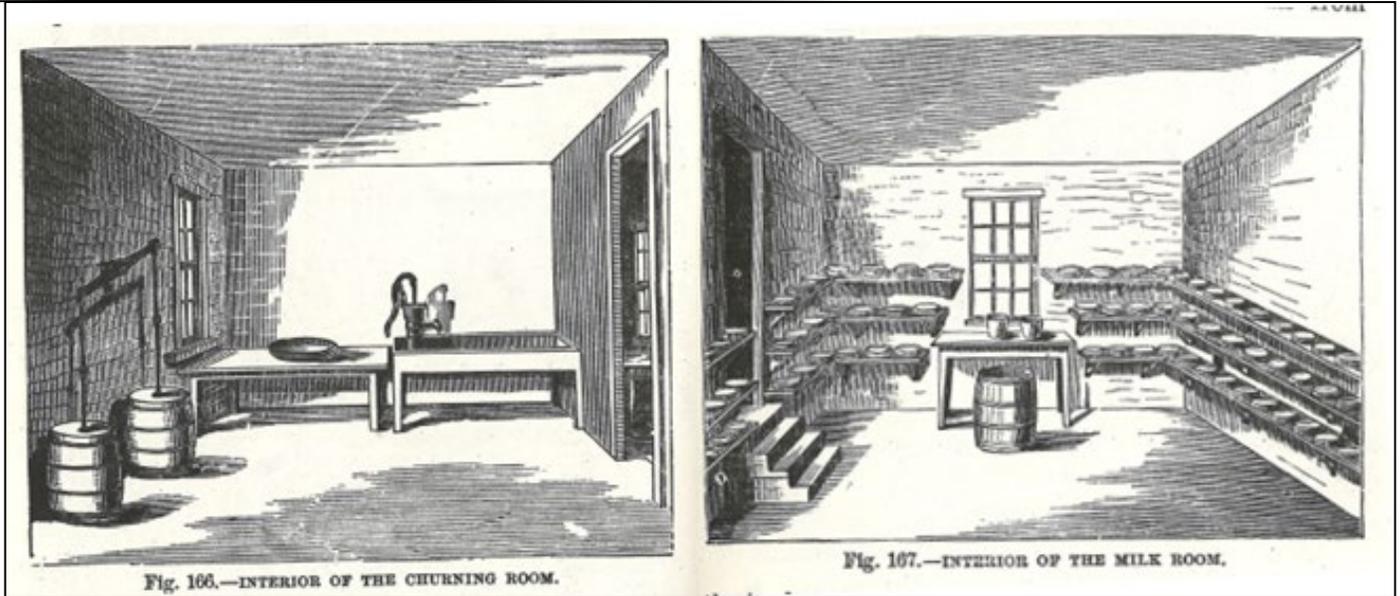


Fig. 174.—INTERIOR OF SPRING HOUSE, WITH LOW TROUGH.

**Figure 12:** An example of a spring house with low trough. The Old Stone Creamery follows this configuration. Note the door to access the dry room on the left of the picture. Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pg. 171

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**Figure 13:** This image best illustrates the relationship between the churning room and milk room as envisioned by Tripp. The farmer accesses the milk room via steps leading down from the churning room. . Nathaniel Tripp, *Barns and Outbuildings and How to Build Them*, 1881, pgs. 164-165.

The basics of Tripp’s spring dairy house design are reinforced in other studies of the same outbuilding type across the nation. Eric Sloane’s *An Age of Barns* identified a spring house outbuilding in Pennsylvania. It depicts a rectangular stone building with a gable roof placed located near a spring. It likewise possessed troughs used for storing milk, though Sloane’s depiction only includes one large room rather than two separate ones. This example did not include a churning room or “dry room.” (See **Figure 14**).<sup>26</sup> A study of New England outbuildings and barns likewise revealed dairy spring house examples there were of stone construction with cement floors and plastered interiors. Troughs were placed at either waist-height or floor level, where they held shallow ten-quart pans of fresh milk.<sup>27</sup> Allen G. Noble identified two examples of a dairy spring house depicting waist and floor level troughs in volume two of *The North American Settlement Landscape* (See **Figure 15**). Noble noted other character defining features of the type included location near a spring or other source of water, stone or brick construction, and louvres and roof ventilators to allow for ventilation.<sup>28</sup>

Finally, a study by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office in 1999 reveals useful information on dairy spring houses in the Bluegrass state. Because Kentucky is a close neighbor of Tennessee, their findings and diagrams are useful for evaluating how the aforementioned characteristics translate into a southern context. The Kentucky study notes that dairy spring houses in the Bluegrass state are generally one to one-and-a-half stories tall and are constructed of stone or brick. All are situated either near a spring or a well. The water from the spring or well flowed through shallow troughs to cool milk, wine, cheese, butter, and other

<sup>26</sup> Eric Sloan, *An Age of Barns* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1967) pg. 75.

<sup>27</sup> Charles Klamkin, *Barns: Their History, Preservation, and Restoration* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1979), pg. 60.

<sup>28</sup> Allen G. Noble, *The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), pgs. 81-82.

