

Oglethorpe County farm study by Rural Preservation Class

Richard Westmacott

2002

CJ Howard Farm











HIPR 6150  
Spring Semester 2002  
Denmark Hall, Room 110  
Richard Westmacott

5<sup>th</sup> period 2.00- 3.15 T & Th

## RURAL PRESERVATION

### Catalog Description:

The evolution of the rural historic landscape, its aesthetic values, preservation problems, and legal and financial resources available for landscape preservation.

### Topical Outline:

- 1 The evolution of rural landscapes, land-use, economic and social factors and the resulting patterns of settlement.
- 2 The appreciation of the historical and aesthetic value of rural landscape.
- 3 Case studies of rural landscapes. Identification of valued components, separately and collectively - vulnerability to change.
- 4 Assessment of significance and integrity of historic landscapes and selection of appropriate treatment options.
- 5 Identification of special problems in rural landscape conservation.
- 6 Management alternatives for cultural and natural landscapes.
- 7 Study of legal and financial resources available for rural landscape conservation and identification of needs.
- 8 Alternative approaches to rural landscape conservation and the professional's role.

### Course Objective

Students with a passing grade will be able to:

- 1 Show their understanding of the rural heritage of the United States and how this relates to other values and to the life and economy of rural America.
- 2 Show an understanding of the competing and often conflicting demands on rural resources and, in this context, to evaluate alternative approaches to preserving both cultural and natural resources in rural environments.
- 3 Develop a program and techniques for rural conservation that are compatible with rural development and effective utilization of the resources of the countryside.
- 4 Understand and use the procedure for identifying rural historic districts used by the National Park Service and develop a rationale for identifying landscapes, and components of a landscape worthy of conservation or preservation.
- 5 Articulate the role of professional conservationists in the development of a rural conservation strategy.

### Required Text

Stokes, S.N. et al. 1997 (second edition). Saving America's Countryside. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

*In addition to the above text, there will also be:*

*-Recommended articles, book chapters, etc. I will make copies available in the reading room that you can duplicate if you wish.*

### Course Requirements

Regular class attendance and participation is expected. The classes on Tuesdays will be lectures. The class times on Thursdays will be available to you for field work and research. I welcome and expect comments, discussion, and criticism and these will be rewarded in your grade. Make sure to let me know when you have field trips for other classes so that I can adjust the schedule if necessary

### Projects

There will be two projects during the semester as follows:

1. Survey of Local Post offices, and the example set by a Federal Agency in rural preservation. It is my impression that new post offices are built without respecting local architectural traditions and ignoring the feasibility of adaptive reuse of historic buildings that are available. Is this true and, if so, why? (3 Weeks)
2. To follow up the present state of properties in the *Survey of Historic Farmsteads of Oglethorpe County* carried out in 1986 by Karen Hudson as part of her thesis in the Historic Preservation Program. (8 weeks)

### Exams

There will be no exams

### Grading

Project 1: 35%, Project 2: 50%, Participation 15%

## C.J. Howard Farm, 1872



The C.J. Howard Farm, 2002.

### **Previously Surveyed by Piedmont Preservation, 1996**

Buildings and descriptions listed in 1996 survey:

*Hog Shed/Hay Barn* – single pen, saddled log construction

*Corn Crib*- single pen, gable front, weatherboard and metal siding, standing seam roof, brace frame

*Smokehouse*- Pennsylvania 1-level, brace frame, board and batten, gablefront

*Mule Barn/Shed*- weatherboard, shed roof

*Storage Shed*- gable front, single pen, standing seam roof, weatherboard

*Dairy Shed*- milking shed, front gable with loft

*Garage/Corn Crib* – no description given

*Non-Historic Garage* – no description given

**History of the property:** The farmhouse was built in 1872 by George Henry Howard and his wife Sarah Frances Tiller. Three of their seven children, Clarence, Helen, and Ruth, lived their entire lives on the farm. Clarence was the first Rural Free Delivery carrier for the area.

**Current Conditions, 2002**



**The log structure, now empty and about to be demolished.**

*Hog Shed/Hay Barn* – This structure sits to the northwest of the farmhouse. It is in fairly good condition though sagging in places. There are no collar ties supporting the roof. The owner is worried about the structural soundness and plans to demolish it in the next several months. He is willing to give it to anyone who would move it. The owner's daughter was using the structure as a playhouse until recently, now it is empty.

*Corn Crib, Smokehouse, Mule Barn/Shed* – All these buildings are still standing in the same location as in the 1996 survey. These buildings are all in good repair and are being used for storage. Tongue and groove flooring has been added in the smokehouse which was on the floor in the kitchen.



**The Smokehouse, Storage Shed, and Mule Barn, 2002.**

*Storage Shed*- Some minor structural repairs have been made to this building. The weatherboard has been removed and bracing has been added. The weatherboard is currently stored in the mule barn and will be reapplied. The building is now being used as a playhouse by the owner's daughter.



**The location of the demolished Milking Shed and the Storage Shed. Note the missing weatherboard and new bracing.**

*Dairy Shed* – The owner demolished the dairy shed in 2000. He was worried that it would collapse.

*Garage/Corn Crib* – This building is located across the drive from the other structures. It is largely obscured by brush but appears to be unused, though fairly stable.

*Non-Historic Garage* – Still not historic. Now part of another property.

### **Attitude of Owners**

This property passed to Susie and Chuck Andrews through Susie's family, the Brubakers. They have concentrated the bulk of their efforts on the farmhouse itself. The Andrews have made repairs to their outbuildings when the building could be of use (ex: repairs to the storage shed for use as a playhouse by their daughter). However, they are not hesitant to demolish buildings which are not needed and are possibly structurally unsound. They recently demolished the milking shed and are planning to do the same with the log hog shed/hay barn.

Mr. Andrews is proud of his property, but does not have quite the attitude of stewardship that preservationists like to see. He does reuse materials after demolition, and is in fact planning to remove the original clapboards from the front façade of the farmhouse and use them for other projects.

Based on this pseudo-preservationist outlook, I would conclude that the historic outbuildings on this property are threatened. The log structure is in immediate danger and the others will probably also be endangered at a later date. The present owners have no plans to leave the property, and so have the capacity to do a great deal of damage to the farm over their life spans.

## McCannon Homeplace (OG-434)



The McCannon Farm was previously surveyed (1996) by Piedmont Preservation. At that time the site included a one-story gabled ell dwelling and approximately eight outbuildings – three barns of medium size as well as a pair of small chicken coops, a wellhouse, a privy, a smokehouse, and a multipurpose shed. Other features noted at that time included a retaining wall in the front yard and one outbuilding designated as “unknown.”

The cottage was constructed about 1916, with an addition to the rear of the right side being constructed about 1920. The 1996 survey noted that the initials “JHM” (no date) had been drawn in the concrete of one of the retaining wall piers (Fig. 1), and one of the chimneys featured the inscription “WCS 1919.” (Fig. 2) The house was noted as an asymmetrical vernacular building of balloon frame or



Fig. 1 – Initials “J.H.M.” on pier flanking the walk.



Fig. 2 – Initials and date etched in base of chimney, south elevation.

platform frame construction, with pressed metal and corrugated sheet metal roofs. The siding consisted, uniformly, of beveled clapboards. The house was supported by a continuous stone (granite) foundation. Similarly, the chimneys featured granite bases and brick tops. A shed roofed porch projected from the front (east) and north

elevations, with support posts carried by single cut granite blocks. Windows were a combination of six-over-six and nine-over-nine double hung sashes.

The outbuildings were described as three single crib barns (a cattle barn, a mule barn, and an unspecified barn/shed) with sheds on either side, as well as a single-pen smokehouse, two small weatherboarded chicken coops, and a storage shed with a projecting/overhanging front gable. One barn featured knee braces. Each of these buildings was of “post-and-beam” (timber frame) construction and featured clapboard siding and standing seam metal roofs. Additionally, a wellhouse with “numerous initials and dates” was noted. The site was vacant as of 1996; no description of the physical condition of the dwelling or outbuildings was noted at that time.

Today the site remains unoccupied although there is evidence of occasional visits by Mr. Lamar Cofer (or his family), who continues to own the property; a large granite table (Fig. 3) is now

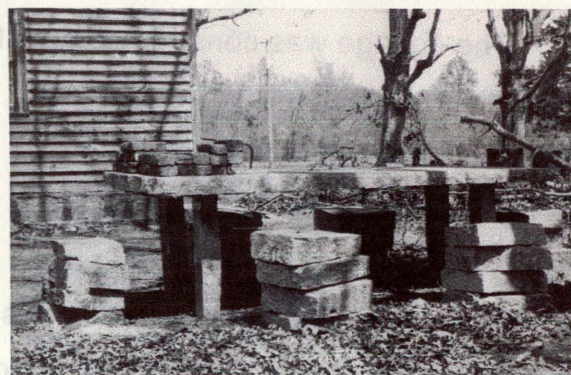


Fig. 3 – Large granite “picnic” table.

present on the south side of the house and there is what appears to be the grave of a family pet at the southwest corner of the lot. Incidentally, the size of the lot seems to have been recently diminished; a relatively new barbed wire fence, strung on metal stakes, has been erected across the west and south sides of the property, enclosing most of the buildings but cutting off two of the barns associated with the homeplace.

Overall, the farm is in a state of disrepair. Although the house retains most of its original features (such as the pressed metal roof) and the original portion appears stable, there are some problems. The northeast corner of the porch is settling, for instance; large cracks are evident in the concrete floor and in the granite foundation itself (see top photo). The roof, although remarkably intact, shows signs of neglect in the form of missing and damaged sections. Squirrels have worked their way into the attic through the boxed eaves – several large holes are present and the occupants come out and chatter at visitors with indignation. The addition on the rear of the house is in worse shape; several windows are missing large sections of glass, allowing weather into the house. However, the house appears to be salvageable – aside from these and other typical consequences of neglect (minor rot, possible termite damage, collapsed rear porch, etc.), the dwelling itself appears structurally sound. An examination of the interior of the house was not possible.

The outbuildings have suffered somewhat more than the house. The small storage shed to the north (Fig. 4) is settling and skewed off its foundation. The weatherboards are exhausted and large holes are visible along the walls. Of the three barns, one is now



Fig. 4 – Small storage shed, showing signs of neglect.

completely missing all of its clapboard siding (Fig. 5) as well as some of its roof material on its eastern shed. The other two (Figs. 6 and 7) are in somewhat better shape, although they, too, are apparently no longer in use. Again, there is evidence of the attendant problems of long-term neglect: missing weatherboards, sagging doorframes, and the like.



Fig. 5 – Barn at southwest corner of property; all siding has been removed.

There is some discrepancy between the 1996 survey and current physical conditions as to the location and condition of some of the remaining outbuildings. For instance, the smokehouse is in a different location (somewhat to the west of the point indicated on the site plan, coincident with the site of a structure labeled “unknown”) from that marked in the 1996 site map, and has also completely collapsed. It is unclear whether it collapsed where it stood or whether it was moved there after it fell. Either way, it has become a pile of rubble and is likely irretrievably lost. Likewise, the wellhouse, once apparently a roof structure over the well pit, has either collapsed or been partially disassembled on its site



Figs. 6 and 7 – Two barns, almost identical, at the western edge of the property.

adjacent to and south of the flower pit (these two features are reversed on the 1996 site plan)(Fig. 8). The privy and the chicken coops remain, but are similarly dilapidated.

The farm is drastically smaller than it once was, and, as mentioned above, appears to have been recently reduced yet again. The current owner, Mr. Lamar Cofer, appears either to be indifferent to the decay of the buildings or, more likely, unable to affect their repair or resurrection.



Fig. 8 – The house viewed from southwest. The collapsed smokehouse is visible at lower left; the well shed roof at the right. Note collapsed rear porch and broken window in the addition.



View of the cottage from the west, showing pressed metal roof, original windows and siding.

Farmsteads in Oglethorpe County

**1. Myers Farm.** Thomas Myer died two years ago. The farm is now owned by his daughter, Donna Disque ( Donna and Ralph Disque live in Crawford). Home 743 7288, work 546 8100. The farmhouse is occupied by Ron Disque, Donna's brother-in-law (His number is probably the one in the book 742 8268). Donna is extremely concerned about liability and thinks she will have to tear down most of the buildings. She says we can look around but be careful. She would like to hear our suggestions. She has a copy of the 1860 census.

**2. Wheelers Farm.** Joanne Poole 743 5135 lives opposite and gave me the number of Frank Turner 770 466 8389 which proved to be a wrong number. Joanne put me in touch with Jill McDuffie who is trying to find a new number for Frank Turner.

**3. Hartsfield Farm.** Owned by Dr. Kathy Hatcher. 797 3762. She will meet us on Thursday at 4 pm

**4. Obadiah Stevens Farm.** Joe Stevens died in April 2001 but his wife Kitty Stephens continues to live in the house (743 5775). Arranged to meet her on Tuesday March 12 at 2.30 but cancelled due to bad weather. She told me that her husband had previously sold two buildings to a Dr. Verana? From North Carolina who had moved them away.

**5. McCannon Farm.** Owned by Lamar Cofer 743 8903

**6. Wynne Farm.** Owned by Pat Wynne 743 8532

**7. C J Howard Farm.** Owned by Susie and Chuck Andrews. (Susie is the daughter? of Brubaker). Phone number in Comer book

6212

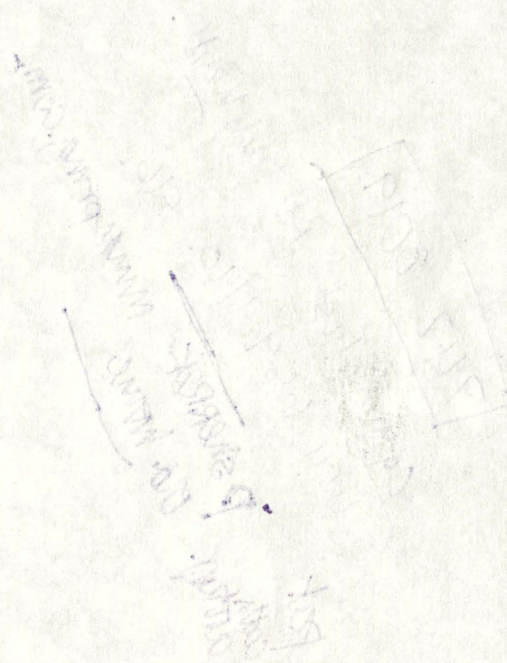
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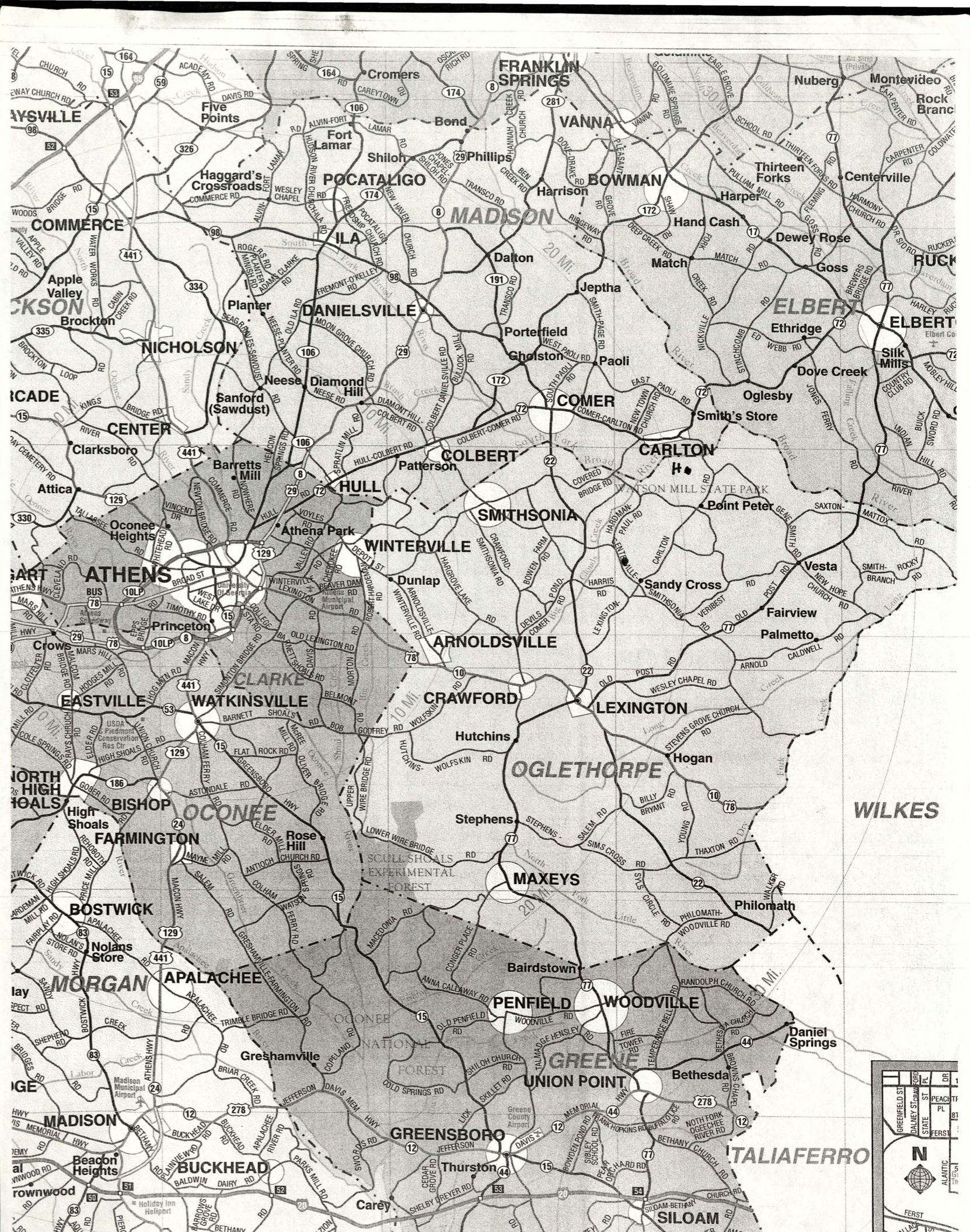
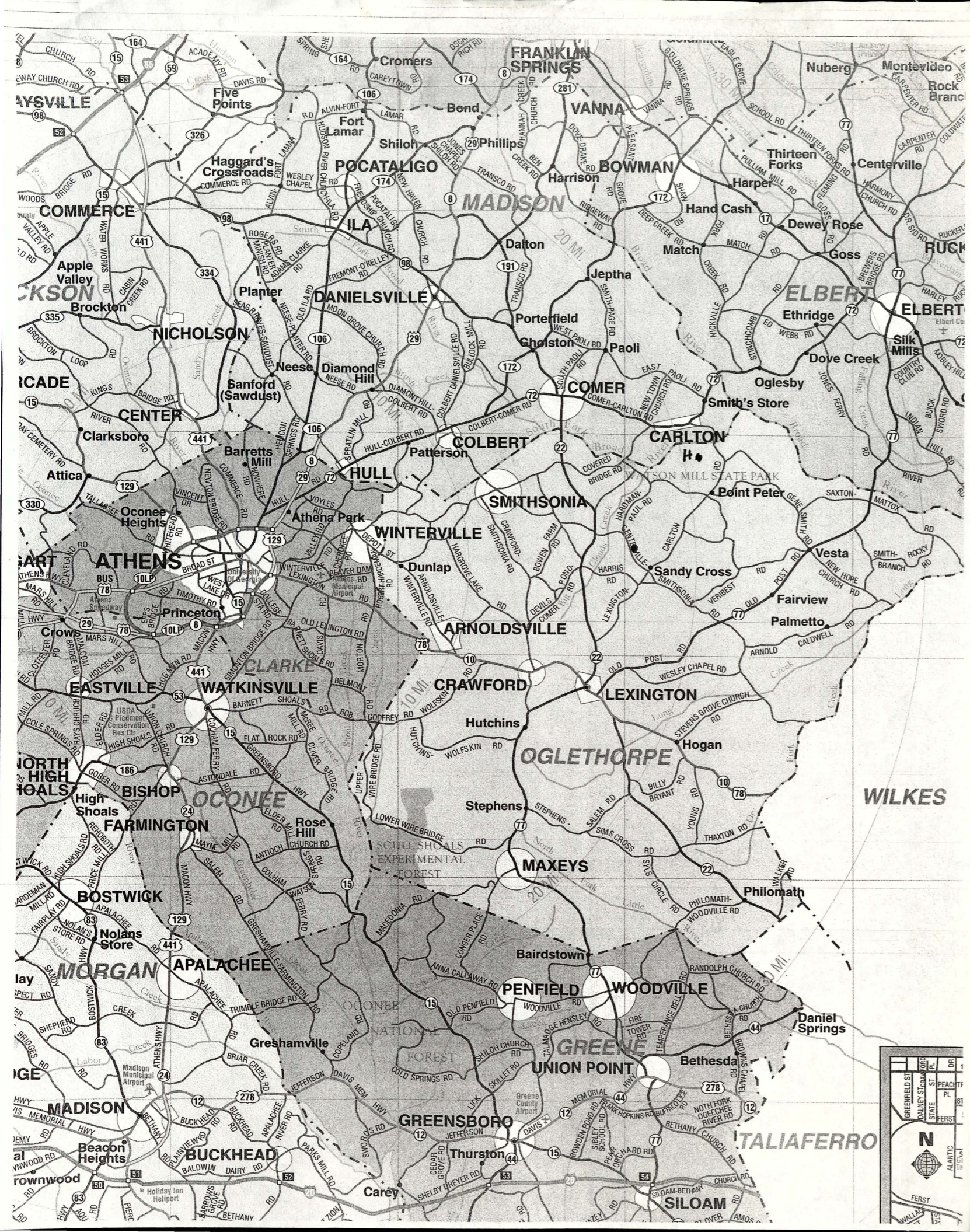
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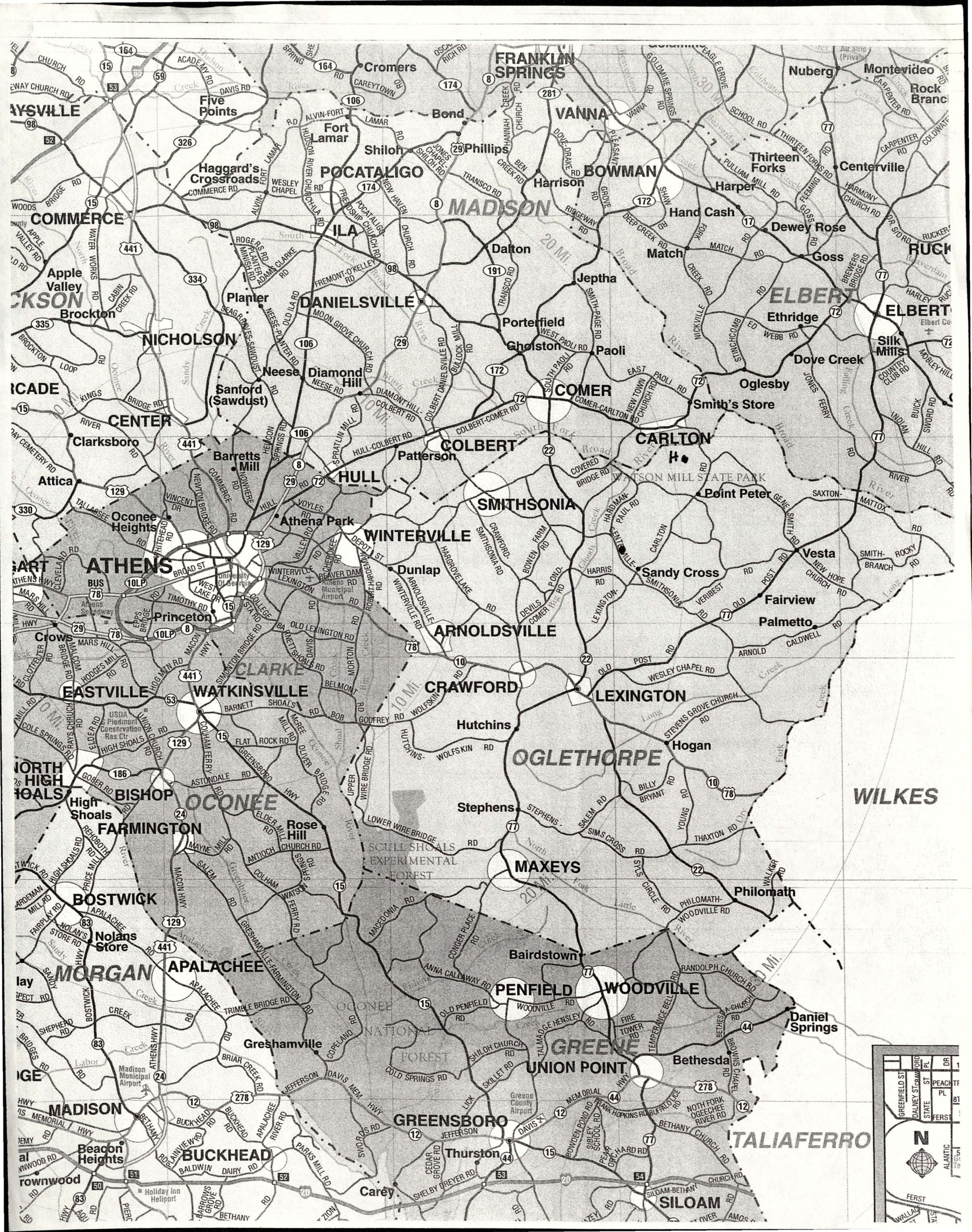
1. Howard family - Abel Howard 'd 1808
2. Berry Hensfield.
3. Turners. 1878 b. log cabin 2nd st 200 acres  
Mrs Mary Turner  
Bobby Lanier. youngest. - How by.
4. Eddie Drunkard. Forester.
5. Ruby Hatcher.