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**Figure 14:** The long rectangular building in the top left of the image is the spring house in question. The excavated spring channels are called out specifically. A window is visible for ventilation, and various items are stacked in the spring to cool. Eric Loan, *An Age of Barns* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1976), pg. 75.

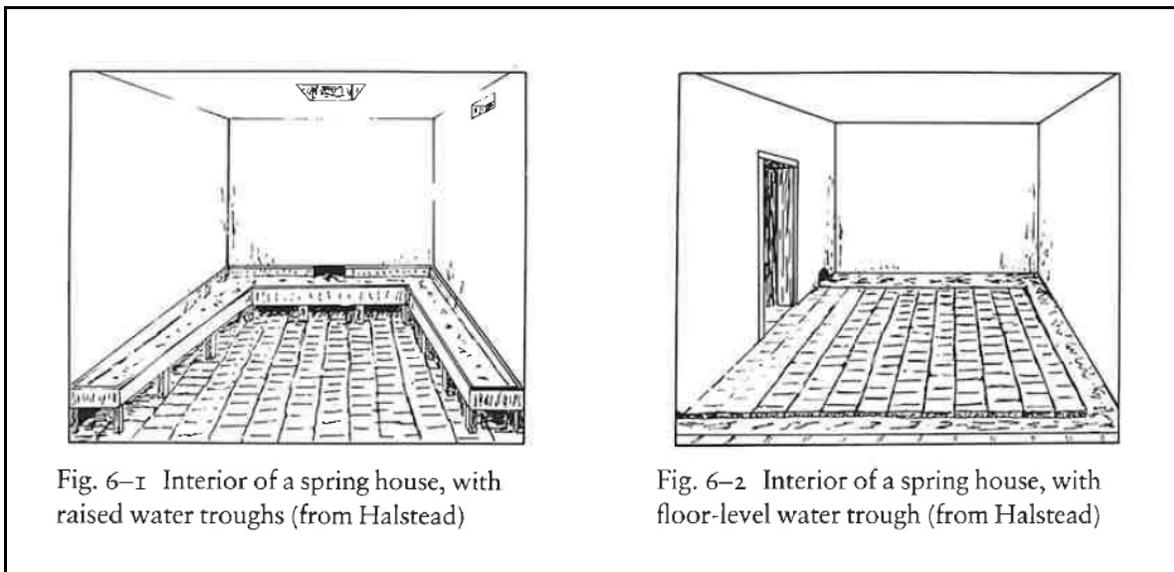


Fig. 6-1 Interior of a spring house, with raised water troughs (from Halstead)

Fig. 6-2 Interior of a spring house, with floor-level water trough (from Halstead)

**Figure 15:** The similarity between Noble's examples and Tripp's are striking. The only noticeable difference is the lack of windows in Noble's illustrations. Allen G. Noble. *The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), pg. 82.

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dairy products. Well-ventilated louvers or vents were located near the top of the building to encourage air circulation. Interiors were plastered and white washed for sanitation purposes. Dry storage rooms were also very common. A “dry room” was located next to the “wet room,” that is the room where the water passed through and cooled the milk. If the building had a loft, it was frequently used for storage and provided another dry and cool place for a farmer to use. An excellent example of this layout is the Doom/Simpson Well House & Dairy located in Bardstown. Constructed sometime between 1830-1840, the property featured an open well with bucket crank that was attached to a two-room stone building. The well pumped water directly into a trough where the “wet room” was located. The dry room was located on the other side (See **Figure 16**).<sup>29</sup> Another example, this time in Mercer County, shows a one and a half story stone building with two separate spring rooms on the ground floor and a plaster finished dry storage room in the loft (See **Figure 17**).<sup>30</sup>

Taken together, Tripp’s design book and associated national and regional studies identify overarching character defining features of the dairy spring house type. They are generally rectangular, at least one-story tall, constructed of stone, and capped by a gable roof. The interiors featured concrete floors and are covered in plaster, which is frequently white-washed. A nearby spring or well feeds water into the building through a series of pipes. This water circulates through either a system of waist high concrete troughs, or shallow troughs embedded in the floor. Pans full of fresh milk or other dairying products are placed in the water and kept cool by the constantly circulating spring water, which drains out the building. This room with troughs is referred to as a “wet room.” Whereas a spring house would only have this one room, a dairy and spring house combination features a “wet room” and a “dry room.” The dry room is both for storing products that can not get wet, but also a place to conduct other dairying activities, like butter churning. Finally, windows vents allow for both natural light and ventilation.

The Old Stone Creamery building embodies most, if not all, of these important characteristics while also incorporating applications of architectural style not common for these utilitarian buildings. The building incorporates the rectangular shape and stone construction ubiquitous for the building type. Uniquely, the Old Stone Creamery is capped by a clipped gable roof covered in its original slate shingles. The clipped gable elevates the appearance of the building. The remnants of wood decorative trim also reinforce that the original builders were interested in both a functional and attractive building to kickstart what would become a significant dairy farm. Circular vents along the eaves and windows provided the building with the light and ventilation required for its operation. The roof is also pierced by a chimney that is no longer present. This feature is not present in similar examples identified in earlier studies. A well feeds water through underground pipes into the building, which is then drained out the other sides through a clay pipe and square opening in the wet room.

A significant exterior feature present at the Old Stone Creamery is the concrete pad on the west elevation. This pad once mounted a steam-driven engine that powered butter churns in the dry room. The arrangement featured a “jack” connected to the engines that powered the butter churns. This ability to churn butter in the dry room and then store it in the wet room gave the Brown and Campbell families flexibility and enhanced

<sup>29</sup> Rachel Kennedy and William Macintire, *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and West Kentucky*, Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office, 1999, pgs. 18-19.

<sup>30</sup> Kennedy and Macintire, *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings*, pgs. 18-19.

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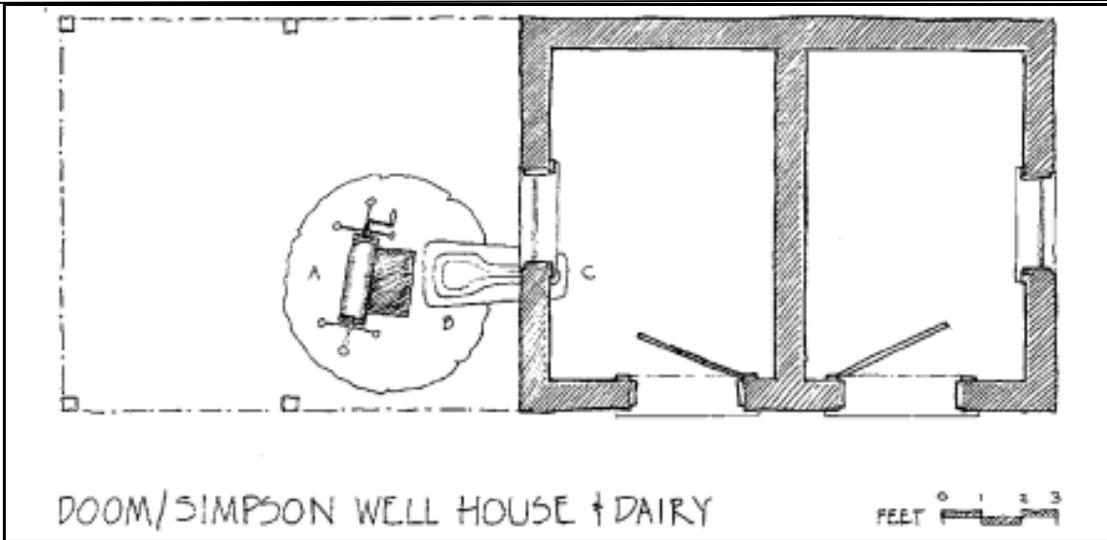


Figure 16: *Doom/Simpson Well House & Dairy*. Rachel Kennedy and William Macintire. *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky* ( Kentucky Heritage Council: SHPO, 1999), pg. 18.

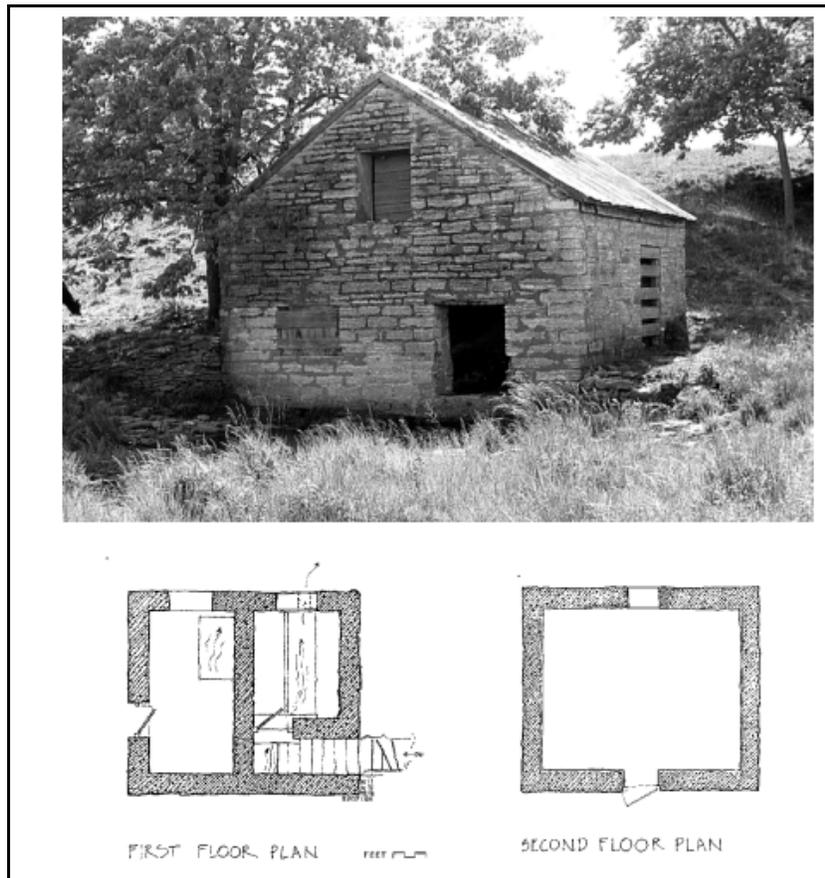


Figure 17: *Mercer County Springhouse/Dairy, circa 1830*. Rachel Kennedy and William Macintire. *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentuck* ( Kentucky Heritage Council: SHPO, 1999), pg. 19.