15

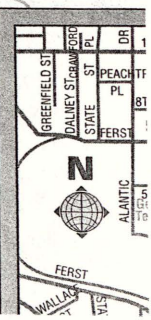


PLAT 15

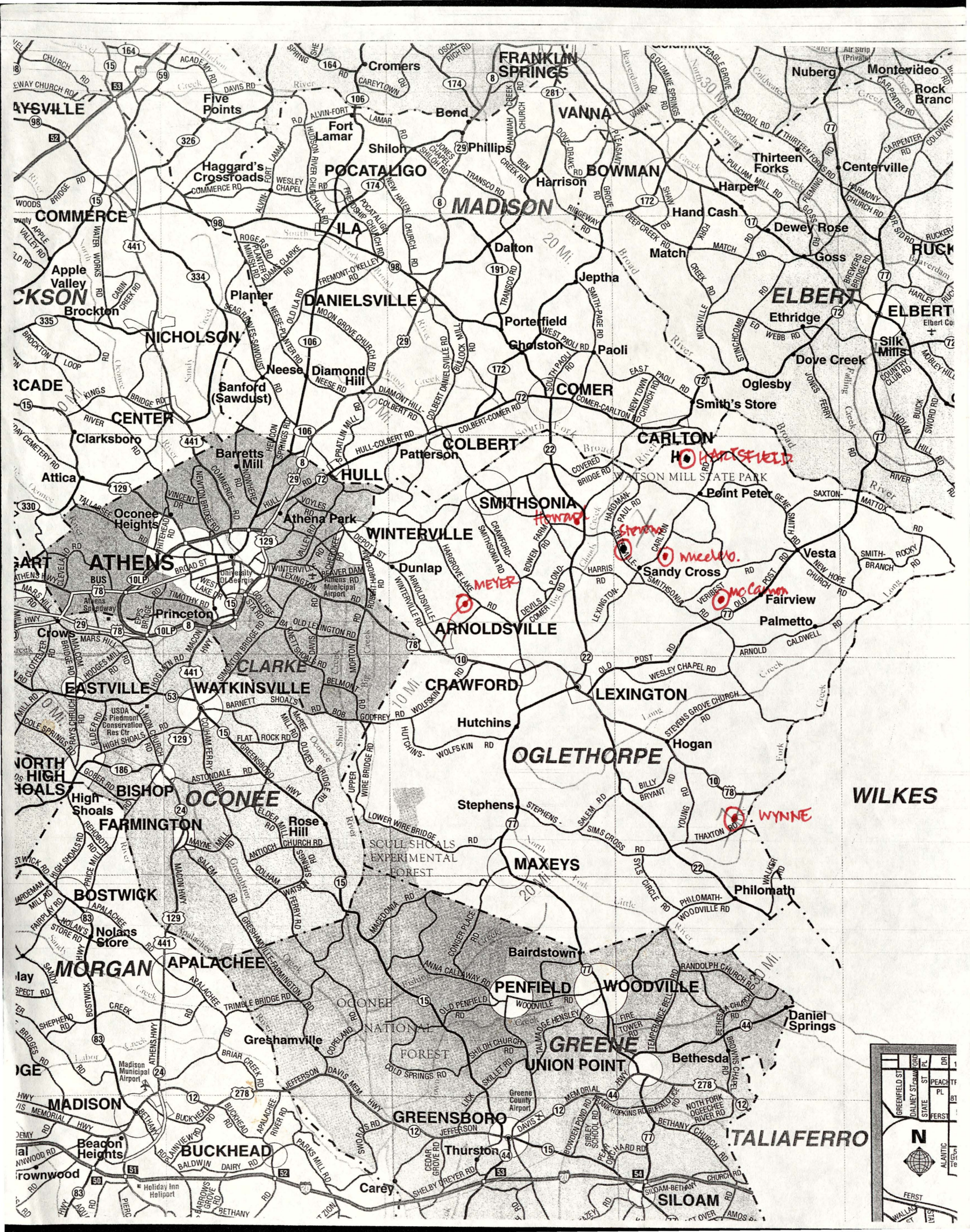




Map showing counties and cities in the Southeastern United States. Major counties include Athens, Clarke, Oconee, Wilkes, and others. Major cities include Athens, Columbus, Dalton, and others. The map also shows major roads and geographical features like the Okefenokee Swamp.







**H. WATSFIELD**

**Meyer**

**Sandy Cross**

**McCammon**

**WYNNE**



		Orad.	
Og. 0346.	CJ HOWARD FARM.	Sandy Cross.	✓ SUSIE ANDREWS
Og. 0434.	McCannon.	Vesta.	
Og. 0484 25	Hartsfield Farm.	Carlton.	✓ KATHY HATCHER
Og. 0498	Wheeler's Farm.	Sandy X	✓ TURNER (FRANK)
Og. 0558	Johnson Meyer Farm.	Crawford	✓ DONNA DISQUE
Og. 0626	Obadiah Steven Fr.	Sandy Cross	✓ KITTY STEVENS.
Og. 0717	Wynne Farm.	Lexington	

1/2a. Dan N. Bowman  
Hill. Daniels & Carlton.  
Crawford

A/2E Crawford sawy.  
B Sheds Maxey Left.  
Woodville

	1/2a. Daniels <sup>N.</sup>	Bowman		
	Hill.	Daniels S.	Carlton. ✓	Elberton W Elberton E
	Altman	Crawford	Sandy X. ✓	Vesta. ✓
	B Sheds	Maxey	Lexington ✓	Rayle
	Gresham	Pentz	Woodville	Phonath
Union Pt.				

QUESTIONS FOR OWNERS.

1. HISTORY OF PROPERTY.

- ORIGINAL GRANTEES. . . . .
- SUBSEQUENT OWNERS DATES. (1) . . . . . (2) . . . . . (3) etc.
- Size of farm. (dates).
- Crops grown. (dates).
- # slaves.
- # sharecroppers.
- Any sharecropper cabins standing? location of others?

(2) Existing buildings.

- date constructed. . . . .
- past use . . . . .

(3) Present Use & Planned Use of farm.

- Grazing acres —
- Crops. —
- Commercial plantation —
- Woods. —
- Production for 5 / 10 / 25 yrs. —

Do you hope to hand it onto children.

(4) Any plans for new buildings. ?

- for change of use of old buildg.
- for restoring old buildgs.
- for demolition " "

(5) Preservation.

What would it take to make you restore  
house . . . . .  
buildings . . . . .

Conservation easements - Do you know how they work.

National Register.

Centennial Farm Program? —

Barn Again program?

Needs to be included on a plan adopted by Land Trust County of Staff

TUESDAY

1. Copies of USGS Quads. ?
2. & Locate 7 properties on these.
- 3 If not locate on Quads. (Vesta, Crawford lex) buy missing quads.

Source for USGS Quads.

North East GA Regional Development Center. 369 5650  
305 Research Drive.

Needed Carlton We have Vesta (Reading Room)  
Sandy Cross. Cranford (RW personal)  
Lenington (RW personal).

4. Look up residents in phone book. ARRANGE to visit Thursdays after 3 pm.
5. Draft questionnaire for owners. Topics. (1) Past history of property - since when. Historical uses of buildings and land.
6. Procedure for assessing present state. (2) Present use & plans for farm.
7. Procedure for improving survey data. (3) Plans to repair / restore buildings.
8. Procedure for assessing vulnerability. (5) Attitudes to preservation.
9. Procedure for photography. Hudson forms?

THURSDAY

1. Meet at Clouds Creek at 2:30 see map. Park at House and walk down.
2. Visit selected farm. TRY out procedure (questionnaire etc).

James Paul. Mar 18.

- Bowen 743 8436  
Joe is DEAD (April) at - Mark Verman - Monza N Canon  
Kitty - Tuesday - 2:30 or earlier if poss.

(1) CJ Howard - drive by.

(2) ~~Madiah Storem Ho. Joe A Storem. 743 5775~~

(3) ~~Wheeler. (vacant) not in use. drive by. Joane Beale. 743 5135~~

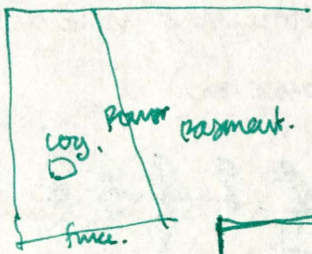
(4) ~~Johnson Meyer. Thomas Meyer 742 8268~~

(5) Wynne Pat Wynne. 743 8532

(6) ~~Hartsfield Farm. - Kathy Halder 797 3762~~ 4pm

(7) ~~McCannan. - Lamar Coffey 743 8903.~~

Frank Turner 770 466 8389  
Jul McIniffie.



HIPR 6150 Rural Preservation

Preliminary brief for survey of historic farmsteads in Oglethorpe County

At this stage I am unsure what the most useful (from the County's point of view) and the most educational and fun (from our points of view) tasks would be.

I am giving you two items:

1. A 1997 survey of historic properties in Oglethorpe County carried out by Scott Messer and his associates (Piedmont Preservation) For Historic Oglethorpe.
2. A 1986 survey of historic farmsteads in Oglethorpe County carried out by 3. Karen Hudson. *Ava Rodgers*

This evening I am meeting Tom Gresham (Historic Oglethorpe) to pick up a copy of the 1997 survey sheets and maps. Note that the 1997 survey has a more comprehensive and complete listing of historic farmsteads than does the Hudson survey including a list on page 18 of those which are probably eligible for listing on the National Register (of which only 7 are included in Hudson's survey).

Alternative tasks that we might undertake are:

1. To prepare preliminary National Register nominations for the properties listed on Page 18 of the 1997 survey. There are 20 of these -four each if you were to do them all. (I am by no means an expert in the National Register nomination process)
2. To survey the attitudes of the owners of these 20 properties to preservation, discover what the obstacles are, what needs and ideas the owners have, etc., to enable you to assess the vulnerability of the resources and to propose possible strategies for preservation. While you were doing this you would also be able to record the present status of the resources listed in the 1997 survey.
3. Tasks that you or Tom Gresham (Historic Oglethorpe) suggest.

I suggest the following immediate actions

1. Read the 1997 report.
2. Skim the Hudson 1986 survey and, if available, the Patricia Cooper 1974 survey and the Ava Roger's 1967 survey.
3. Review survey sheets from the 1997 survey paying special attention to the properties listed on page 18.
4. Discuss (with Tom Gresham if possible) and decide on tasks.
5. Contact owners for permission to visit.

I met Patricia Cooper this morning and she would like to meet with you sometime. She is probably the most knowledgeable person about historic resources in Oglethorpe.

*History of the land - crops grown slaves etc  
→ only one hour. Bill Coburn.*

*1. Task. Present status.*

*Attitudes.*

*vulnerability assessment*

*Relationship to land. History of each farm.*

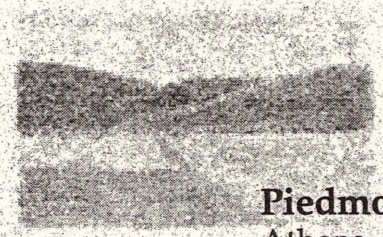
*2. Comments about each owner.*

RW Notes

Tom Crossham. SE Archaeology. 546 1850.  
742 7195

# Oglethorpe County Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared by:



**Piedmont Preservation**  
Athens, Georgia

for:  
The Lexington Historic Preservation Commission  
June 1997

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## Project Description

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Historic Oglethorpe County and the Lexington Historic Preservation Commission jointly sponsored the completion of a historic resource survey of Oglethorpe County outside the city limits of Lexington. The project was funded through a grant obtained from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and additional funds from Historic Oglethorpe, and the cities of Lexington, Crawford, Maxeys, and Arnoldsville. The goal of this survey is to provide a base of information for local governments within the county to use toward the preservation of their cultural resources. Piedmont Preservation, a preservation firm located in Athens, performed the survey beginning in the Fall of 1996.

Oglethorpe County is approximately 70 miles west of Atlanta and, at 442 square miles in area, is the largest county in northeast Georgia. The county is bounded on the north by the Broad River and on the southwest by the Oconee River. US route 78/GA route 10 bisects the county running east to west through the county seat of Lexington which is at the center. GA route 22 bisects the northern half of the county and proceeds from Lexington along a northwest-southeast diagonal to Philomath. GA route 77 bisects the southern half of the county and proceeds from Lexington along a southwest-northeast diagonal toward Elberton. A fourth main artery is the Lexington-Carolton Road which roughly parallels GA 77 north of Lexington.

The following report is a synopsis of the method used to complete the survey and an overview of the results of the survey. Potential preservation activities are also discussed for future use by the local governments and other groups interested in preserving these vital elements of Oglethorpe County's historic environment.

The consultants conducted an intensive field survey during the fall and winter of 1996. The historic resources were surveyed using the Oglethorpe County Field Survey form. The forms supplied all of the information necessary for transferal onto the data-entry program provided by the Historic Preservation Division but were customized to fit the needs of Oglethorpe County. The survey team created these multiple-choice, two-sided, single-page documents to increase

## Method

The method used for the Oglethorpe County survey is based upon the Georgia Historic Resources Survey program, an ongoing, statewide survey of buildings, sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural and cultural significance administered by the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The goal of the Georgia Historic Resource Survey is to collect, as uniformly and reliably as possible, the minimum level of information needed statewide for preservation activities. Under the Georgia system, information gained through fieldwork is entered into a data-base program furnished by the Historic Preservation Division. The Historic Preservation Division prints the information onto a Georgia Historic Resource Survey form, a single-page, two-sided, acid-free form providing a concise record of the surveyed property. Photographs and topographical maps keyed to individual buildings are included with the survey forms.

Surveys in Georgia do not routinely document all buildings fifty years or older. Resources to be documented are identified by surveyors during a field survey of the area and are evaluated for condition and architectural integrity. The assessment of condition is based upon the future viability of the resource. For instance, any house in which the roof was opened to the weather was not surveyed. In order for a building to display architectural integrity, it must continue to convey an accurate sense of the past. During this survey architectural integrity was evaluated as a combination of the following factors: 1) impact of additions or alterations on overall form; and 2) changes to siding, doors, windows, chimneys, and foundations. If the combination of changes was considered to compromise the integrity of the resource, it was not surveyed. Historic changes, such as adding clapboard siding to a log cabin in the 1840s or a gable ell to a central hall cottage in the 1910s, were considered as contributing to rather than detracting from integrity. Evaluations were also influenced by the relative historic significance of a resource. For example an 1810 I-house with changes to siding, windows, doors, and chimneys may have been surveyed whereas a 1940 bungalow with the same changes may not have been surveyed. Every attempt was made to note resources failing the condition or integrity tests on the final survey maps. Where possible the house form of these non-surveyed resources were noted as well. Potential archeological sites including chimney stacks, deemed outside of the scope of the present survey, were also noted on the final survey maps.

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the efficiency of field work. Commercial structures, mills, and gas stations were surveyed on Georgia Historic Resource field forms. One black and white photograph was taken of each building for later attachment to the final survey forms. Additional photos were taken of significant outbuildings.