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their dairy operation. This further distinguishes it from examples identified in these earlier contexts. Though most did feature a dry room for storage or dairying activities, very few were also arranged to allow for mechanized butter production under the same roof as dairy storage.

The interior bears all the hallmarks of the type as well. As mentioned earlier, the building is divided up into three spaces; a wet room where the spring water passes through, a dry room where butter was churned, and an upstairs loft which was used for storage and was a flexible space. The bottom two rooms are divided up by brick walls with an open doorway between the two. The original plaster that covered both of the room's walls is visible in areas. Remnants of the jack system and the stairway to the loft are visible in the dry room. The wet room is a textbook example of a floor-height trough system. The channels in the floor form a rough U shape and are fed from the well. Water coursed through these channels, creating a cool environment in which to store dairy products.

In addition to possessing the character defining features of its type, the Old Stone Creamery is also a locally important example of its type. The best comparable for the building is the Cleburne dairy building, located nearby on the National Register-listed Cleburne Jersey Farm (See **Figure 18**). It is a one-and-a-half story stone building with a clipped gable roof covered in metal. The original decorative wood trim is still present on the eaves. The front portion of the building features horizontal wood siding and lattice work, which results in a covered, yet still open air, space. Several windows pierce the building, allowing for interior light. A wood staircase is present in the enclosed lattice area. The interior features concrete floors and plastered walls with a wood ceiling. Multiple rooms laid out in an asymmetrical pattern facilitated the use of the building for dairying purposes (See **Figure 19**).



**Figure 18:** Cleburne Dairy House, January 9, 2025. Photograph Courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt.

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**Figure 19:** *Cleburne Dairy House, January 9, 2025. Photograph Courtesy of Rebecca Schmitt*

Though both buildings are good examples of the dairy building type, the Old Stone Creamery building distinguishes itself as a better example of the dairy spring house building type identified by Tripp and observed in other studies. Its location near a well, internal arrangement of “wet” and “dry” rooms, and overall pared down design differ from the Cleburne Dairy building, which does not feature the same wet and dry rooms and whose overall layout is a marked departure from these earlier examples. This aligns with the earlier construction date of Old Stone Creamery building and the overall history of the property. Though it was only constructed a couple years earlier than the Cleburne Dairy building in 1872, the Old Stone Creamery represents the first forays into the dairying industry by the locally significant Brown and Campbell families. Only after gaining experience, expanding his herd, and gaining his own farm did Mack Campbell construct a more elaborate dairy building to suit his evolving dairying needs. Thus, although the Old Stone Creamery does not possess the same level of ornamentation and complex design that the Cleburne Dairy building does, it is locally significant as an important expression of a traditional dairy spring house.

The only other comparable in Tennessee thus far identified is the Belle Meade Dairy Building located on the Belle Meade Plantation in Nashville, Davidson County (NR Listed – 12/30/1969) (See **Figure 20**). This elaborate and ornate Gothic Revival stone building was constructed in 1884, fourteen years after the Old Stone Creamery. The owners of Belle Meade understood what the Brown and Campbell families grasped earlier; that dairying, specifically using Jersey cows, was lucrative. The Belle Meade Dairy Building was designed with both mass production in mind and aesthetics that suited a wealthy farm. An engine house was located nearby. It sheltered a steam-powered butter churn that, when operational, produced up to 140 pounds

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of butter a week from the milk of over 100 Jersey cows. This product was second only to their thoroughbred business in terms of revenue generated.<sup>31</sup>



**Figure 20:** Belle Meade Dairy House, November 11, 2021. Photograph by Carol Highsmith, downloaded from the Library of Congress.

Though the Old Stone Creamery and Belle Meade Dairy Building share stone construction, steam powered butter churn capability, and roughly one and a half story height, the differences between the two are more numerous and pronounced. The Belle Meade Dairy Building is set apart by its stone towers, steeply pitched roof and parapet, and elaborately wrought windows and doors. If the Old Stone Creamery is an expression of function with minimal stylistic applications, then the Belle Meade Dairy Building stands at the other end of the spectrum as an expression of high style design with large scale production in mind, a far cry from the dairy spring house type identified by Tripp.

The evolution of dairy outbuildings changed dramatically in the twentieth century. Electrification and increasingly stringent standards on dairy production necessitated the evolution of dairying buildings. Stone gave way to concrete block, and electric refrigeration removed the need to rely on ice houses and spring house to cool milk products. As a result, the dairy outbuildings embodied by the Old Stone Creamery, already a rare resource, continued to dwindle even further. Today the Old Stone Creamery, though unassuming, stands as an important example of the solutions designed by farmers to kickstart an industry that would go on to become an important part of everyday American life. The current owners continue to preserve the building and plan to utilize National Register listing to pursue grants and other financial incentives to restore the Old Stone Creamery building.