The information on the field forms was entered into the Georgia Historic Resource Survey data-base program, for use in the statewide effort to document Georgia's historic resources. The program produced Georgia Historic Resource Survey forms for each property surveyed. Each property was designated with a county code followed by a resource number (OG-0111). Contact prints and location maps were later attached to the individual forms. Site plans were included for those properties containing a significant number of outbuildings or other resources.

The location of resources are recorded by four different methods. As mentioned each Georgia Historic Resource Survey form has location map locating the resource. Each form also has written address or location. Due to the rural nature of this survey, these entries are generally a verbal description of the location of the resource; e.g. North side of US 78 between CO 258 and Billy Bryant Rd.(CO 147). All road names and numbers for the location maps and written locations are based on the 1991 Oglethorpe County Highway map. Resources are given third location indicator on the Georgia Historic Resource Survey form - a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) number. Using a UTM number a resource can be located on a US Geological Survey (USGS) map or in the field using a Global Position Sensing unit. Finally, all resources are plotted on the appropriate USGS map with the exception of resources located in Crawford, Maxeys, and Arnoldsville. Due to the density of resources in these areas they are plotted on maps in the appendix of this document.

The original survey forms with contact prints and USGS maps were forwarded to the Historic Preservation Division for storage. Copies of the individual forms and maps were submitted to Historic Oglethorpe County. The following survey report was created to assist in the analysis of the information gained during the survey and provide recommendations for the future preservation activities.

## Developmental History

The history of Oglethorpe County has been the focus of several studies and touched upon in many more. The goal of a developmental history is not necessarily to recount the history of events as found in other sources, but rather to highlight the activities which could be expected to mold the built environment. Therefore a developmental history focuses less on names and specific dates but upon broad phenomena such as changes in demographics and economy.

The earliest section of Georgia's Piedmont opened to whites was an area ceded to the Colony of Georgia in 1773 by the Cherokees in order to discharge their indebtedness to Indian traders licensed by the Governor. Settlement was immediately encouraged by Governor White but significant migration was interrupted by the Revolutionary War. Following the war, the Constitutional Convention of 1777 named the cession of Wilkes County. Additional land to the west of Wilkes County was opened by the Indian treaties of 1783. Around this time migration to the area increased rapidly. These new inhabitants, predominantly North Carolinians and Virginians, settled along the Broad River and Long Creek, as well as near Cherokee Corner and Lexington.

Having migrated from North Carolina and Virginia, many of the original inhabitants were tobacco growers. This was in fact probably the most important factor encouraging migration to the area. The tobacco producing lands of the older southern states were depleted from the exploitive farming practices used at the time. These planters were in search of rich, virgin soil and they found it in the Piedmont of Georgia.

In response to the increase in population, Wilkes County was divided resulting in the creation of Oglethorpe County in 1793. Gradually, settlement expanded outward from the waterways. Because the county was organized before 1802, Oglethorpe is what is known as a "head-right" county. No surveys were made of these counties for the purpose of dividing them. Surveys were made by the county surveyor in response to an application for a head-right grant which could not exceed one thousand acres. After 1803, the land lottery was established to distribute public lands. Unlike these counties, which were surveyed into 202 1/2 acre plots, the original section of Oglethorpe County was a patchwork of landholdings of various sizes.

Through the 1780s and 1790s tobacco continued to be the principle crop. Tobacco growing was a complex process, which did not lend itself easily to the slave system. The introduction of the cotton gin, patented in 1793, increased the profitability of growing cotton and crop production shifted away from tobacco. This shift caused a rapid increase in the county's slave population. Nonetheless, most slave holdings, at least initially, remained small. The first two decades of the nineteenth century were prosperous years with white population reaching its antebellum peak in 1810. Lexington, the county seat, became an economic and cultural center.

all of it?

**Table 1**  
**Population of Oglethorpe County by Race**

Year	White	Black	Total	Year	White	Black	Total
1800	6,686	3,094	9,780	1900	5,638	12,243	17,881
1810	6,857	5,440	12,297	1910	7,342	11,338	18,680
1820	6,703	7,343	14,046	1920	8,790	11,497	20,287
1830	5,659	7,941	13,600	1930	6,503	6,424	12,927
1840	4,506	6,362	10,868	1940	6,934	5,496	12,430
1850	4,382	7,877	12,259	1950	5,642	4,316	9,958
1860	4,014	7,535	11,549	1960	4,370	3,556	7,926
1870	4,641	7,141	11,782	1970	4,761	2,830	7,591
1880	5,469	9,931	15,400	1980	6,073	2,830	8,903
1890	5,686	11,264	16,950	1990	7,294	2,419	9,713

Source: *Cemeteries of Oglethorpe County*

Cotton, however, was also hard on the land depleting its productivity. Soon the newly opened lands to the west began to draw the population of Oglethorpe County away. In the twenty years between 1820 and 1840 the county lost a little over twenty percent of its white population. Many of those leaving may have been tenant farmers. Evidence points to wage labor and tenancy being more cost effective than the use of slave labor for land clearing, much of had been completed by the 1820s. Between 1810 and 1830, while emigration of the white population was occurring, the slave population continued to rise. At the same time the number of owners decreased pointing to the growth of a small planter class. It was during this time that the town of Philomath, the home of several families of prosperous planters, was established.

Though the county saw relatively little direct action, the economic impact of the Civil War was great. Nonetheless the county was able to rebound fairly rapidly. Cotton producers turned to the practices of tenant farming and sharecropping to replace the change in labor emancipation had brought. In their study of farm tenancy in ante- and postbellum Georgia, Frederick Bode and Donald Ginter found that "the sharpest rise in tenancy rates in the state occurred on the older lands of the western Piedmont, where increases ran as high as 400 percent." It is also important

Year	White	Black	Total
1900	5,439	12,283	17,722
1910	7,342	11,338	18,680
1920	8,700	11,487	20,187
1930	6,503	6,424	12,927
1940	6,934	5,496	12,430
1950	5,641	4,316	9,957
1960	4,370	3,556	7,926
1970	4,761	2,830	7,591
1980	6,073	2,880	8,953
1990	7,254	2,419	9,673

Soon after the Civil War, the land on the land depleting its productivity. The newly opened land in the west began to draw the population of Oglethorpe County away. The land between 1820 and 1840 the county lost a little over 50 percent of its white population. Many of those leaving may have been tenant farmers. Evidence of this is wage labor and tenancy being more cost effective than the use of slave labor. Much of the land clearing, much of it had been completed by the time between 1810 and 1830. While emigration of the white population was occurring, the slave population continued to rise. At the same time the number of white families pointing to the growth of a small planter class. It was during this time that the town of Phenix, the home of several families of prosperous farmers was established.

Table 2  
Slave Ownership in Oglethorpe County

Year	Number of Slaves Owned						Average Holding	Total Owners	Total Slaves	
	1-3	4-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	99+				
1795	215	114	60	10	0	0	5.01	395	1,980	
1800	275	163	69	17	0	0	5.32	521	2,788	
1805	295	234	79	22	1	0	5.7	631	3,598	
1810	Number	316	262	139	37	3	0	7.07	757	5,255
1815	of	286	230	138	50	5	0	7.73	709	5,457
1820	Owners	280	258	130	82	8	0	8.5	758	6,444
1830		233	233	151	98	10	1	10.15	726	7,369
1835		219	203	142	89	12	0	10.2	658	6,689
1850		183	153	131	103	17	0	12.1	587	7,111
1860		165	151	112	96	16	1	12.2	541	6,589

Source: C.L. Mohr, "Slavery in Oglethorpe County, Georgia"

George White's *Statistics of the State of Georgia* of 1849 mentions only the towns of Lexington, Philomath, and Bairdstown. This was soon to change. After South Carolina had completed a railroad to Charleston, people on the Georgia side of the Savannah River quickly realized the advantage rail transportation provided. Though not the first railroad chartered in Georgia, the Athens-Augusta Railroad – later the Georgia Railroad – was the first to be built. The line was completed in 1841. It crossed into Oglethorpe County from Greene County at Bairdstown, proceeded north to a point about three miles west of Lexington, and turned west and northwest to Athens. This railroad greatly benefitted Oglethorpe County providing, among other things, transport to the coast for the cotton crop. It was the beginning of Georgia's extensive development of railroads. The communities of Maxeys, Stevens, Hutchins, Crawford, Arnoldsville, and Dunlap all sprang up around the railroad.

Though the county saw relatively little direct action, the economic impact of the Civil War was great. Nonetheless the county was able to rebound fairly rapidly. Cotton producers turned to the practices of tenant farming and sharecropping to replace the change in labor emancipation had brought. In their study of farm tenancy in ante- and postbellum Georgia, Frederick Bode and Donald Ginter found that "the sharpest rise in tenancy rates in the state occurred on the older lands of the eastern Piedmont, where increases ran as high as 400 percent." It is also important

Ownership in Oglethorpe County

Total Owners	Average Holdings	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
1,700	2.01	0	0	0	10	17	27	16
2,728	2.32	0	0	0	17	22	29	16
3,298	2.7	0	1	3	22	37	31	16
4,222	3.07	0	0	3	37	37	24	16
4,427	3.73	0	0	5	50	37	24	16
4,444	4.2	0	0	8	82	24	24	16
7,249	10.15	1	1	10	98	16	24	16
6,429	10.2	0	0	12	89	16	24	16
7,111	12.1	0	0	17	103	16	24	16
6,289	12.2	1	1	16	96	16	24	16

that the tenancy rates for this area were produced by extraordinarily high increases in absolute numbers of tenants and by moderate increases in proprietors. Records suggest that land which had been fallow during the late antebellum period was being brought back into production. Bode and Ginter state, "This old and aristocratic cluster of counties experienced a more dramatic structural change in its landholding following the war than did any other subregion in the state."

Cotton continued to be King in the county through the turn of the century. It was a progressive era and saw the growth of new communities such as Enterprise, named for the spirit of the time. In the northwest corner of the county, James Monroe Smith, a proponent of using the land to its full capacity while at the same time protecting its fruitfulness through scientific farming methods, built an agricultural empire. The center of his holdings became the town of Smithonia, a fully incorporated town but completely within his control. Smith's large farm, many enterprises, and two small railroads embodied the economic boom Oglethorpe County experienced in the early part of the twentieth century. This boom was not to last.

The boll weevil arrived in the 1920s and devastated cotton production in the region. According to a report by the Works Progress Administration's Division of Social Research, the west to east movement of the infestation created a situation where the last areas affected - Georgia and South Carolina - experienced the greatest economic disruption. As the boll weevil moved east, planters in the unaffected areas increased production to the danger point to take advantage of raising cotton prices. It was in this over-extended circumstance that most eastern planters experienced short crops due to boll weevil infestation. The crisis was intensified by the fact that cotton prices had dropped due to the recovery of the lands in the west and the opening of new cotton fields in the far west. During the decade of the 20's Oglethorpe County lost more than a third of its population with seventy percent of that loss from the black community.

The Great Depression continued the population decrease which persisted until about twenty years ago. During that time the cotton fields for the most part, became pine farms though an appreciable amount of land has become pasture. The recent upswing in the population can be largely attributed to development on the western side of the county associated with the growth of Athens-Clarke County.

## Survey Results

### Previous Surveys

As indicated by Table 1, population in the county decreased during the years between 1920 to 1980. Consequently the housing stock and other structures are by and large over fifty years of age. Notable areas of exception are along U.S. 78 especially between Crawford and Lexington and the area surrounding Winterville. This development is attributable to the growth of Athens-Clarke County. Pine farming is concentrated in large sections of the county south of U.S. 78 and the northeast corner of the county between GA 77 and U.S. 78 creating areas generally devoid of historic resources.

Patricia Cooper performed a county-wide historic resource survey of Oglethorpe County in 1974. This survey assigned 229 resource numbers – more accurately photo numbers as a few sites received more than one number when a detail or outbuilding photo was taken. Thirty of these were within the city limits of Lexington and outside the purview of the present survey. Six were non-architectural types of resources and not considered during the present survey. Two had been surveyed recently as part of a survey of state owned properties. Twenty-six were either not found or had no access to their location. Another seventeen were not found but their location identified with enough certainty that they are assumed lost. Twelve are known losses. One hundred and twenty were identified and resurveyed. Finally, fourteen were identified but not resurveyed because of condition or lack of integrity. A complete listing of these resources' current status is located in the appendix.

There are two other publications which contain partial surveys of historic resources in Oglethorpe County. Ava Rodgers book *The Housing of Oglethorpe County, Georgia: 1790-1860*, written in 1967, documents 79 buildings constructed prior to the Civil War. Twenty-one are located in Lexington; twenty-one were not found, had no access, or assumed to be losses; and eight were known losses, in poor condition, or lacking integrity. Twenty-nine were identified and surveyed. Karen Hudson's book *Oglethorpe County Georgia: A Survey of Historic Farmsteads*, written in 1986, documents twenty-six houses and their outbuildings. One farmstead was not found; one was within the Lexington limits; and the remaining twenty-four were identified and surveyed. A complete listing of these resources' current status is located in the appendix.

The present survey identified 780 surveyable resources. Of this number 187 are located in a "town" setting – either Crawford, Maxeys, Stevens, Philomath, Arnoldsville or Lexington. Seventy-two were identified as being located in a crossroads community – Sandy Cross, Enterprise, Fairview, or Point Peter. The remaining number were noted as being in a rural environment.

Periods of Construction and House Forms

Oglethorpe County's development prior to 1950 divides roughly into four periods: the frontier and early development period, 1790-1819; the antebellum cotton period, 1820-1859; the postbellum cotton period, 1860-1919; and the depression/post depression period, 1920-1949. When construction dates for the survey are examined in this manner the results are as follows:

Period of Construction	#†
1790-1819	15
1820 - 1859	112
1860 - 1919	483
1920 - 1949	178

†some resources have more than one date

Many of the earliest buildings were considered by their owners to be temporary structures and most have not survived. We should also be mindful that some have been expanded and updated and may have been assigned a later construction date. Of the fifteen identified from this period, two have been updated in such a manner. A notable exception is the Brooks Mill Home place which is in its original condition. Several houses from this period are early plantations; a few of which replaced earlier houses. These have had much more success at surviving in their original form.

Fourteen percent of the surveyed resources have construction dates which fall within the antebellum cotton period. This may seem unusual considering that this was a period of declining population for the area. However, one quarter of the houses identified as having been built during this period are I-houses, of which noted cultural geographer Fred Kniffen states, "Early in its movement southward the I-house became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturists and remained so associated throughout the Upland Sound and its peripheral extensions." Indeed the surveyors found that when a house together with a cemetery were indicated on the USGS map, a practice associated with the more established and wealthier families, that house more often than not was an I-house. Therefore, the appearance of this type of house at a time when a planter class was forming is not unusual.

Also appearing in significant numbers during this period are central hall cottages. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* this house type was popular for farmsteads of average size and had two main periods of construction: 1840-1860 and 1870-1890. It is very possible that the thirty-five central hall cottages estimated constructed between 1820 and 1859 were built by small farmers with less than twenty slaves – especially those with fieldstone foundations or chimneys. There is also the possibility that a portion of

these are actually of the second building period, a time of population growth, and were misdated due to the constancy of building technology and form in vernacular construction as well as the difficulty of dating a resource from the public right-of-way.

House Type	#surveyed	#in poor condition	#lacking integrity
Bungalow (all subtypes)	111	3	10
Georgian cottage	102	4	3
Central hall cottage	86	7	8
Gable-ell cottage	85	10	6
Saddlebag (both subtypes)	72	15	4
New South cottage	43	0	1
I-house (all subtypes)	40	6	2
Hall-parlor	33	2	4
Queen Anne cottage	25	0	0
Georgian house	19	0	0
Pyramidal cottage	12	0	1
Saltbox	12	0	0

The following types were represented by less than 10 resources: single pen, double pen, dogtrot, shotgun, double shotgun, extended hall-parlor, plantation plain, gable-ell house, and Queen Anne house.

It was during the postbellum cotton period that most of the surveyed resources were constructed – more than sixty percent. This is not surprising considering the growth in the cotton economy and population during this period. We find large numbers of Georgian cottages, central hall cottages, and gable ell cottages appear all of which *Georgia's Living Places* notes as having concentrated periods of construction during this era. One surprising finding is the high incidence of rural saddlebag cottages dated to this period. *Georgia's Living Places* places the bulk of saddlebag construction during this period on the fringes of towns or in mill villages. However, as noted earlier, Oglethorpe County had a sharp increase in tenant farming and sharecropping – far higher than the state as a whole. The high number of saddlebags is probably a consequence of this fact.

...the actuality of the building period, a time of population growth, and was misdated due to the accuracy of building technology and form in vernacular construction as well as the difficulty of dating a resource from the public right-of-

10	3	111	Plantation (all subtypes)
3	4	102	Georgian cottage
8	7	86	Central hall cottage
6	10	85	Cable-kill cottage
4	15	72	Saddlebag (both subtypes)
1	0	43	New South cottage
2	6	40	House (all subtypes)
4	2	33	Ball parlor
0	0	25	Queen Anne cottage
0	0	19	Georgian house
1	0	12	Plantation cottage
0	0	12	Other

...the high incidence of construction during this era. One surprising finding is the high incidence of saddlebag cottages dated to this period. Georgia's Living Places the

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Nearly a quarter of the surveyed properties fall within the last historic period of development, 1920-1949. Though this was generally a period of population decrease in the county, there was a slight increase in white population between 1930 and 1940 which would account for some of these resources. More importantly, being the buildings most recently constructed, these resources were more likely to be extant.

Architectural Styles

Colonial Styles 1600-1820	
Federal	2
Romantic Styles 1820-1880	
Greek Revival	39
Gothic Revival	6
Italianate	7
Victorian Styles 1860-1910	
Queen Anne	23
Folk Victorian	28
Eclectic Styles 1880-1940	
Colonial Revival	9
Neoclassical	6
Beaux Arts	1
Prairie	1
Craftsman	38
International	1

Generally, the resources in Oglethorpe County are devoid of stylistic elements. Of the 780 resources surveyed, 623 were found to have no academic style at all. The architectural style of highest incidence among the oldest resources was the Greek Revival style. A style of extreme popularity both nationally and in the South, the Greek Revival period coincides with the beginning of a small planter class in Oglethorpe County. The county contains several plantations in this style, as well as, outstanding examples in Philomath. Queen Anne and Folk Victorian elements are

and properties fall within the last historic period... this was generally a period of population... increase in white population between 1850... More importantly... these resources were more likely to be

Style	Count
Colonial Revival	2
Queen Anne	39
Folk Victorian	5
Craftsman	23
Other	28
Unk. Rev.	9
Unk. Style	6
Other	1
Other	1
Other	38
Other	1

Oglethorpe County are devoid of stylistic elements... found to have no academic style at all. The... among the oldest resources was the Greek... popularity both nationally and in the South... of a small planter class... several plantations in this style, as well as... Queen Anne and Folk Victorian elements are

also represented in relatively high numbers. Again the period of popularity for these styles corresponds with a period of economic prosperity in Oglethorpe County. Architectural elements were also more easily obtained during the Victorian period due to growing mass production and an expanded rail network. Finally, there are a great number of resources with elements of the Craftsman style. Most of these are bungalows built when houses with modest details were becoming available to working class families of modest incomes.

Construction characteristics

Historic residential buildings – homes – in Oglethorpe County are nearly all of wood construction with a few exceptions of brick and stone bearing construction. Several of the oldest examples are constructed of logs using half-dovetail joinery. Many older buildings make use of mortis-and-tenon framing, especially two story buildings. The remainder are of balloon frame construction. Cladding is overwhelmingly clapboard or weatherboard. Also represented are the following cladding types in order of occurrence: novelty board, brick veneer, asphalt, asbestos, and board-and-batten. Houses in the county are most often set on pier foundations of dry laid fieldstone in early examples and mortared brick in latter structures. In the northwest portion, of the county where granite is abundant, cut stone pier foundations are common. Chimneys follow the same pattern: fieldstone and fieldstone in combination with brick for the oldest structures, brick for later houses, and cut stone in the northeast section.

Outbuildings display a similar evolution to that of residential structures. The earliest structures, few of which remain, were constructed of log using half-dovetail joinery. Later mortise-and-tenon and balloon framing became the predominant construction types. The use of mortise-and-tenon persisted in the construction of larger buildings. Several examples of saddle-notch log structures dating to the turn of the century were found during this survey. These structures were built when hollow land was being cleared of second growth pine for cotton production. The use of saddle-notch joinery is explained by the smaller circumference of the logs and possibly the loss of craftsmanship in log construction. One owner related that the only log structure out of twenty-five on the property, a corncrib of saddle-notch construction, was built during the first World War when nails were unavailable.

The historic commercial buildings of the county are found either in small business blocks along or near the railroad or at the center of crossroads communities. Those near the railroad are generally brick bearing and often two stories in height. The ground floors originally had typical storefronts with display windows, transoms, and kickboards though many have been altered. This is especially true of those in Crawford. The upper floors contain double-hung sash windows and were originally living, office, or meeting space. Crossroads commercial buildings are usually front gable, frame structures and may or may not have display windows.

condition and integrity

Buildings in the county are in varying conditions of repair, however certain patterns are discernable. Residential buildings located in towns (Crawford, Maxeys, Philomath, Stevens, and Arnoldsville) are generally in good to excellent condition with few examples of derelict structures. The same can be said of houses located along the arterial roads (US 78, GA 77, GA 22, and CO 315). Houses at a distance from the main roads range in condition from excellent to poor. Larger houses have tended to remain in good condition as have houses whose ownership has remained in the original family. Smaller houses, especially saddlebags, are in the worst condition. Abandoned when cotton production ceased, these houses are too small, poorly constructed, and too secluded to attract new occupants. Finally, the few remaining buildings within the boundaries of pine farms are also in poor condition.

Outbuildings which have maintained their original use or have been adapted to a new use survive in fair to good condition. When no longer in use, size and proximity to the house appear to be factors in an outbuilding's condition and survival. Many properties have barns at a distance from the house in a state of collapse while smaller structures located nearer to the house, such as smokehouses or sheds, are maintained in fair to good condition. Again, farms which have remained in family ownership often have outbuildings in good condition.

Commercial buildings were often found to be vacant with the exception of those in Crawford. Nonetheless, many remain in fair condition. Brick bearing structures are in fair to good condition save one example in Stevens. Crossroads commercial structures are in fair to poor condition. One has been dismantled since the survey was conducted.

The integrity of resources in the county range from fair to good. At times there is an inverse relationship of condition to integrity. Many houses that have been maintained have lost historical integrity because of inappropriate replacement materials. On the other hand, abandoned houses were apt to have had no changes but in poor condition. Likewise, many commercial buildings in Crawford have undergone unsympathetic alterations whereas those in the smaller towns, by nature of their vacancy, have gone unchanged. Houses with stylistic elements located within towns are often valued for their historic features and therefore retain excellent integrity.

## Recommendations

As stated in the project description, the goal of this survey is to provide a base of information for local governments within the county to use toward the preservation of their cultural resources. The following section contains recommendations for future preservation activities which are readily apparent from the survey data. These recommendations are not intended to comprise a full list of preservation possibilities in Oglethorpe County. Local governments, groups, and individuals are encouraged to continue to use the survey data as a source for generating preservation ideas as our understanding of the past and needs of the present evolve.

### National Register Recommendations

The National Register of Historic Places documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in our prehistory and history. Properties listed in the National Register receive limited Federal protection and certain benefits. These properties represent the major patterns of our shared local, State, and national experience. To guide the selection of properties included in the National Register, the National Park Service has developed the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The National Register Criteria recognize different types of values embodied in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. These values fall into the following categories:

- **Associative value (Criteria A and B):** Properties significant for their association or linkage to events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) important in the past.
- **Design or construction value (Criterion C):** Properties significant as representatives of the manmade expression of culture or technology.
- **Information value (Criterion D):** Properties significant for their ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.

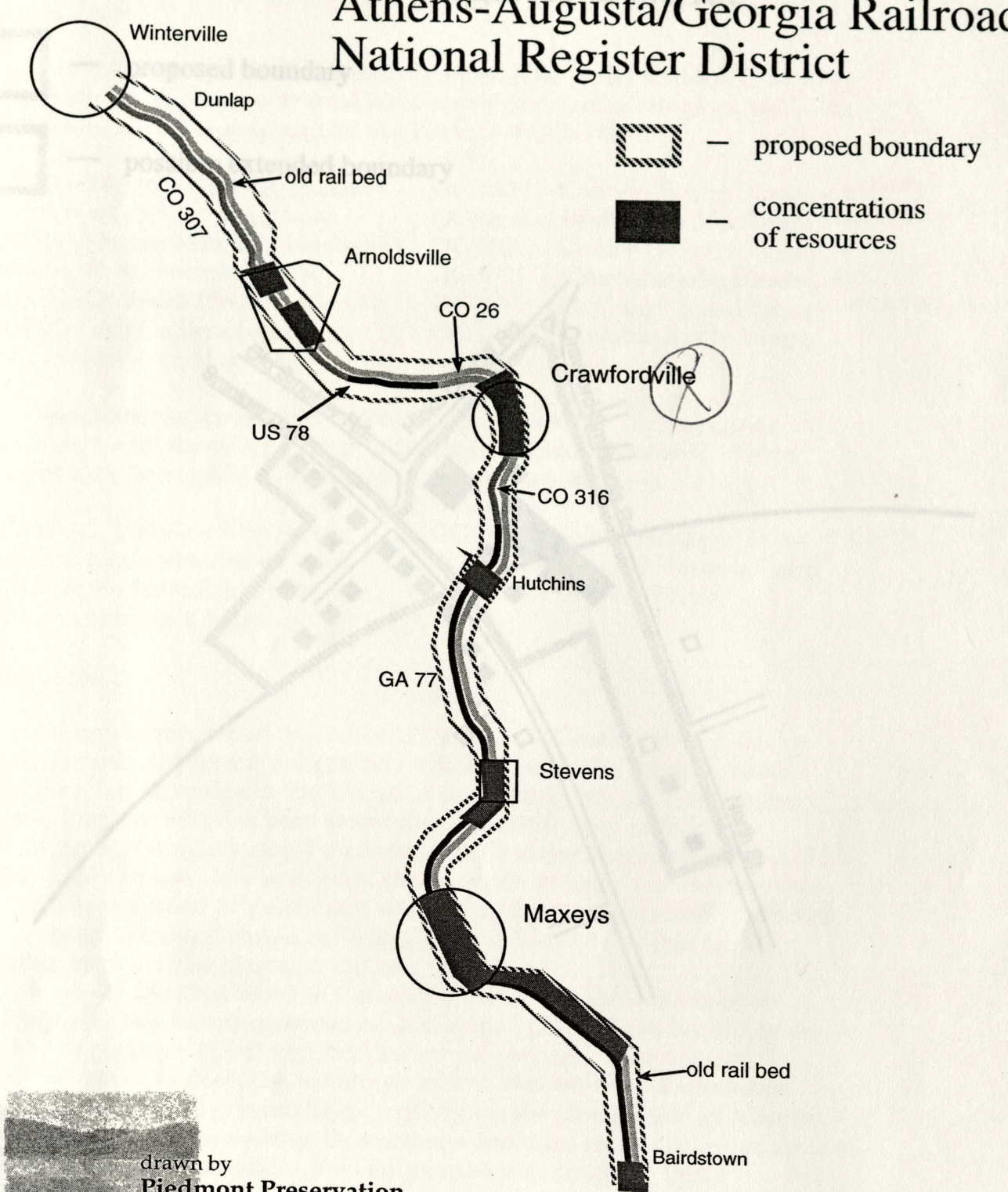
Several properties in the county are listed in National Register and Philomath and Smithonia are listed as districts. Many more are eligible. Because of the large possible number the recommendations are divided into two categories. The first category contains a few properties/districts which we feel should be immediately pursued while the second contains the bulk of properties which appear to be eligible. Nomination is encouraged for properties in the second category according to the owners' desires.

Category One:

- The Brooks Homestead (OG-0044)  
This well-preserved, hall-parlor, log cabin located on its original site is eligible under criteria C and A.
- The Old Crawford High School (OG-0197)  
This building is an important part of Crawford's history and retains many of its original characteristics including a second floor auditorium. It is eligible under Criteria A and possibly C.
- Barrow Mill  
An early water-powered mill with an intact mill building, remnants of the raceway, and remnants of the dam. It is eligible under Criteria C and A.
- Athens-Augusta/Georgia Railroad District (see figure 1)  
This would be a discontinuous district (defined as a district composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by nonsignificant areas; for example a transportation network). The district would include residential, commercial, and industrial properties located along the right-of-way of Georgia's first railroad. The district would be eligible under Criteria C and A.
- Jefferson Mill Village District (see figure 2)  
This district could be included in the above mentioned railroad district or listed as a separate entity. The village consists of a cluster of saltbox form houses located adjacent to the mill. Though a few of the houses have been moved, the village maintains a high degree of integrity. The mill building has undergone significant alterations any may prove to be ineligible. There are several larger houses on the far side of the mill tied to the mill by a sidewalk. These could have been managers residences. If further research proves this to be so, district boundaries could be drawn to include these resources as well.

by  
Mont Preservation  
or the  
Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

figure 1  
Athens-Augusta/Georgia Railroad  
National Register District

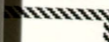
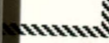


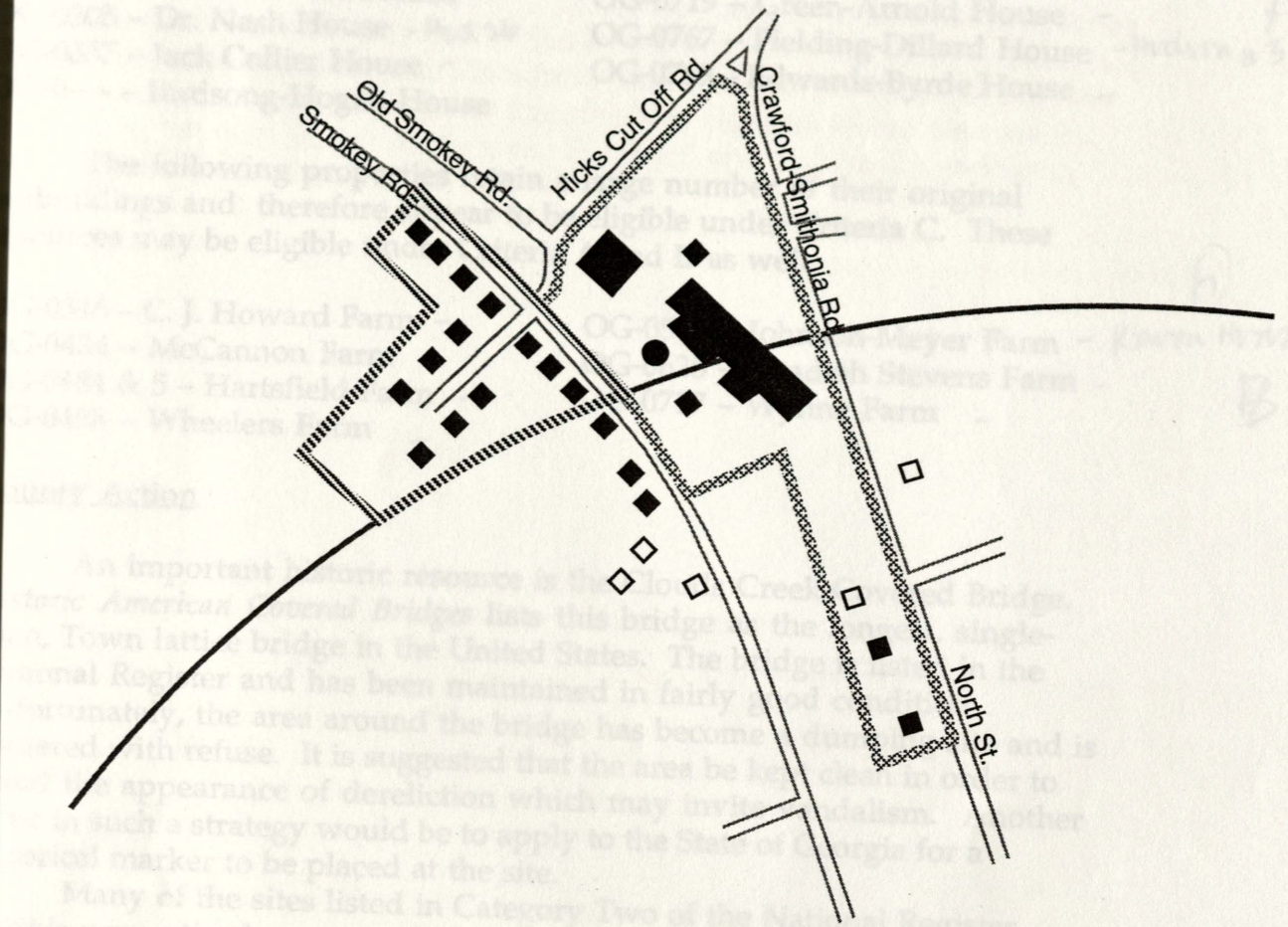
drawn by  
**Piedmont Preservation**  
for the  
**Lexington Historic Preservation Commission**

The Brook Hill...  
This well-preserved...  
site is eligible...  
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to include these resources as well.

Figure 2

# Jefferson Mill National Register District

-  — proposed boundary
-  — possible extended boundary



drawn by  
**Piedmont Preservation**  
 for the  
 Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Category Two

The following properties appear to be eligible under Criteria <sup>on</sup> C focusing on the main house though several have significant outbuildings as well. A few of these resources may also be eligible under Criteria A.

- G-0018 - Dillard- Fleming House - Hudson # 5
- G-0201 - a Queen Anne house -
- G-0236 - Davies-Hawkins House - kvd # 1
- G-0290 - P. M. Stevens House -
- G-0305 - Dr. Nash House - kvd # 2
- G-0357 - Jack Collier House -
- G-0--- - Birdsong-Hogan House
- OG-0539 - Captain Barnet House - Hudson # 7
- OG-0695 - White Oak Plantation - Hudson # 12
- OG-0707 - Collier-Howard House -
- OG-0719 - Green-Arnold House -
- OG-0767 - Fielding-Dillard House - Hudson # 3
- OG-0769 - Edwards-Byrde House -

(13)  
A  
(20)  
-5-4

The following properties retain a large number of their original outbuildings and therefore appear to be eligible under Criteria C. These resources may be eligible under Criteria A and D as well.

- G-0346 - C. J. Howard Farm -
- G-0434 - McCannon Farm -
- G-0484 & 5 - Hartsfield Farm -
- G-0498 - Wheelers Farm -
- OG-0558 - Johnson-Meyer Farm - Karen Hudson # 6
- OG-0626 - Obadiah Stevens Farm -
- OG-0717 - Wynne Farm -

(7)  
A & D

County Action

An important historic resource is the Clouds Creek Covered Bridge. *Historic American Covered Bridges* lists this bridge as the longest, single-span, Town lattice bridge in the United States. The bridge is listed in the National Register and has been maintained in fairly good condition. Unfortunately, the area around the bridge has become a dumping site and is littered with refuse. It is suggested that the area be kept clean in order to avoid the appearance of dereliction which may invite vandalism. Another tactic in such a strategy would be to apply to the State of Georgia for a historical marker to be placed at the site.

Many of the sites listed in Category Two of the National Register eligible properties have numerous outbuildings. Often these buildings are unused but continue to be a tax burden on the owners. Two owners mentioned plans to demolish buildings to ease this burden. Oglethorpe County should consider establishing criteria for the designation of historic farmsteads. Properties meeting these criteria could be granted a lower tax rate on unused historic outbuildings as an incentive to maintain them.

to be eligible under Criteria C focusing on those buildings as well as those resources may be eligible under Criteria A and B as well.

OC-0539 - Captain James House - 1840s  
 OC-0695 - White Oak Plantation - 1840s  
 OC-0707 - Collier House - 1840s  
 OC-0719 - Green-Arnold House - 1840s  
 OC-0727 - Fisher-Dillard House - 1840s  
 OC-0729 - Edwards-Byrds House - 1840s

OC-0728 - Johnson-Meyer Farm - 1840s  
 OC-0826 - Owsen-Stevens Farm - 1840s  
 OC-0717 - Wayne Farm - 1840s

Two of the sites listed on the National Register have numerous things. Often these buildings are owned by the owners. Two owners are to be a tax burden. Oglethorpe County to demolish or to ease this burden. Oglethorpe County could be granted a lower tax rate for the designation of historic buildings. This could be granted a lower tax rate to maintain them.

Community Action

The town of Crawford has a concentration of historic resources adjacent and parallel to the former railroad right-of-way. There is also a concentration along Park Avenue. These areas are good candidates for local historic districts. In order to locally designate historic districts, Crawford would need to pass a Historic Preservation Ordinance. Such an ordinance would create an appointed citizen review board known as a historic preservation commission to examine proposed changes to historic properties in designated districts. This review can be advisory or compulsory depending on the wishes of the citizens of Crawford. Historic districts stabilize property values and often increase them by insuring that changes to the area are in keeping with the character of the area. Figures 3 and 4 suggest possible boundaries for historic districts in Crawford.

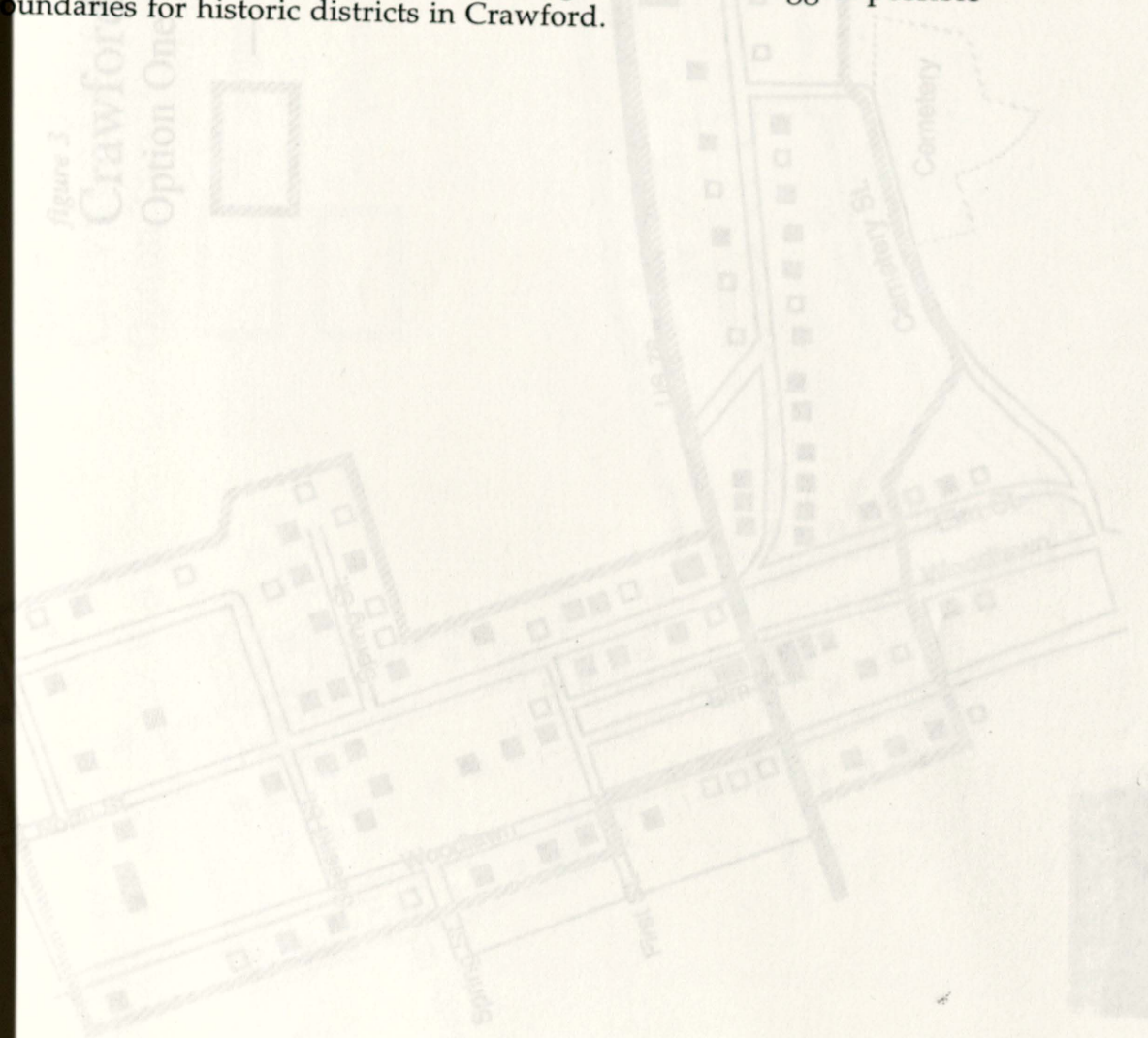


Figure 3 Crawford Historic District Option One

Appointed Preservation for the Oglethorpe County Historic Preservation Commission