<sup>31</sup> "Timeline," Belle Mead Historic Site and Winery, . <https://visitbellemeade.com/history/timeline/>

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Vlach, John Michael. *Barns*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2003.

Wild, Amanda and Carroll Van West. "Cleburne Jersey Farm." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. May 1, 2000.

| Previous documentation on file (NPS):               |  | Primary location of additional data: |                                    |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                 | preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) | X                                    | State Historic Preservation Office |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | previously listed in the National Register                                     |                                      | Other State agency                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | previously determined eligible by the National Register                        |                                      | Federal agency                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | designated a National Historic Landmark  |                                      | Local government                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #                               |                                      | University                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #                             |                                      | Other                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                            | recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #                               | Name of repository:                  |                                    |
| Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A |  |                                      |                                    |

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** .53 **USGS Quadrangle** Spring Hill 63-SW

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.763007 | Longitude: -86.942220 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.763028 | Longitude: -86.942718 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.762624 | Longitude: -86.942732 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.762479 | Longitude: -86.942250 |

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The National Register boundaries for the Old Stone Creamery correspond with the attached boundary map.

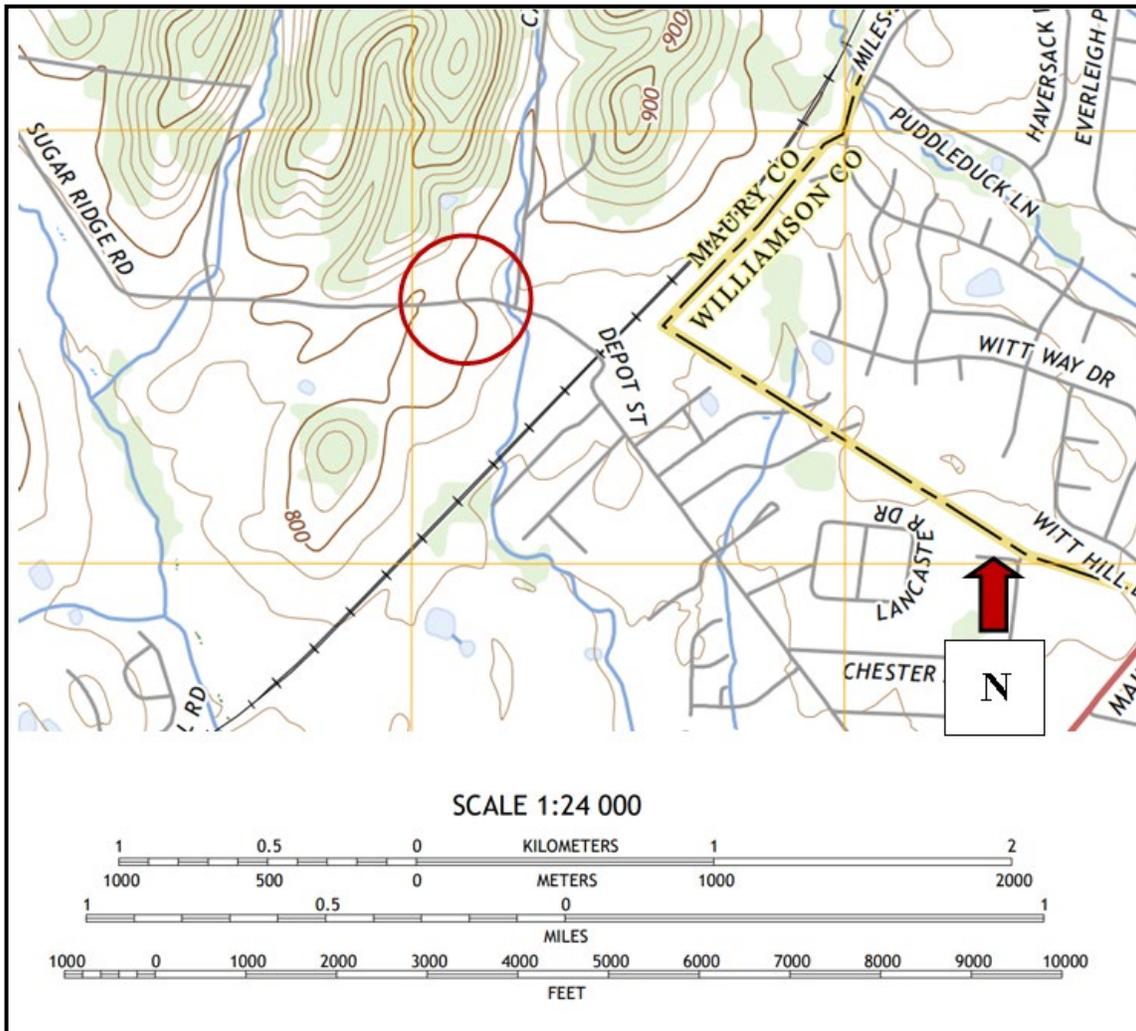
**Boundary Justification**

The National Register boundaries for the Old Stone Creamery incorporate the natural and constructed resources necessary to communicate its National Register significance under Criterion C. These include portions of the spring, concrete pad on the southwest elevation of the building, well and tree to the north of the building, and portions of the surrounding fields.