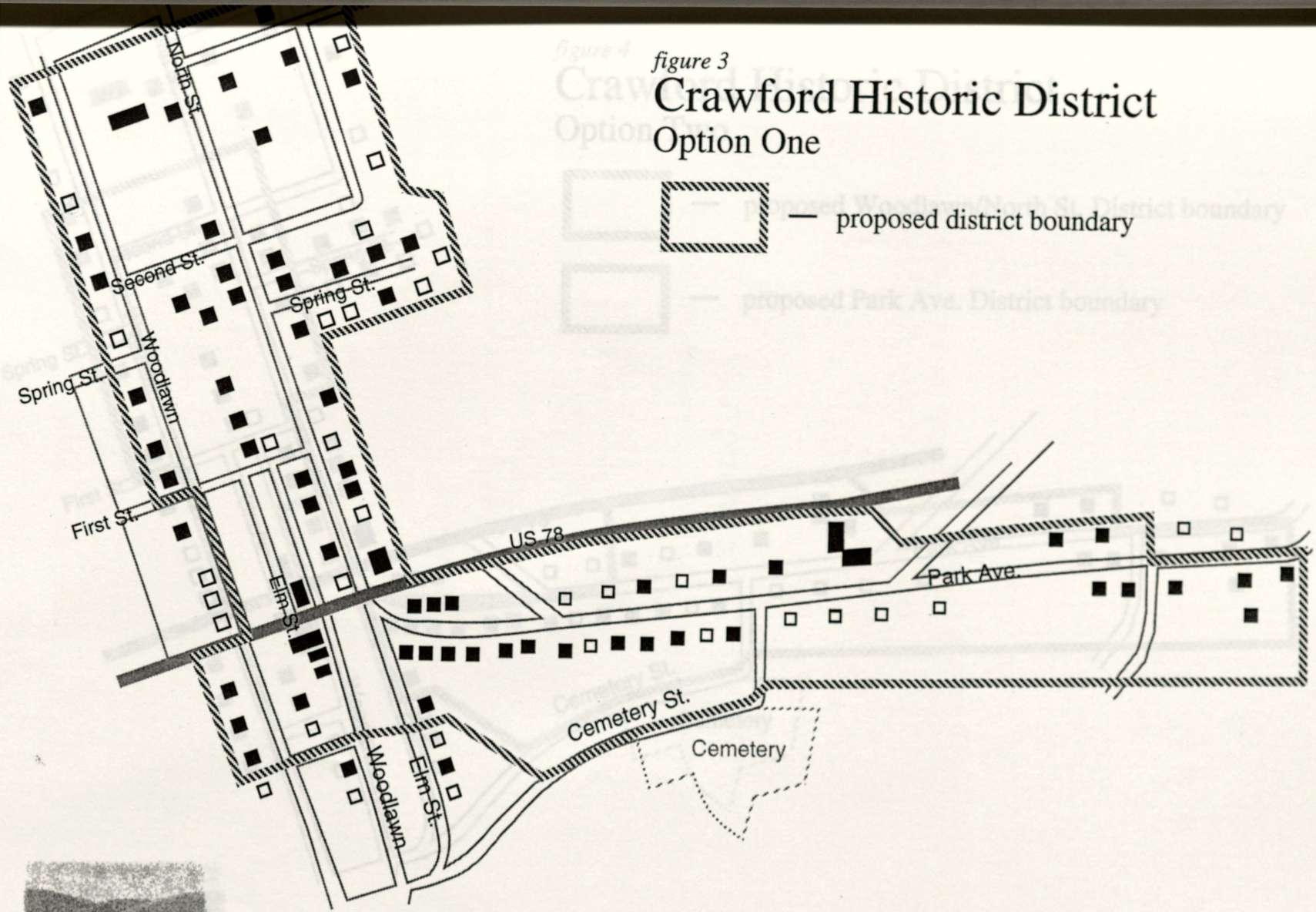


figure 3  
 Crawford Historic District  
 Option One

— proposed district boundary

— proposed Park Ave. District boundary

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**Piedmont Preservation**  
 for the  
 Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

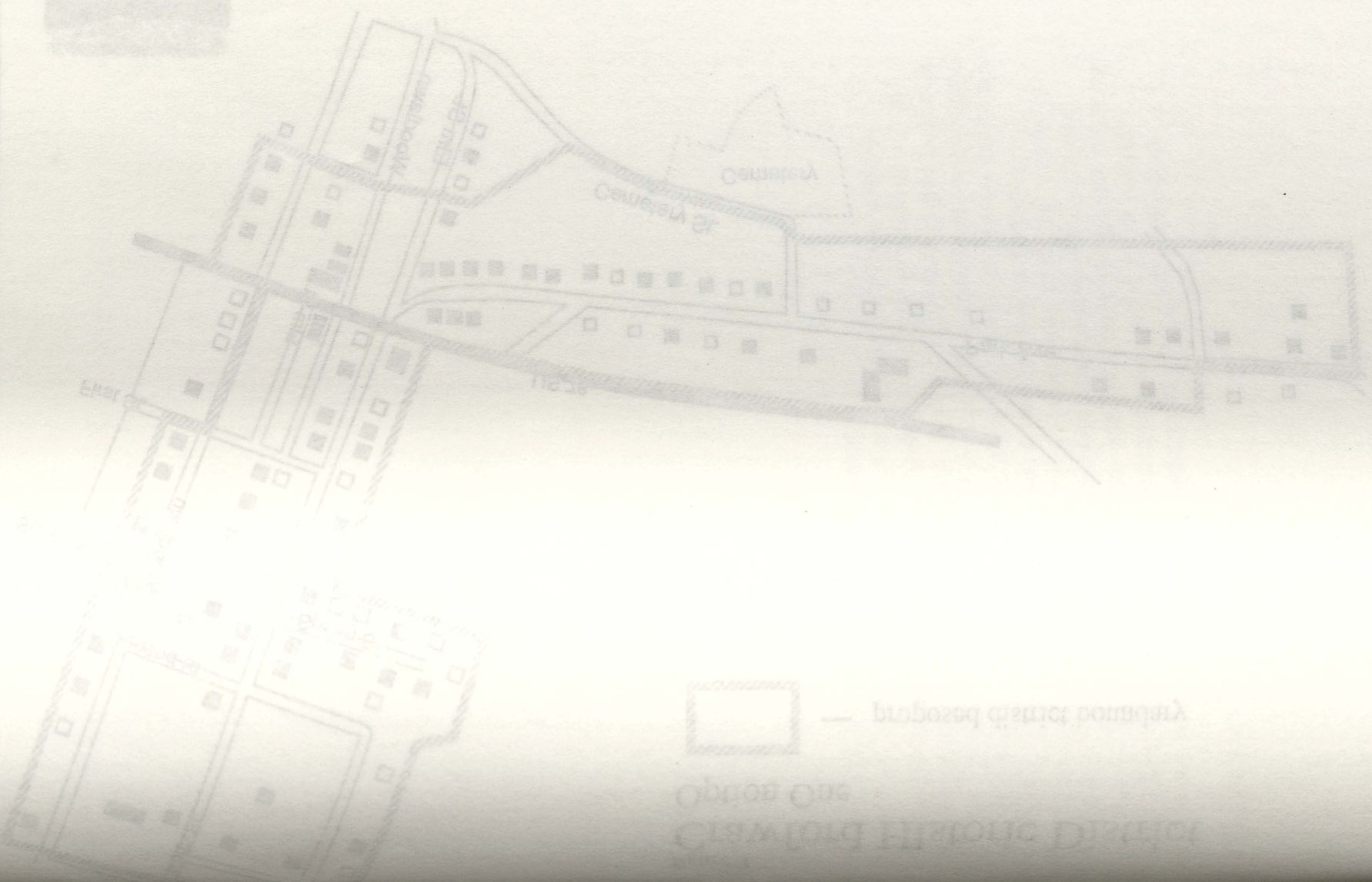
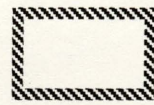
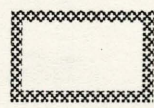
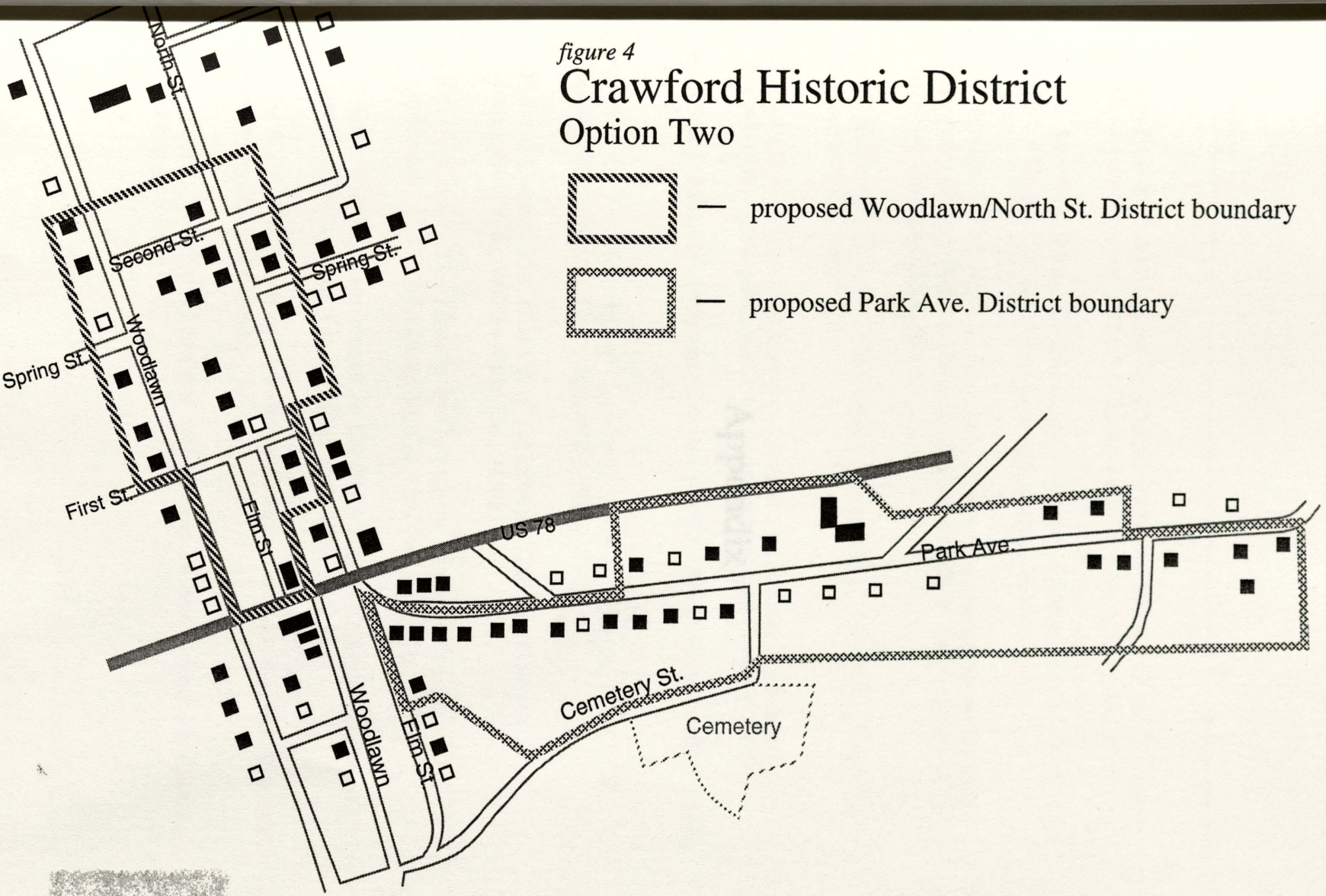


figure 4

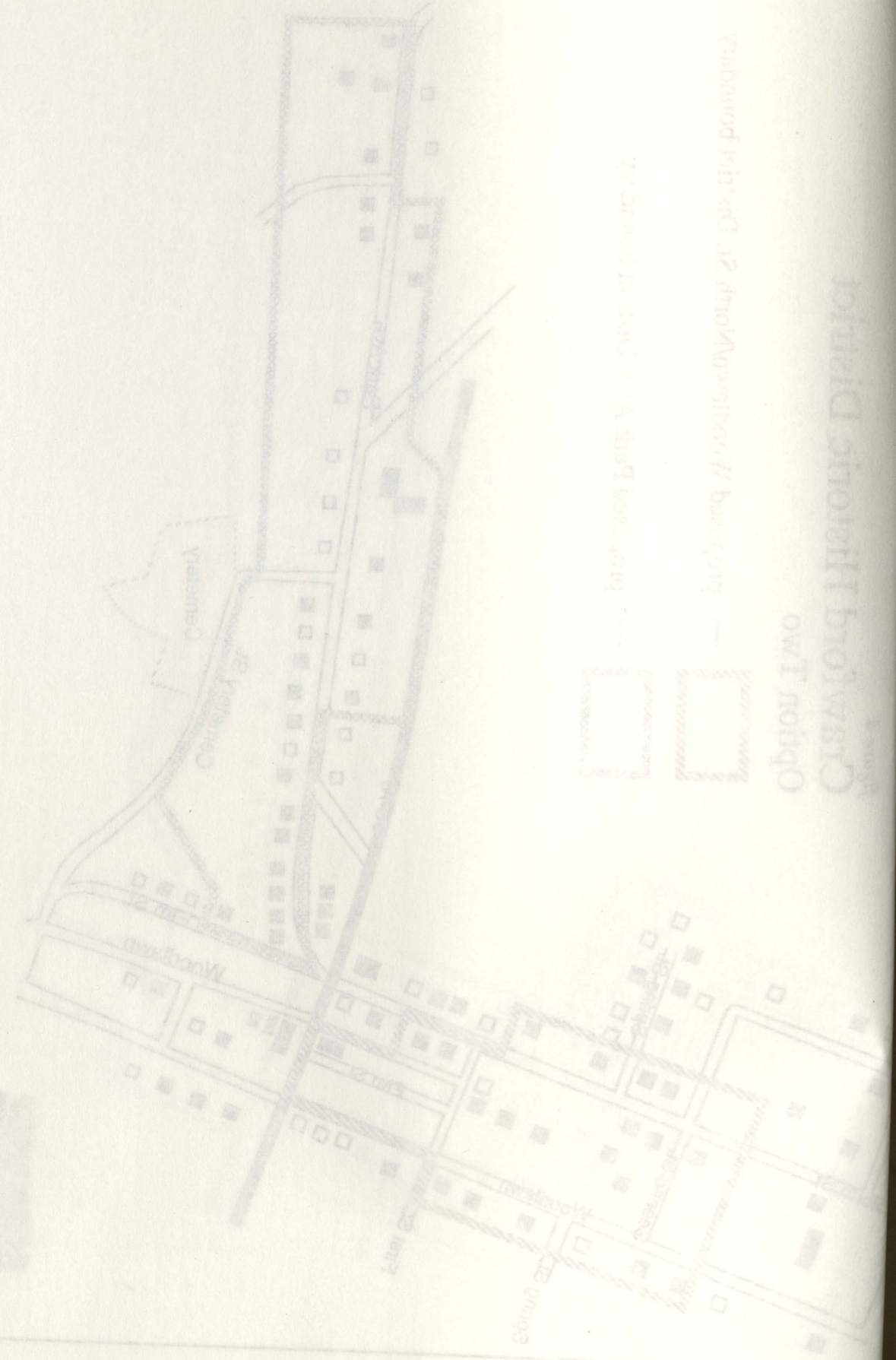
# Crawford Historic District Option Two

-  — proposed Woodlawn/North St. District boundary
-  — proposed Park Ave. District boundary



drawn by  
**Piedmont Preservation**  
 for the  
 Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Oglethorpe County Historic Preservation Commission  
 100 West Main Street  
 Oglethorpe, Georgia 31824  
 Phone: 706/834-2100



Historic Building  
 Historic District

Appendix

Bibliography

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Voofter, Thomas Jackson. *Landlord and Tenant on the Cotton Plantation*. Washington, 1936 .

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

*Patricka Cooper Survey*

Old number	Current status
# 1	..... not found/no access
# 2	..... OG-0769
# 3	..... lacking integrity
# 4	..... OG-0774
# 5	..... OG-0776
# 6	..... probably OG-0779
# 7	..... OG-0778
# 8	..... OG-0778
# 9	..... OG-0771
# 10	..... poor condition
# 11	..... not found
# 12	..... OG-0750
# 13	..... OG-0751
# 14	..... OG-0755
# 15	..... poor condition
# 16	..... archeological
# 17	..... loss of integrity or moved
# 18	..... not found
# 19	..... not found/may be extant without access
# 20	..... OG-0761
# 21	..... not found
# 22	..... OG-0752
# 23	..... OG-0757

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 24	OG-0081
# 25	not found/no access
# 26	OG-0063
# 27	OG-0064
# 28	OG-0061
# 29	OG-0057
# 30	OG-0047
# 31	OG-0066
# 32	OG-0737
# 33	OG-0281
# 34	OG-0024
# 35	OG-0037
# 36	OG-0042
# 37	not found
# 38	not found
# 39	OG-0274
# 40	archeological
# 41	OG-0231
# 42	OG-0236
# 43	OG-0238
# 44	OG-0248
# 45	apparent loss or no access
# 46	lacks integrity

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 47	poor condition
# 48	apparent loss
# 49	not found
# 50	apparent loss
# 51	poor condition is gone
# 52	no access
# 53	OG-0666
# 54	OG-0076 & 0077
# 55	OG-0765
# 56	OG-0767
# 57	OG-0290
# 58	not found
# 59	OG-0725
# 60	not found possible loss of integrity
# 61	OG-0113
# 62	OG-0111
# 63	OG-0116
# 64	OG-0117
# 65	OG-0119
# 66	OG-0121 not architectural
# 67	OG-0122
# 68	lacks integrity
# 69	not architectural

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 70	OG-0305
# 71	OG-0308
# 72	OG-0719
# 73	apparent loss
# 74	OG-0394, house is gone
# 75	OG-0384
# 76	not found
# 77	OG-0322
# 78	OG-0708
# 79	OG-0321
# 80	OG-0707
# 81	OG-0707
# 82	OG-0695
# 83	not found/possible loss of integrity
# 84	OG-0698
# 85	not found
# 86	OG-0703
# 87	OG-0690
# 88	archeological
# 89	not found/not architectural
# 90	OG-0453
# 91	OG-0444
# 92	OG-0660

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 93	..... poor condition
# 94	..... apparent loss
# 95	..... standing - ruinous condition
# 96	..... OG-0616
# 97	..... OG-0645
# 98	..... OG-0645
# 99	..... OG-0439
# 100	..... OG-0613
# 101	..... known loss, pile of rubble
# 102	..... OG-0438
# 103	..... detail of #101, i.e. lost
# 104	..... OG-0438, roof collapsed
# 105	..... OG-0438
# 106	..... OG-0411
# 107	..... ?
# 108	..... OG-0620
# 109	..... seems to be extant, no access, not surveyed
# 110	..... mismapped? stacks at CO 204 & 202?
# 111	..... OG-0434
# 112	..... replaced or loss of integrity
# 113	..... known loss, pile of rubble
# 114	..... apparent loss, could be OG-0615
# 115	..... OG-0614

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 116	..... either lost or loss of integrity
# 117	..... OG-0498
# 118	..... OG-0498
# 119	.....
# 120	..... OG-0235
# 121	..... not found
# 122	..... OG-0417, surveyed flower house is gone
# 123	..... OG-0493
# 124	..... gone
# 125	..... not found
# 126	..... apparent loss, could be OG-0472
# 127	..... OG-0491
# 128	..... OG-0484
# 129	..... known loss, chimney stacks only
# 130	..... moved
# 131	..... OG-0648
# 132	..... OG-0522
# 133	..... OG-0516
# 134	..... apparent loss
# 135	..... apparent loss or poor condition
# 136	..... OG-0018
# 137	..... OG-0022
# 138	..... OG-0558