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USGS Topographic Map



Location of Old Stone Creamery indicated by red circle. Map courtesy of the United States Geological Survey, 2025.

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Boundary Map



The shaded blue area indicates the land and resources included in the Old Stone Creamery's National Register boundaries. Each numbered point corresponds with the vertices listed earlier. Map courtesy of the Tennessee Property Viewer, 2025.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name J. Ethan Holden

Organization Tennessee Historical Commission

Street & Number 2941 Lebanon Pike Date March 18, 2025

City or Town Nashville Telephone 615-770-1090

E-mail [Ethan.holden@tn.gov](mailto:Ethan.holden@tn.gov) State TN Zip Code 37214

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints. Photos should be submitted separately in a JPEG or TIFF format. Do not embed these photographs into the form)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. can be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps. They can also be embedded in the Section 7 or 8 narratives)

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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|---|
| Old Stone Creamery                                |
| -----<br>Name of Property                         |
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| -----<br>County and State                         |
| N/A   |
| -----<br>Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Photo Log and PlansPage 31

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Old Stone Creamery

City or Vicinity: Spring Hill (Vicinity)

County: Maury

State: Tennessee

Photographer: Rebecca Schmitt

Date Photographed: January 9, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 27. Old Stone Creamery Northeast and Southeast Elevations with creek in foreground. View to the northwest.
- 2 of 27. Northeast and Southeast Elevations. View to the west.
- 3 of 27. Northeast Elevation. View to the southwest.
- 4 of 27. Northeast elevation, First Level Windows. View to the southwest.
- 5 of 27. Eaves and second-level window on Northeast Elevation. View to the southwest.
- 6 of 27. Southeast Elevation. View to the northwest.
- 7 of 27. Southeast Elevation. View to the northeast.
- 8 of 27. Pipe on Southeast Elevation. View to the northwest.
- 9 of 27. Southwest and Southeast Elevations. View to the east.
- 10 of 27. Southwest Elevation. View to the northeast.
- 11 of 27. Concrete Platform next to Southwest Elevation. View to the northeast.
- 12 of 27. Western edge of Northwest Elevation and Southwest Elevation. View to the southeast.
- 13 of 27. Northwest Elevation. View to the southeast.
- 14 of 27. Remnants of Trim on Northwest Elevation. View to the southeast.
- 15 of 27. Northeast and Northwest Elevations. View to the south.
- 16 of 27. Tree and Well near Old Stone Creamery. View to the northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

|   |
|---|
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| Maury County, Tennessee                           |
| -----<br>County and State                         |
| N/A   |
| -----<br>Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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- 17 of 27. Dry Room (Southwest room) Interior. View to the south.
- 18 of 27. Dry Room (Southwest room) Interior. View to the southwest.
- 19 of 27. Doorway between Dry Room (southwest room) and Wet Room (northeast room). View to the southeast. 66
- 20 of 27. Floor of Dry Room (southwest room). View to the south.
- 21 of 27. View from northwest door up to the second floor and underside of roof. View to the southeast.
- 22 of 27. Dry Room (southwest room) from window on southeast elevation. View to the northwest.
- 23 of 27. Dry Room (southwest room) view from south window on southwest elevation. View to the northeast.
- 24 of 27. Wet Room (Northeast Room). View from north window on northeast elevation. View to the southwest.
- 25 of 27. Wet Room (Northeast Room). View from north window on northeast elevation. View to the southwest.
- 26 of 27. Wet Room (Northeast Room). View from south window on northeast elevation. View to the southwest.
- 27 of 27. Wet Room (Northeast Room). View from north window on northeast elevation. View to the southwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