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 139	OG-0539 loss or no integrity
# 140	not found
# 141	cemetery, not surveyed
# 142	OG-0213 loss
# 143	extant, not surveyed
# 144	OG-0176
# 145	OG-0127
# 146	OG-0126
# 147	OG-0125
# 148	OG-0128
# 149	OG-0143
# 150-180	Lexington
# 181	OG-0531, outbuilding
# 182	apparent loss
# 183	OG-0499
# 184	not found
# 185	OG-0592
# 186	chimney stack, if St. Paul's lacks integrity
# 187	apparent loss
# 188	house gone, collapsing barn on site
# 189	not found
# 190	not found
# 191	either loss of integrity or gone

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 192	..... apparent loss or no integrity
# 193	..... not found of state properties
# 194	..... OG-0535 area not accessible
# 195	..... apparent loss
# 196	..... loss of integrity
# 197	..... OG-0694
# 198	..... not found -0225, though possibly OG-0224
# 199	..... OG-0585 of OG-0326
# 200	..... OG-0357
# 201	..... OG-0601 may be on Saxton-Mattox Rd.
# 202	..... OG-0601
# 203	..... OG-0601
# 204	..... OG-0602
# 205	..... OG-0605
# 206	..... OG-0349
# 207	..... OG-0345
# 208	..... OG-0344
# 209	..... If Mt. Olive: loss, if St. Pauls: lacks integrity
# 210	..... apparent loss
# 211	..... OG-0356
# 212	..... OG-0363
# 213	..... OG-0361
# 214	..... apparent loss

Status of resources surveyed in 1974

Old number	Current status
# 215	..... part of survey of state properties
# 216	..... part of survey of state properties
# 217	..... unknown, area not accessible
# 218	..... apparent loss
# 219	..... chimney stacks only
# 220	..... OG-0629
# 221	..... probably OG-0225, though possibly OG-0224
# 222	..... outbuilding of OG-0326
# 223	..... OG-0632
# 224	..... not found/may be on Saxton-Mattox Rd.
# 225	..... OG-0589
# 226	..... apparent loss
# 227	..... OG-0609
# 228	..... OG-0590
# 229	..... OG-0570

..... Bugg House

# 225

..... poor condition

..... Harris House

# 226

..... OG-0645

..... Fanst House

# 226

..... apparent loss

..... Fleining House

# 227

..... OG-0018

..... Cook House

# 228

..... apparent loss or no access

..... Gillard House

# 228

..... not found

**Status of resources surveyed in Ava Rodgers' book**

Resource	Current status
Howard-Hartsfield Cabin p. 12	OG-0484
Landrum-Booth Cabin p. 13	OG-0394, house is gone
Faust Cabin p. 14	known loss, pile of rubble
Bridges Cabin p. 15	seems to be extant, no access, not surveyed
Glenn-McCannon Cabin p. 16	not found
Wille Stevens Cabin p. 18	apparent loss
Stamps-Johnson Cabin p. 18	not found
Thomas M. Gilmer House p. 19-20	moved
Daniel-Bryan House p. 20-22	OG-0116
Smith-Elder House p. 22-23	not found/may be extant without access
Amis-Elder House p. 24	OG-0778
William Bugg House p. 24-25	poor condition
Smith-Harris House p. 25-26	OG-0645
Beard-Faust House p. 26	apparent loss
Dillard-Fleming House p. 27	OG-0018
Hall-Cook House p. 27-28	apparent loss or no access
Joe Dillard House p. 28	not found

Status of resources surveyed in Ava Rodgers' book

Resource	Current status
W.B. Brightwell-Tucker House p. 29 .....	not found
Dowdy-Thaxton House p. 29-30 .....	apparent loss
Butler-Norman House p. 30 .....	OG-0703
Burkhalter-Lester House p. 32 .....	apparent loss
Johnson-Meyer House p. 33 .....	OG-0558
Chandler House p. 35 .....	unknown, area not accessible
J.V. Andrews House p. 36 .....	not found
Patman-Tiller House p. 37-38 .....	not found
Watkins-Faust House p. 38 .....	OG-0616
Jackson-Boggus House p. 39 .....	not found
Holland-Witcher House p. 40 .....	not found
Jacks-Brightwell House p. 40-41 .....	OG-0057
Bailey-Durham House p. 41-42 .....	OG-0061
Huff-Watkins House p. 42-43 .....	house gone, collapsing barn on site
John Mathews House p. 44 .....	OG-0493
Fielding Dillard House p. 45-46 .....	OG-0767
Robertson-Wright House p. 46-47 .....	OG-0121

Status of resources surveyed in Ava Rodgers' book

Resource	Current status
Lumpkin-Bacon House p. 47-48	..... apparent loss
Sims-Brooks House p. 48	..... poor condition
Davis-Hawkins House p. 49	..... OG-0236
Phinizy-Howard House p. 50-51	..... not found (moved away)
Arnold-Armour House p. 51	..... OG-0113
P.M. Stevens House p. 52-53	..... OG-0290
Tuck-Butts House p. 53-54	..... OG-0022
Birdsong-Hogan House p. 54	..... OG-0384
Bush-Harris House p. 55-56	..... chimney stack
Collier-Smith House p. 57	..... OG-0345
Collier-Howard House p. 59-60	..... OG-0707
Hutcheson-Johnson House p. 60-61	..... not found
Glenn-Callaway House p. 63-64	..... OG-0117
Pope-Allen House p. 64-65	..... OG-0248
James E. Smith House p. 65-66	..... loss of integrity or moved
Winter-Dunlap House p. 66-67	..... not found
Edwards-Byrd House p. 67-68	..... OG-0769

**Status of resources surveyed in Ava Rodgers' book**

Resource	Current status
Captain Barnett House p. 68-69 .....	OG-0539
Whitehead House p. 69 .....	OG-0629
Daniel House p. 71 .....	OG-0238
Wallis-Dudley House p. 73-74 .....	OG-0231
Pass House p. 74-75 .....	known loss, chimney stacks only
Huff-Broach House p. 75-76 .....	not found
Collier-Collquitt House p. 76 .....	OG-0349

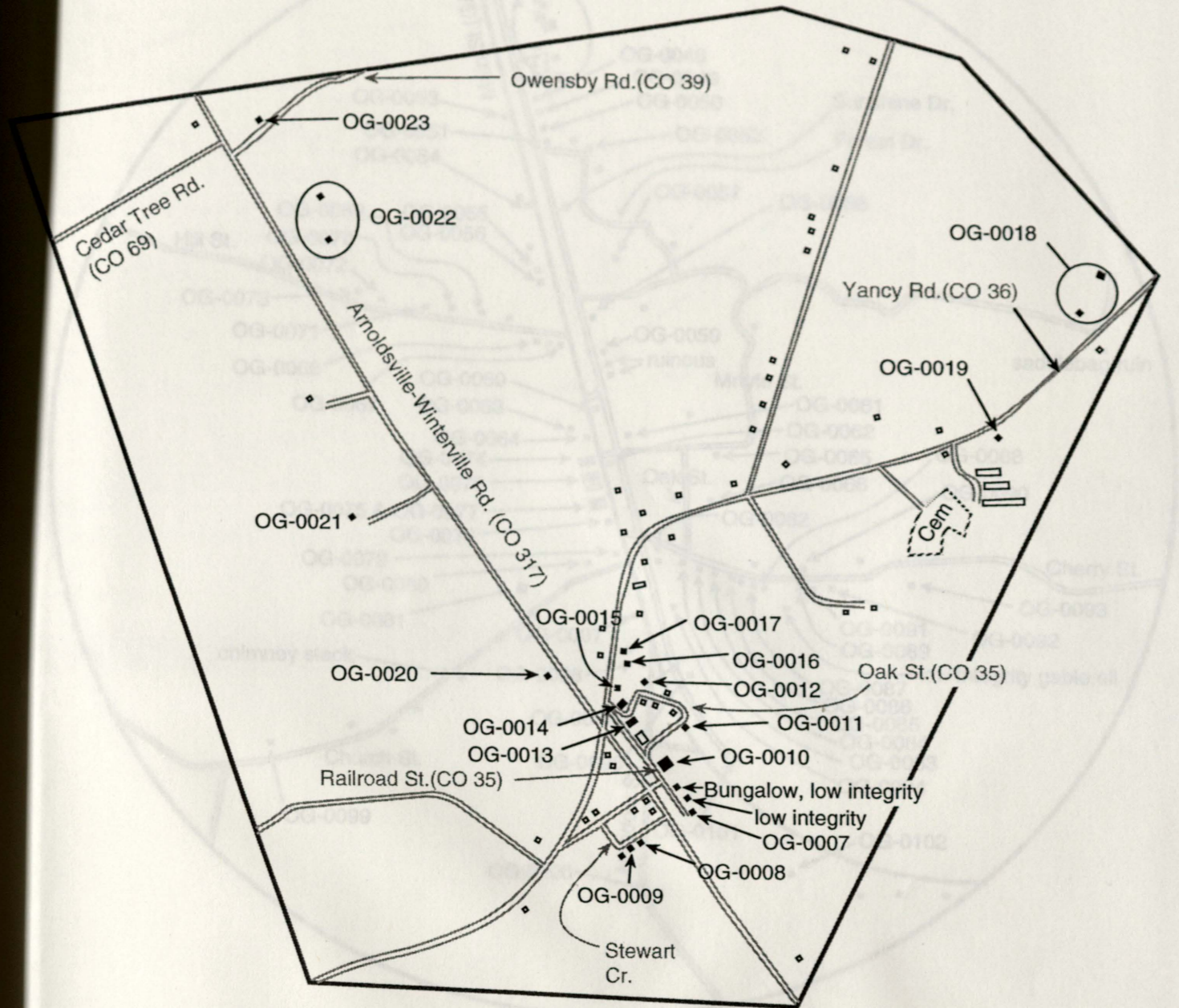
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- # 22 .....
- # 23 .....
- # 24 .....
- # 25 .....
- # 26 .....

Status of resources surveyed in Karen Hudson's book

Number	Current status
# 01	OG-0236 Dames Hawkins. A.
# 02	OG-0238
# 03	OG-0767 - Friday Dilard A
# 04	OG-0771
# 05	OG-0018 - Dilard Fleming. A
# 06	OG-0558 - Johnson Meyer Fam. A & D
# 07	OG-0539 - Capt. Barnett A
# 08	OG-0761
# 09	OG-0752
# 10	OG-0394, house is gone
# 11	OG-0384
# 12	OG-0695 - White oak Plant, A
# 13	OG-0438
# 14	OG-0417, surveyed flower house is gone
# 15	OG-0645
# 16	not found
# 17	OG-0640
# 18	Lexington
# 19	OG-0516
# 20	OG-0508
# 21	OG-0498
# 22	OG-0493
# 23	OG-0494
# 24	OG-0489
# 25	OG-0491
# 26	OG-0305 - DR Nash.

# Arnoldsville, Georgia

Maxeys, Georgia



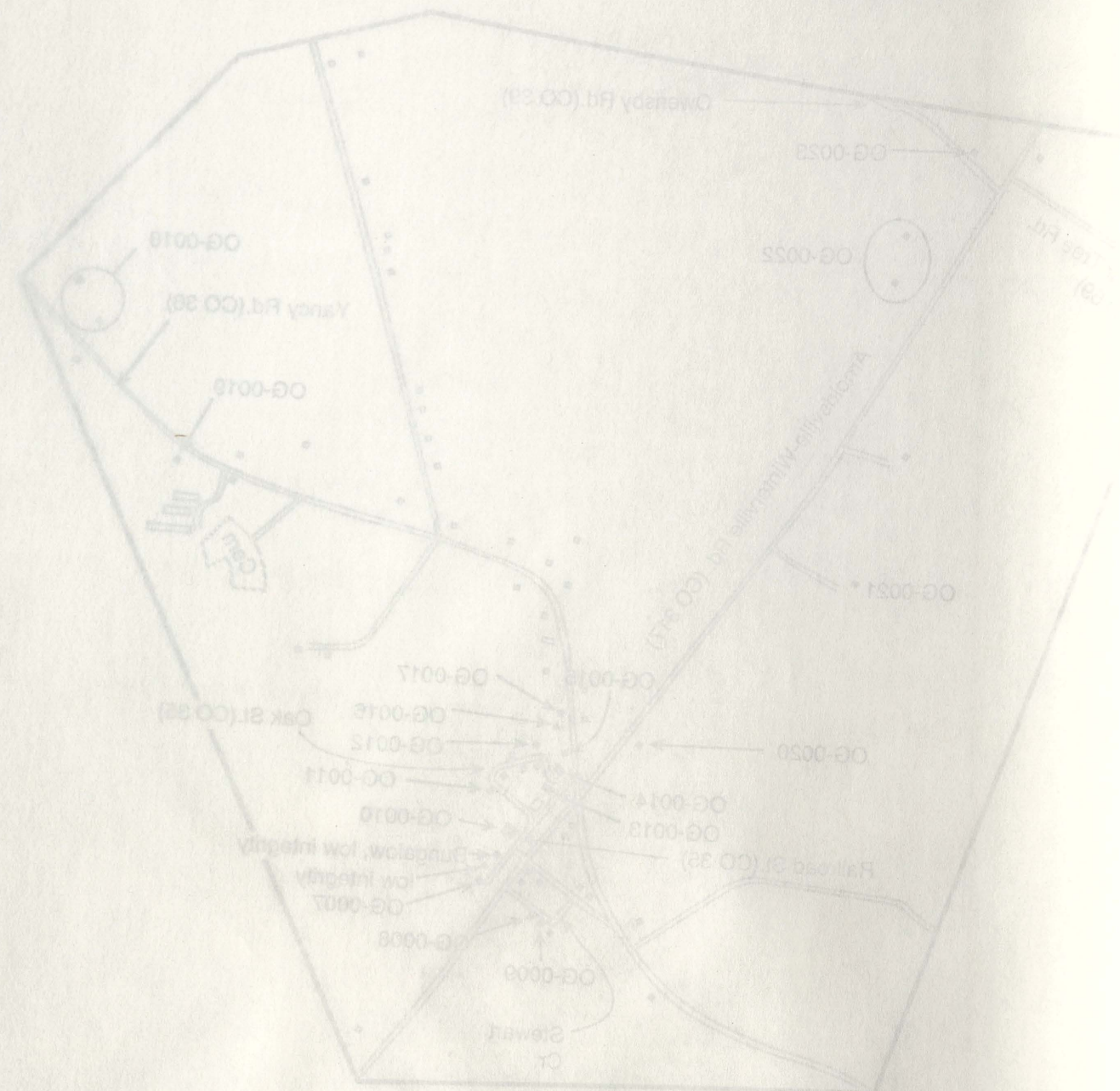
## Oglethorpe County Historic Resource Survey, 1996

- surveyed property with resource number
- non-surveyed property (non-historic, lacking integrity, or poor condition)

drawn by  
**Piedmont Preservation**  
 for the  
 Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Status of resources surveyed in Karen Hudson's book

Current status	Number
OG-0236	10
OG-0238	12
OG-0787	13
OG-0771	14
OG-0018	15
OG-0258	16
OG-0339	17
OG-0761	18
OG-0752	19
OG-0394	20
OG-0381	21
OG-0892	22
OG-0438	23
OG-0417	24
OG-0843	25
OG-0845	26
OG-0840	27
OG-0816	28
OG-0808	29
OG-0498	30
OG-0493	31
OG-0491	32
OG-0489	33
OG-0491	34
OG-0802	35

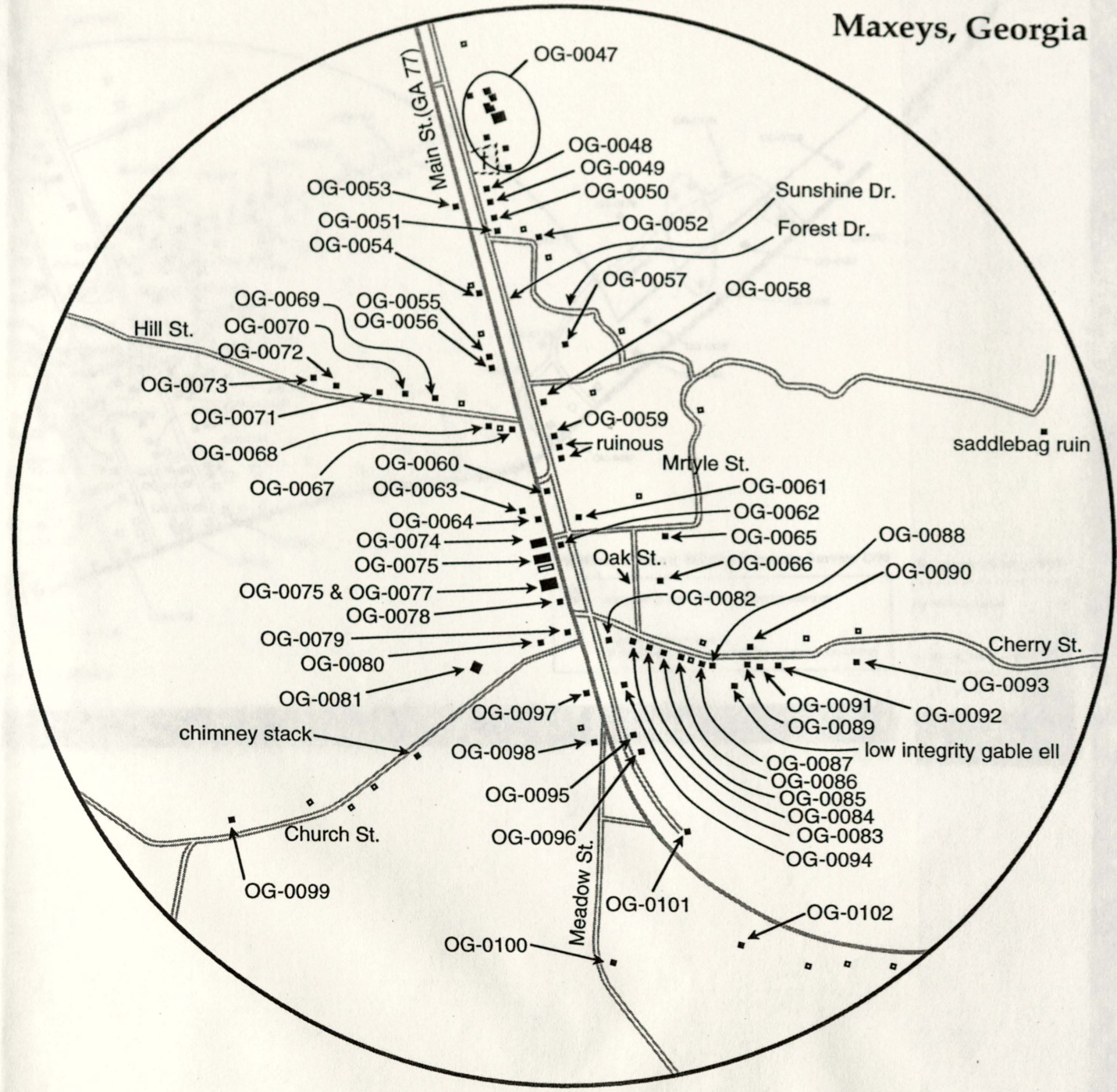


Oglethorpe County Historic Resource Survey, 1996

surveyed property with resource number  
 non-surveyed property  
 (non-historic, lacking integrity, or poor condition)