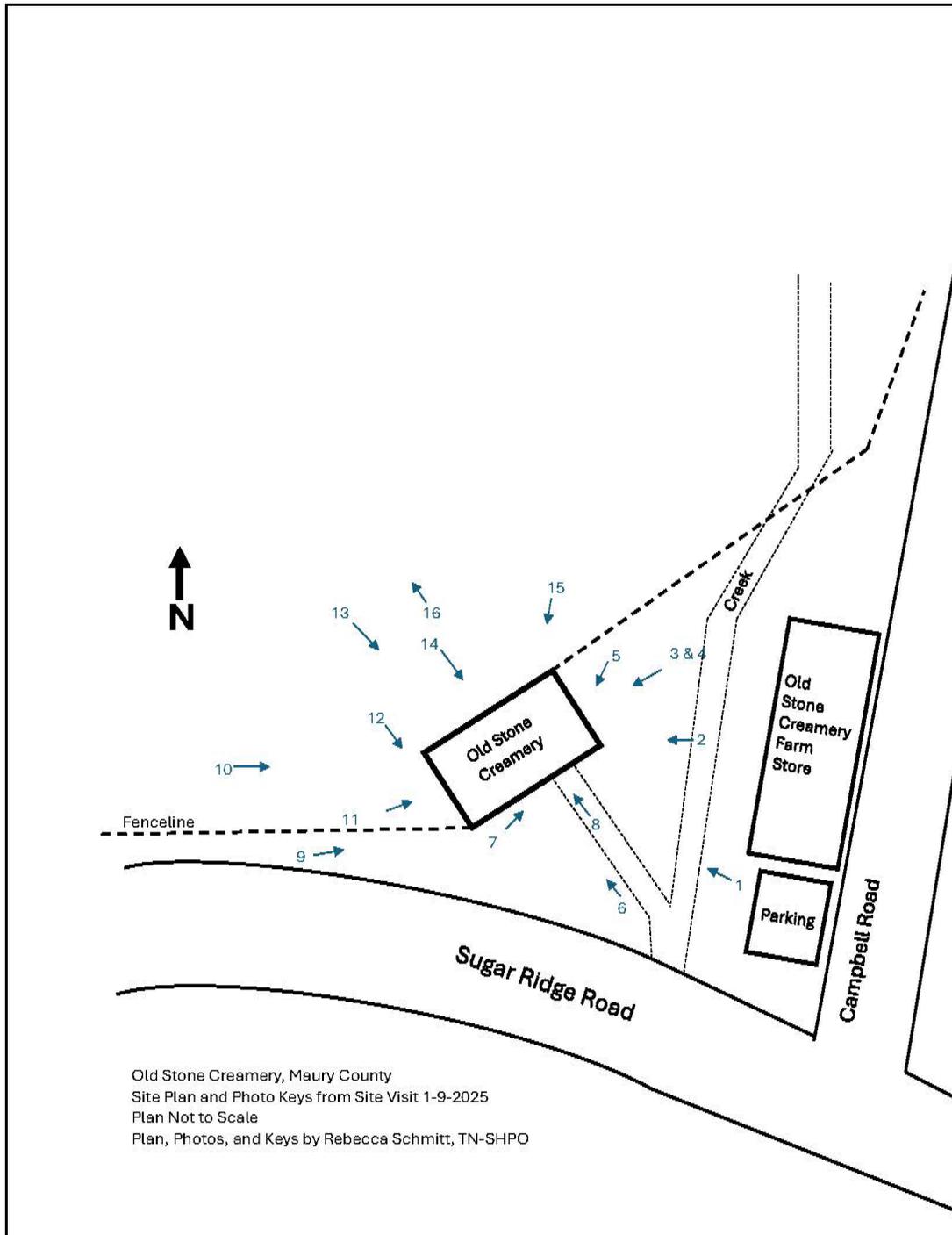
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|--|
| Old Stone Creamery                       |
| Name of Property                         |
| Maury County, Tennessee                  |
| County and State                         |
| N/A                                      |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## Site Plan



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National Park Service

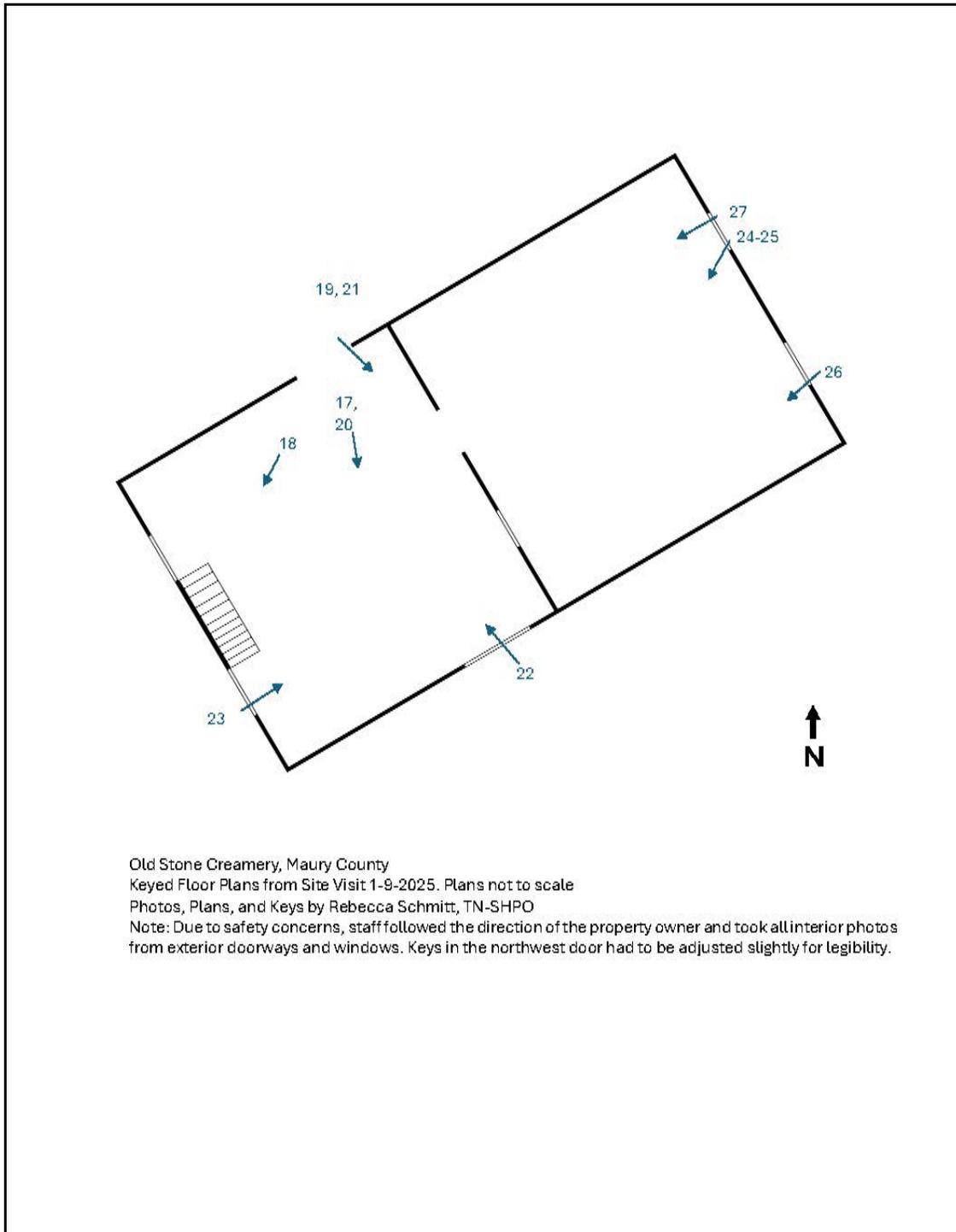
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|--|
| Old Stone Creamery                       |
| Name of Property                         |
| Maury County, Tennessee                  |
| County and State                         |
| N/A                                      |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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#### Floor Plan