Lexington Historic Preservation Commission  
 for the  
 Piedmont Preservation

# Maxeys, Georgia

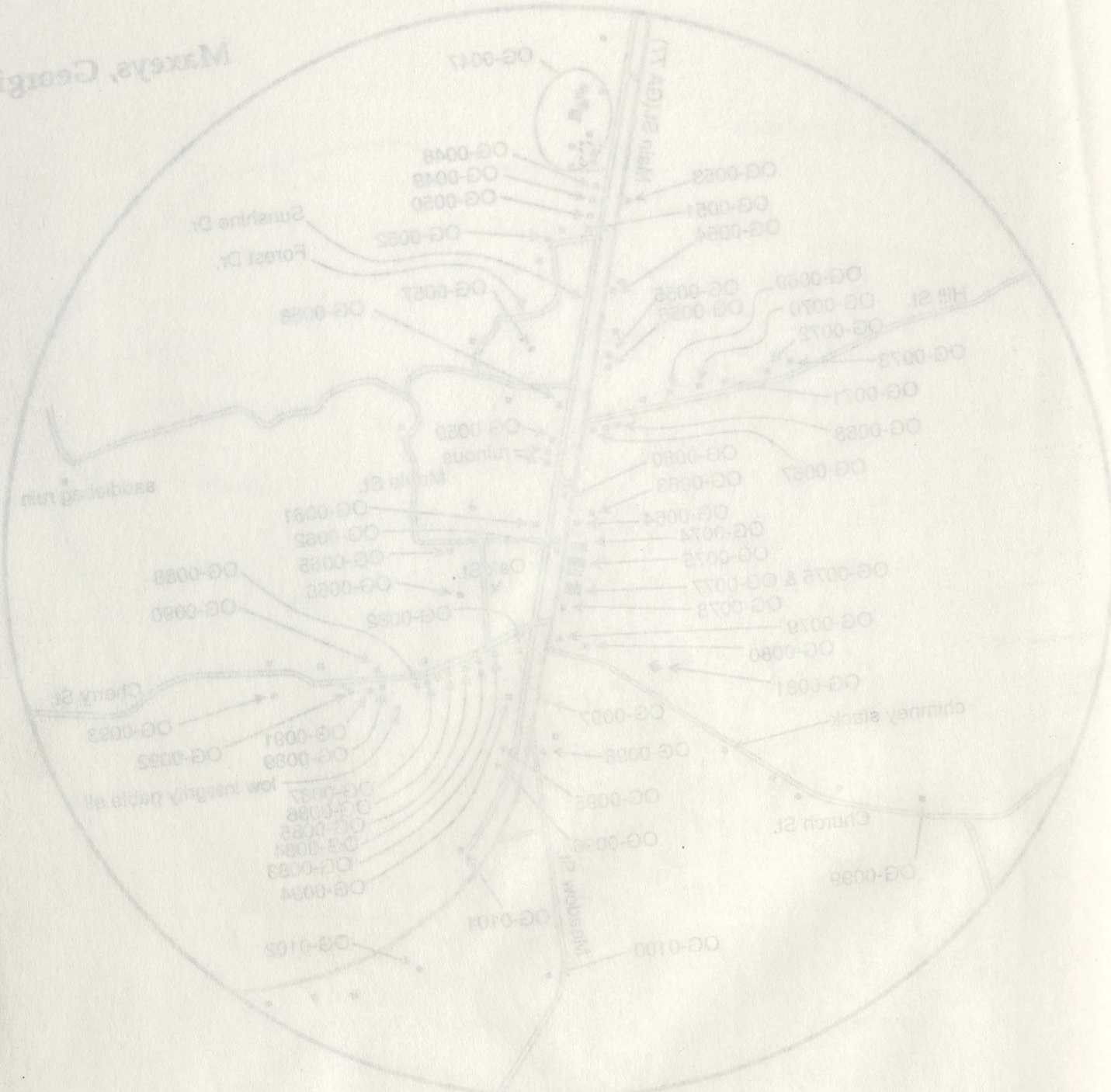


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 for the  
 Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Maxeys, Georgia



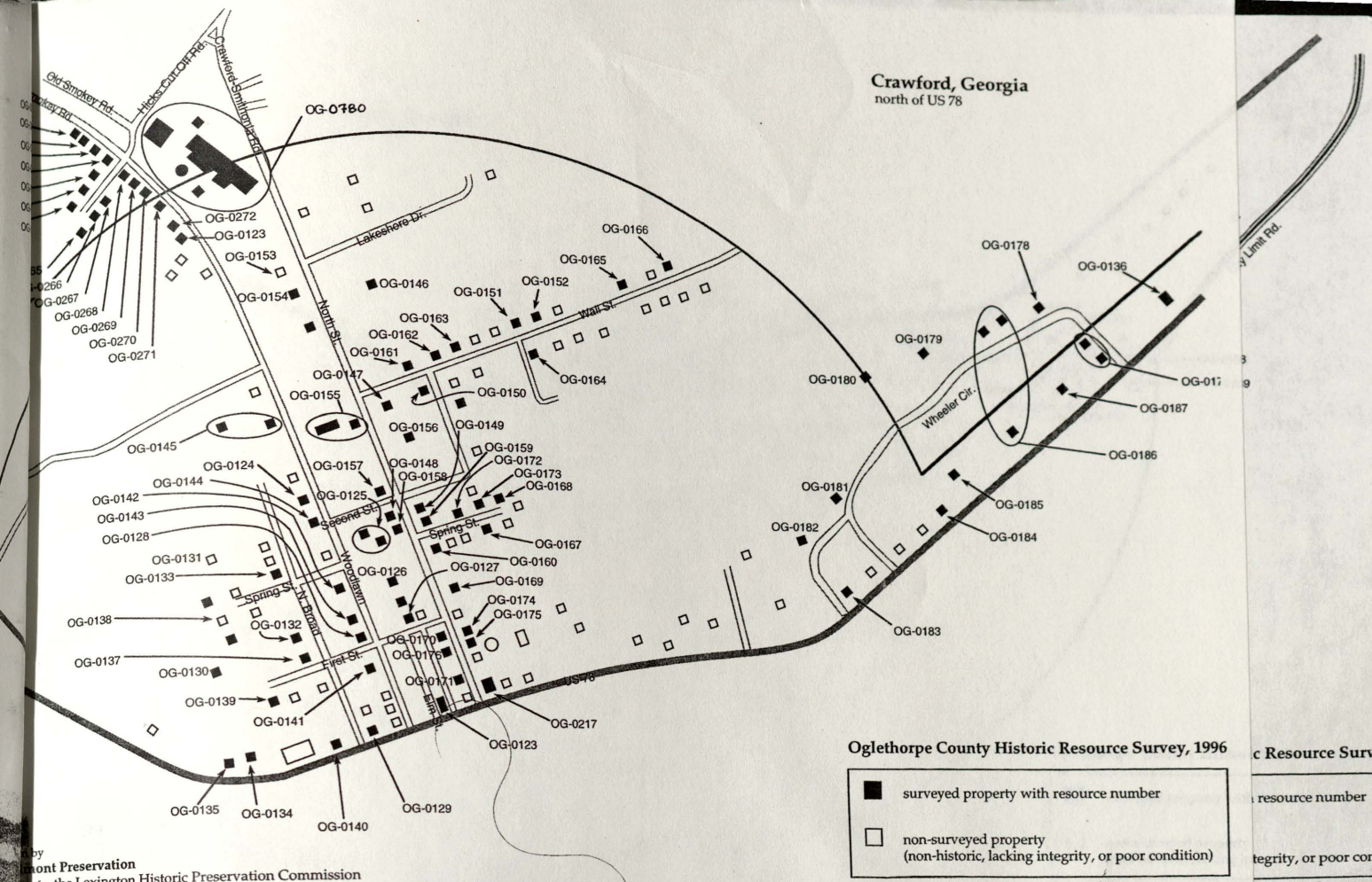
Oglethorpe County Historic Resource Survey, 1996

surveyed property with resource number  
 non-surveyed property (non-historic, lacking integrity, or poor condition)

Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

State of Georgia  
 Department of Archives and History  
 Division of Historic Preservation  
 100 North Main Street  
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
 Phone: (404) 487-2000  
 Fax: (404) 487-2001  
 Website: www.dah.state.ga.us

Crawford, Georgia  
north of US 78



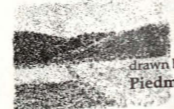
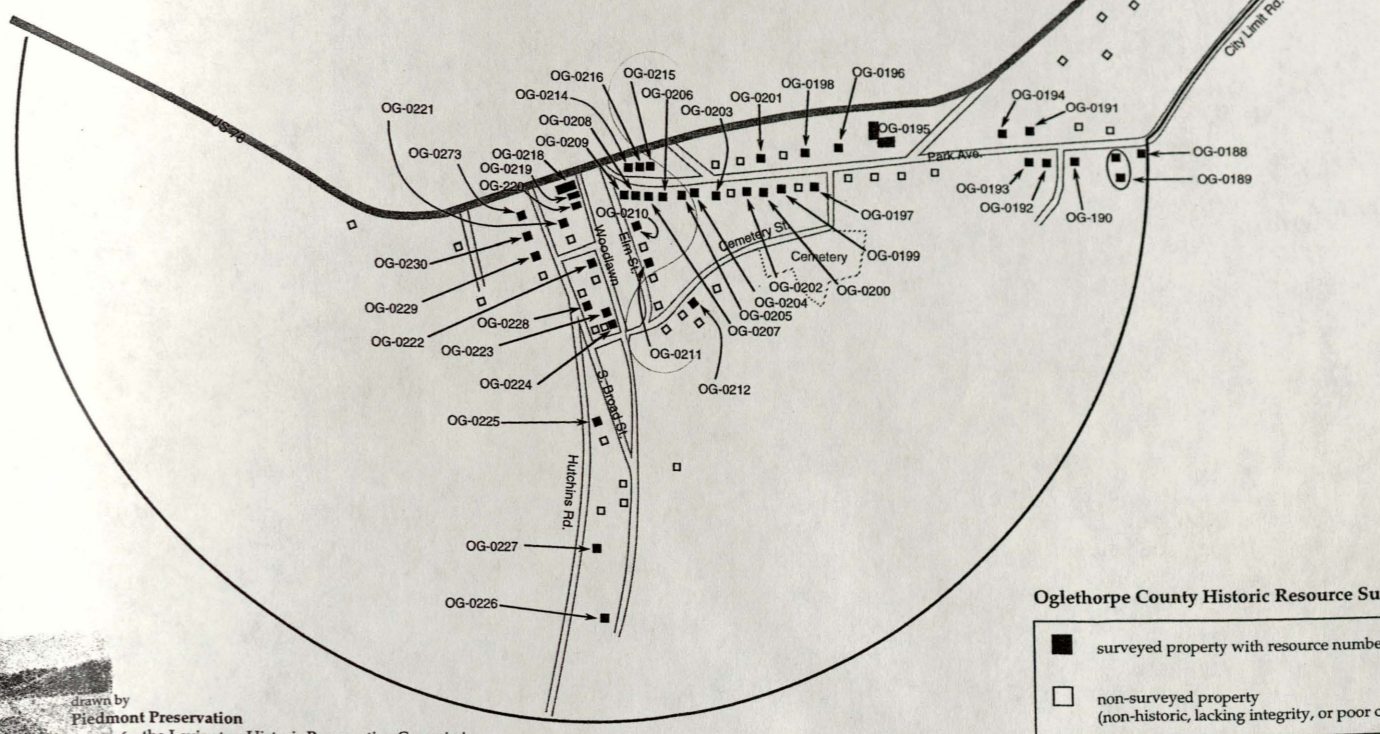
Oglethorpe County Historic Resource Survey, 1996

surveyed property with resource number  
 non-surveyed property (non-historic, lacking integrity, or poor condition)

Department of Archives and History  
 for the Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Maneys, Georgia

### Crawford, Georgia south of US 78



drawn by  
**Piedmont Preservation**  
for the Lexington Historic Preservation Commission

Oglethorpe County Historic Resource Survey, 1996

■ surveyed property with resource number  
□ non-surveyed property (non-historic, lacking integrity, or poor condition)

To: P. Westmacott  
From: P. Cassidy

---

# GEORGIA CENTENNIAL FARM PROGRAM



Send completed application with supporting documentation to:

Office of Historic Preservation  
Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, SE • Suite 1462  
Atlanta, GA 30334



Questions?  
Call the Office of Historic  
Preservation  
(404) 656-2840

Application deadline: *December 15, 1992*

---

## INTRODUCTION

Do you currently own a working farm that has been in your family for over 100 years, or that is at least 100 years old and listed in the National Register of Historic Places? Then you may be interested in receiving special recognition for your farm. The Georgia Centennial Farm Program honors Georgia's farmers for their contributions to our state's agriculture heritage and encourages preservation of agricultural resources for future generations.

Recognition is given to farmers through one of three distinguishing awards: the Centennial Heritage Farm Award, the Centennial Farm Award and the Centennial Family Farm Award. Each of these awards honors an exceptional achievement. What are the requirements? Refer to the Award Qualifications section on the following page for details.

## AWARD CEREMONY

Participants who qualify for a centennial award are honored each year on National Agriculture Day in March. During a special recognition luncheon, farm owners will receive a Georgia Centennial Farm Certificate of Honor. A bronze Georgia Centennial Farm plaque will also be presented to those farms listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Photographs of selected farms will be exhibited at special events throughout the year.

## SPONSORS

The Georgia Centennial Farm Award is administered by the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation; the Georgia Department of Community Affairs; the Georgia Department of Agriculture; and the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture.

## INFORMATION

Information about the program can be obtained from: Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, 205 Butler Street, SE, Suite 1462, Atlanta, GA 30334.

## AWARD SELECTION

Applications are approved and selections made by the Centennial Farm Committee. Complete applications must be received by December 15, 1992, in order to qualify for the 1993 Centennial Farm Awards. Applicants who qualify will be notified by mail no later than February 15, 1993. The Centennial Farm Committee includes representatives from the Office of Historic Preservation; the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation; the Georgia Department of Community Affairs; the Georgia Department of Agriculture; and the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture.

## AWARD QUALIFICATIONS

To qualify, your farm must be a working farm\* with a minimum of 10 acres or \$1,000 annual income. Additional requirements for each of the three award categories are as follows:

**Centennial Heritage Farm Award** is the highest award. Farms must be:

- Owned by members of the same family for 100 years or more.\*
- Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.\*\*

**Centennial Farm Award** is the second category and does not require continual family ownership; however, farms must be:

- At least 100 years old.
- Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.\*\*

**Centennial Family Farm Award** is the third category and includes farms:

- Owned by members of the same family for 100 years or more.\*
- Not listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

\* The line of ownership from the first family member owning the land may be through wives and husbands, children (adopted included), brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces.

\*\* See Page 7 for information on the National Register.

\* Farm land used for hunting or timber leases can qualify as a working farm.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Instructions: Please read the Award Qualifications section before completing this application. An application will be returned to the owner if the farm does not meet the particular award requirements or if the application is incomplete. Type or print clearly. Send the completed application, plus supporting documentation to:

Office of Historic Preservation  
Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, SE • Suite 1462  
Atlanta, GA 30334

### AWARD CATEGORY

Check one of the following categories, and complete those sections indicated.

My farm meets the requirements for the:

- Centennial Heritage Farm Award (complete sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- Centennial Farm Award (complete sections 1, 3, 4, 5)
- Centennial Family Farm Award (complete sections 1, 2, 4, 5)

### SECTION 1. CURRENT OWNERSHIP

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

Farm name \_\_\_\_\_

Address of farm \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Number of acres in farm at present \_\_\_\_\_

What are the farm's major crops or products? \_\_\_\_\_

Current agricultural production:

- less than \$1000
- \$1000-\$10,000
- \$10,000-\$50,000
- over \$50,000

### SECTION 2. FARM HISTORY

Year of original acquisition by member of your family \_\_\_\_\_

What documents exist showing original family purchase or proof of 100 years of continual family ownership (i.e., titles, deeds, wills)? \_\_\_\_\_

**Please submit photocopies of supporting documents to verify at least 100 years of continual family ownership. Do not attach any original documents.**

List all family owners. Begin with original owner and continue to present owner; indicate relationship to present owner and give dates when the property was owned. Continue on a separate sheet if additional space is needed.

	Name	Relationship to Present Owner	Dates
Example	James Smith	Great Grandfather	1860-1886
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Number of acres in original purchase \_\_\_\_\_

Number of acres of original purchase still retained \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly describe the history of the farm, i.e., how did your family initially acquire the farm; what crops/livestock were produced throughout the history of the farm; any interesting stories, etc. Continue on a separate sheet if additional space is needed.

### SECTION 3. HISTORIC PROPERTY INFORMATION

1. Property is listed:

- individually in the National Register;

Name of listing \_\_\_\_\_

- within a National Register historic district;

Name of district \_\_\_\_\_

2. How old is the property? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have any major additions or alterations been made to the property since its listing in the National Register?

- No.

- Yes. Describe these changes and give dates. \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION 4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Please send the following documentation with your application.

1. A county map showing the location of the farm.
2. A sketch map illustrating the general layout of the farm.
3. Photographs. Include with this application current exterior photos of the farm, i.e., views of the farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, and a general view of the property. Identify each picture on the back of the photograph. Photographs cannot be returned.
4. Historic photographs (optional). If you have old photographs of the farm land, buildings, or settlers, which may be of interest to the review committee, send photocopies. Do not send original photographs.

### SECTION 5. STATEMENT OF OWNER

I declare that the statements made in this application are accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register is our country's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of a property's architectural, historical, or archaeological significance.

National Register listing does not place any obligations or restrictions on the use or disposition of the property, nor does it encourage public acquisition of or access to the property.

To qualify for listing in the National Register, a property must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The criteria require that a property be old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and still look much as it did in the past. In addition, the property must:

- a) be associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past; or
- b) be associated with the lives of people who were important in the past; or
- c) be significant in the areas of architectural history, landscape history, or engineering; or
- d) have the ability to yield information through archaeological investigation that would answer questions about our past.

If your farm is more than 50 years old, and if the farmhouse and at least some of the historic outbuildings remain relatively intact, then it may qualify for National Register designation. For more information on the National Register contact:

The Office of Historic Preservation  
 Department of Natural Resources  
 205 Butler Street, SE • Suite 1462  
 Atlanta, GA 30334  
 (404) 656-2840

### BENEFITS OF NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

In Georgia, National Register listed properties which are rehabilitated according to preservation standards are eligible for federal and state tax incentives. Certain expenses incurred in connection with rehabilitating an old building, (i.e. adaptively reusing a historic barn) are eligible for tax benefits. In addition, technical assistance is available to farm owners for ideas on how to retrofit historic farm buildings for today's farm needs. For more information on tax incentives or for technical assistance, contact the Office of Historic Preservation (404) 656-2840.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMSTEADS

MAP #: 7

NEGATIVE FILE #: 13

HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON NAME: Captain Benjamin Harrison Barnett

PRESENT OWNER/ADDRESS: Arthur H. Meyer  
RFD 1  
Winterville, GA.

LOCATION: Northeast side of CR. 312 between CR.46 and CR.44  
Intersections.