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

|  |
|--|
| Old Stone Creamery                       |
| -----                                    |
| Name of Property                         |
| Maury County, Tennessee                  |
| -----                                    |
| County and State                         |
| N/A                                      |
| -----                                    |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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The N.R. Continuation Sheet should be used for additional supporting documentation such as historic photographs, maps, and addendum documentation. You may also imbed supporting documentation and/or images within the text of Sections 7 and 8.

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SPRING HILL, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

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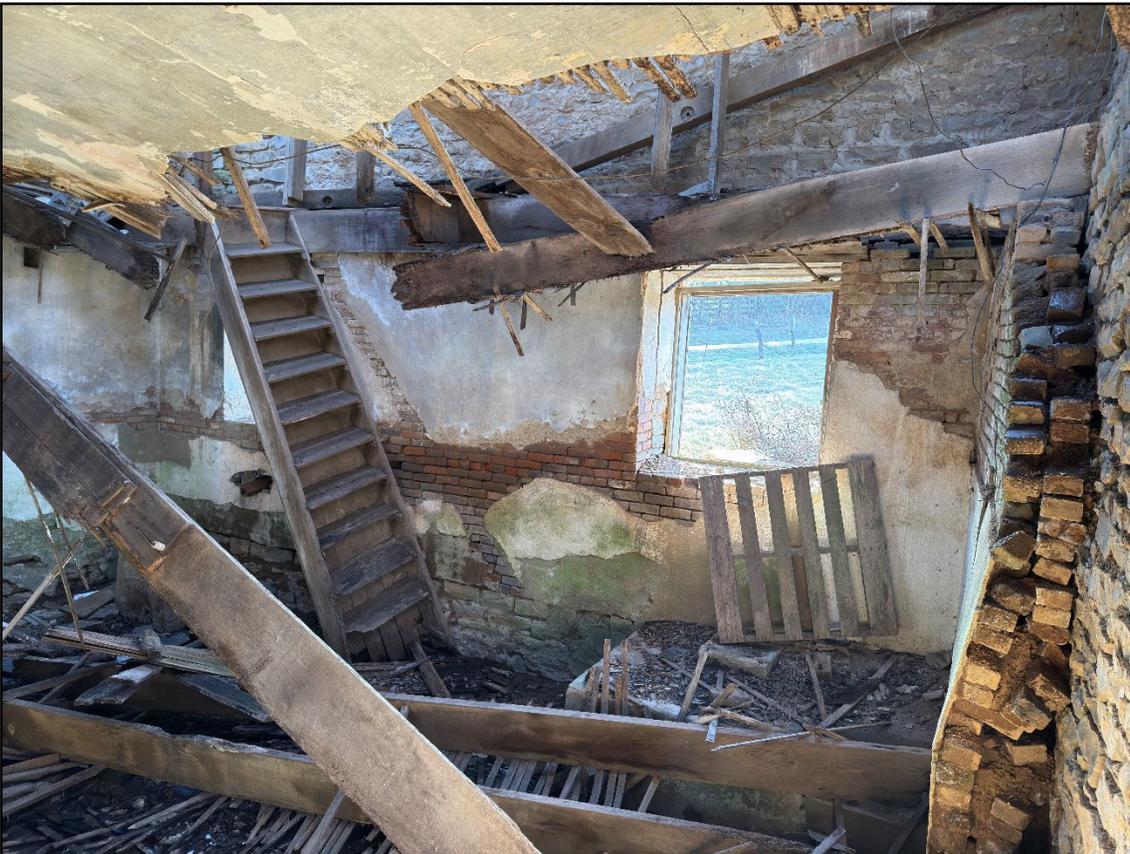
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