DIRECTION FACING: Southwest

MEANS OF ACCESS: Primary

STATE: Occupied/Non-farming

DATE: 1986

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Rodgers-68; Cooper-13A;  
Field observation

NOTES: Captain Benjamin Harrison Barnett bought 280 acres of land from Eli B. TUCK in 1846 for \$1,000. Before 1850 he had added 135 more acres to his holdings. The present owner, Arthur Meyer, is the fourth generation Barnett to live here.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: J

FUNCTION: Chicken House

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 15 x 12

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Early 20th Century

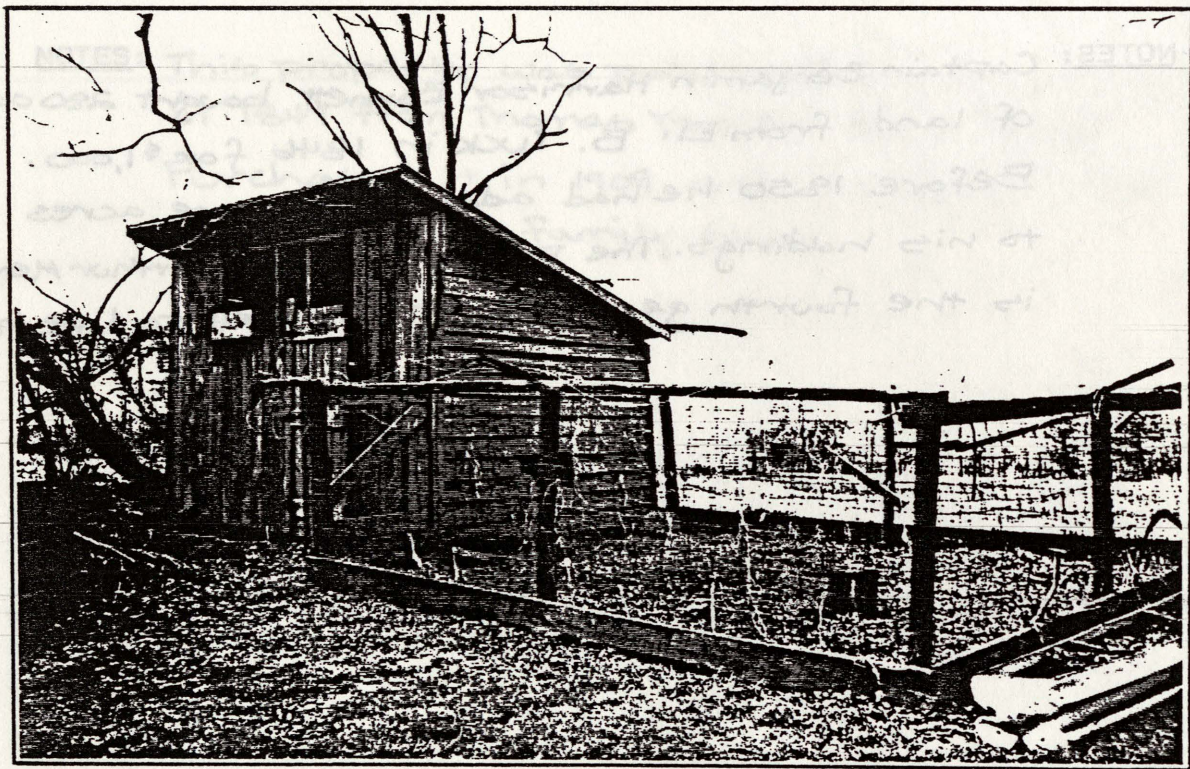
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard and verticle board

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Shed

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: North

FRAME#: 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: ±

FUNCTION: Privy

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 6x6

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Early 20th Century / Construction

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon-Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Shed / Metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: South  
FRAME#: 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: H

FUNCTION: Commissary

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 12 x 15

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Early 20th Century

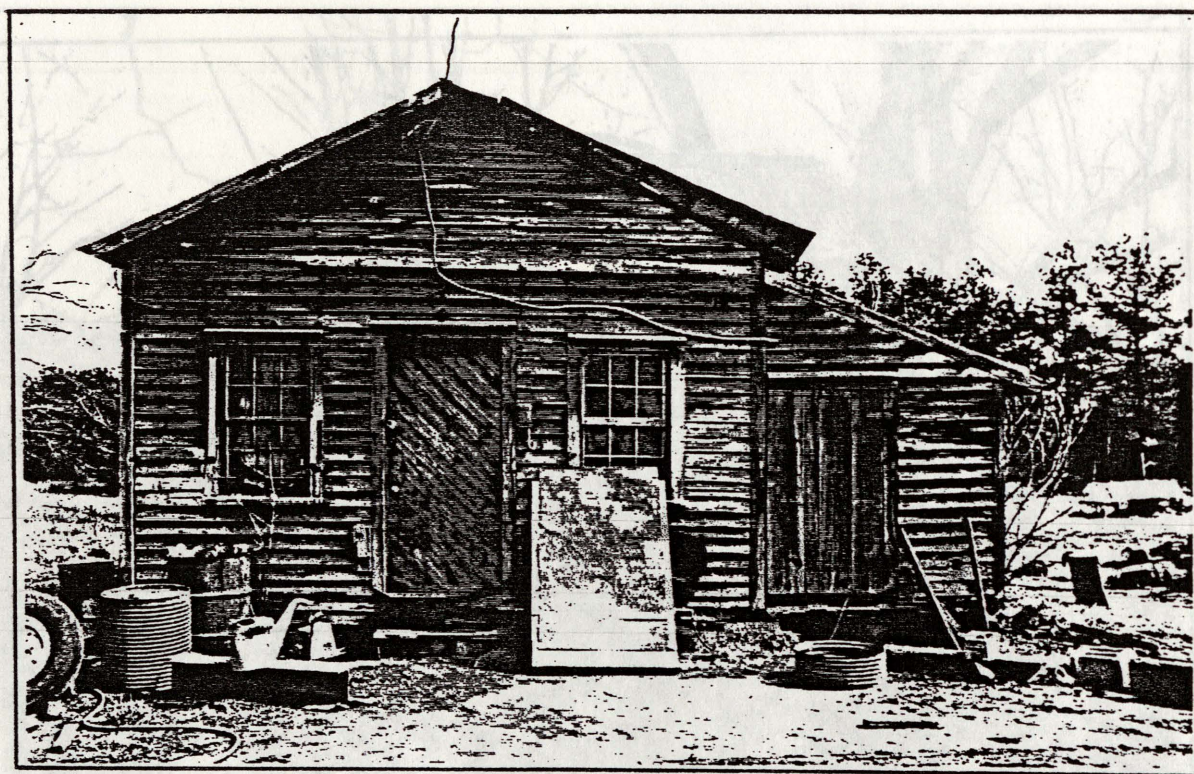
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable/Metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

NOTES: This building was moved from its original location on the north side of the road.



DIRECTION FACING: Southeast

FRAME#: 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: G

FUNCTION: Smokehouse

BUILDING TYPE: Pennsylvania  
One-Level

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 9x15

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Balloon Frame

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: Southeast

FRAME#: 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: F

FUNCTION: Barn

BUILDING TYPE: Single Crib

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 20 x 30

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Late 19th Century | Construction

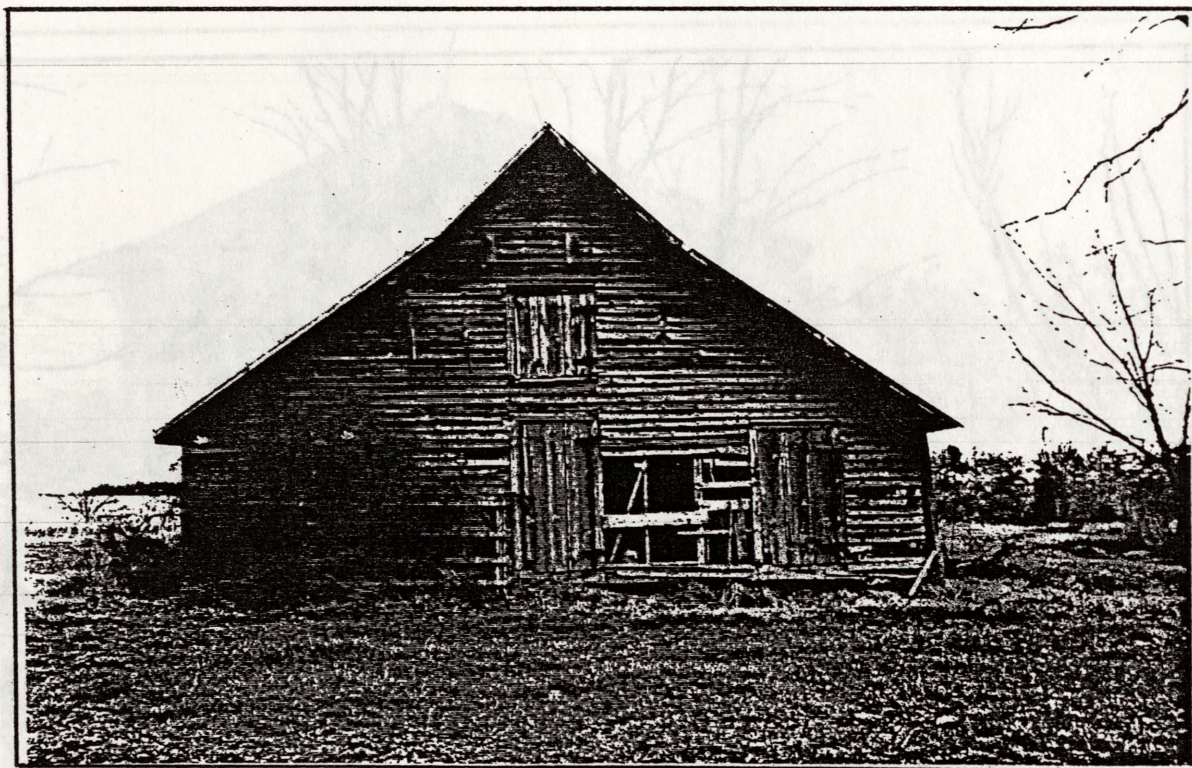
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Fair

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: East  
FRAME#: 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: E

FUNCTION: Granary

BUILDING TYPE: Pennsylvania  
one-level APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 9x15

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Late 19th Century / Construction

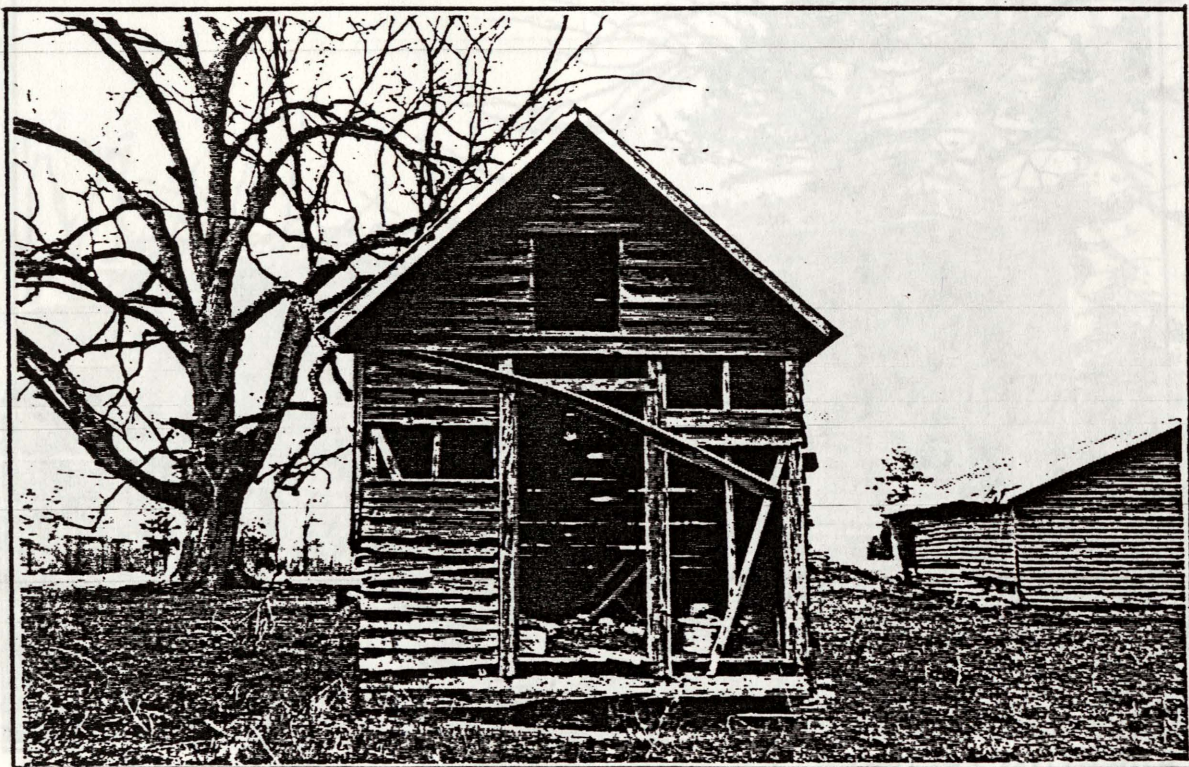
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Ballcon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Poor

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: North  
FRAME#: 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: D

FUNCTION: Mule shed

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 12 x 17

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Late 19th Century / Construction

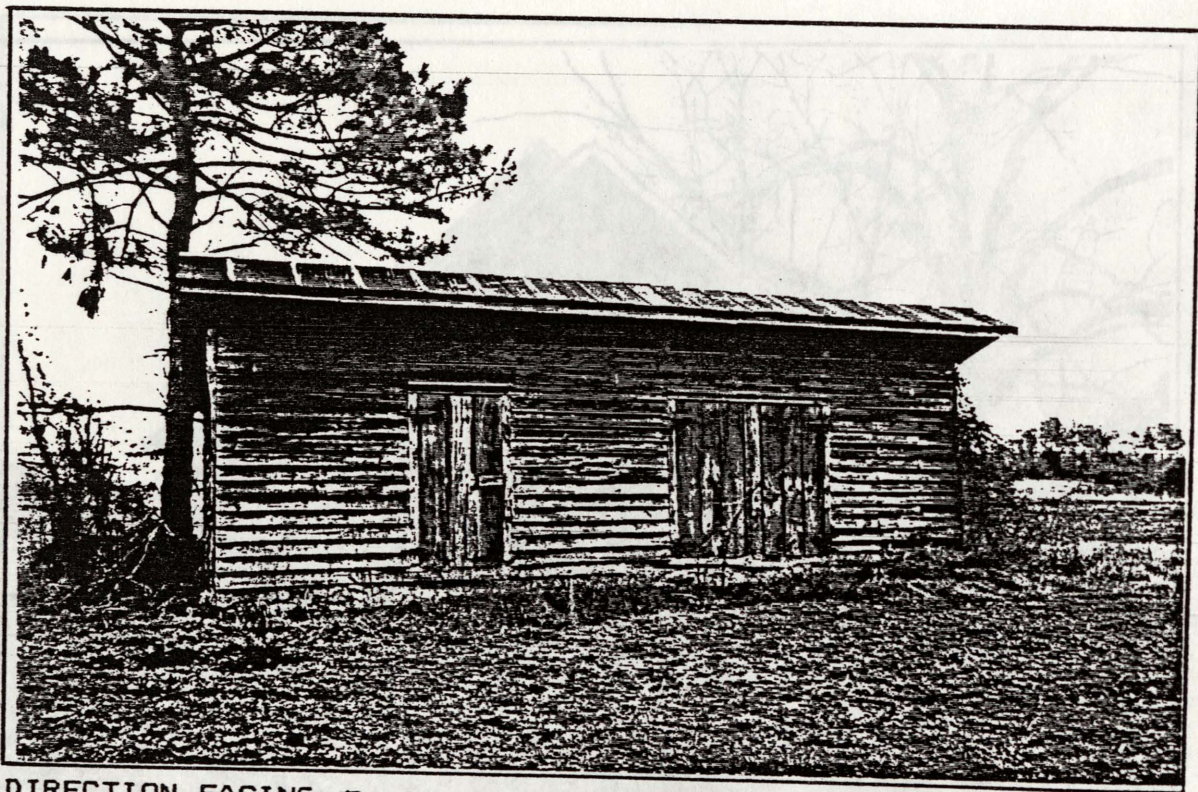
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Off-center gable / Metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: East

FRAME#: 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: C

FUNCTION: Mule shed

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 18x9

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Late 19th Century Construction

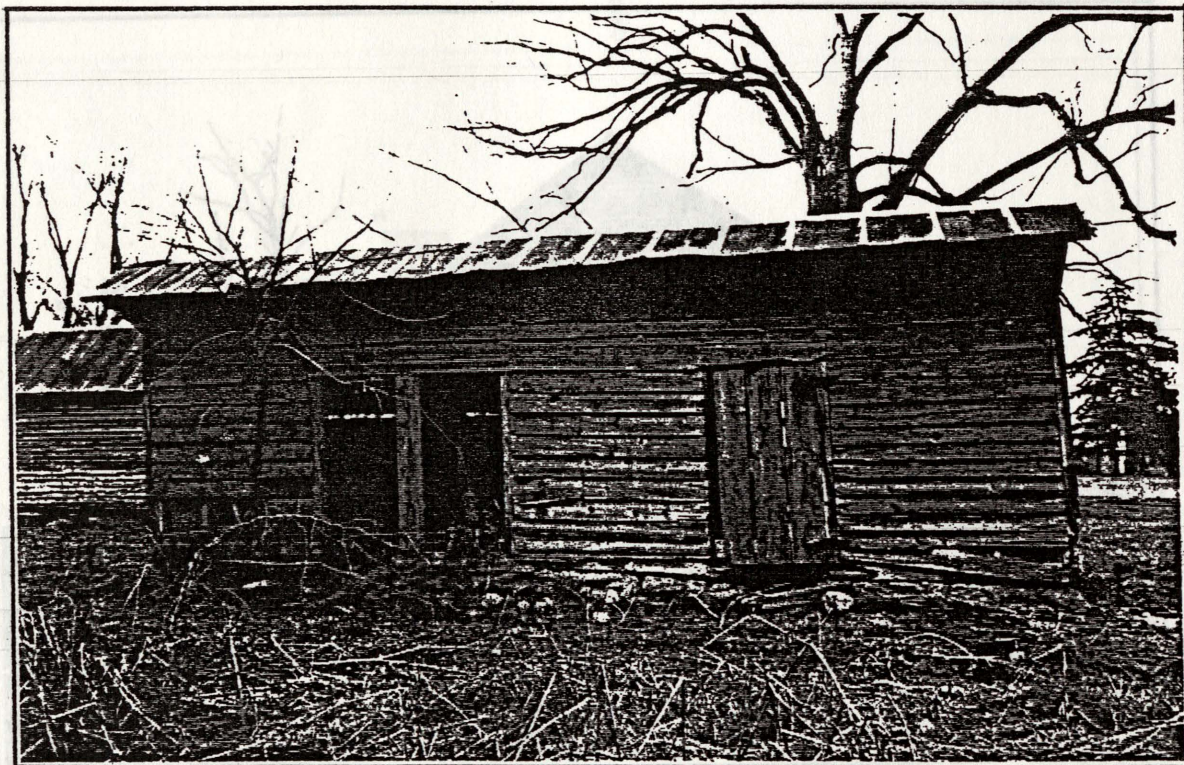
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: off-center gable / metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Fair

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: Southwest

FRAME#: 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: B

FUNCTION: Cotton Gin

BUILDING TYPE:

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 20x30

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: Mid-19th Century / Construction

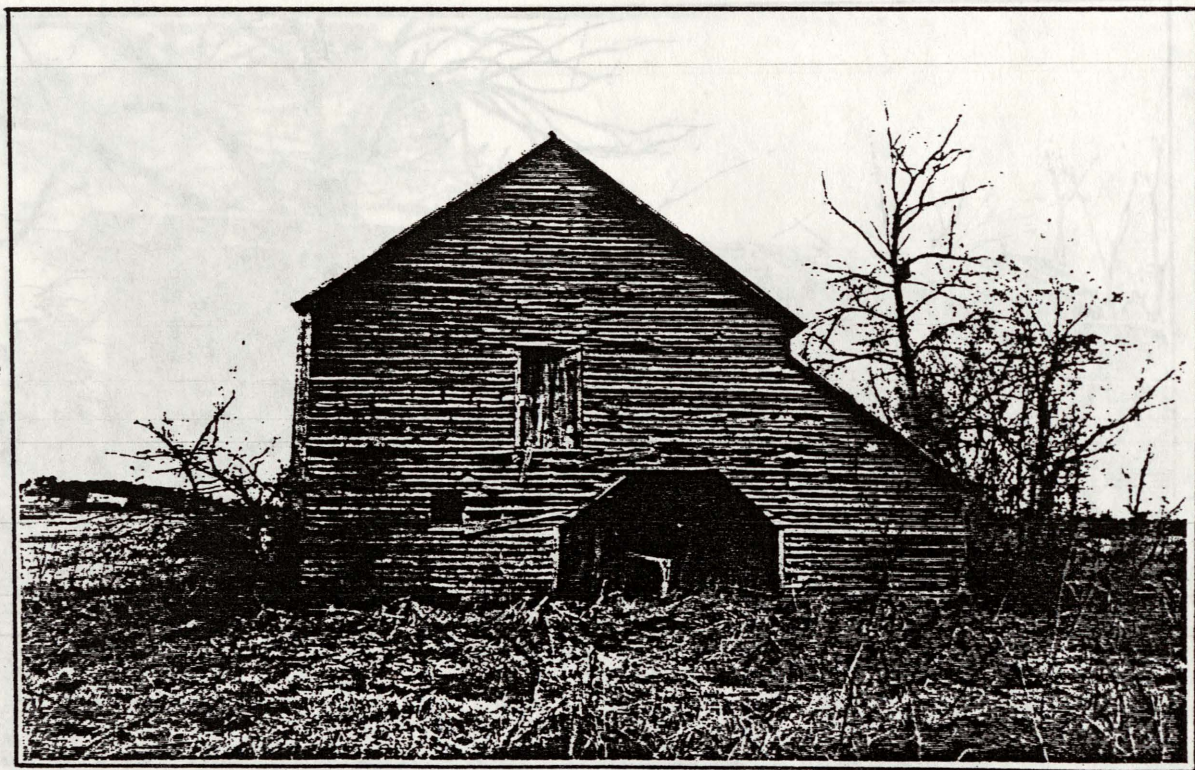
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Balloon Frame

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: Clapboard

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Good

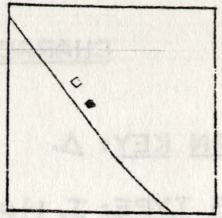
NOTES:



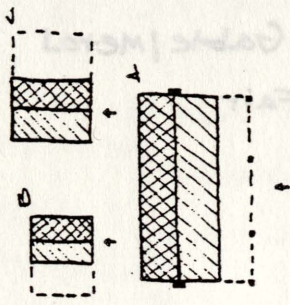
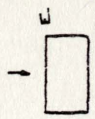
DIRECTION FACING: Northeast

FRAME#: 44

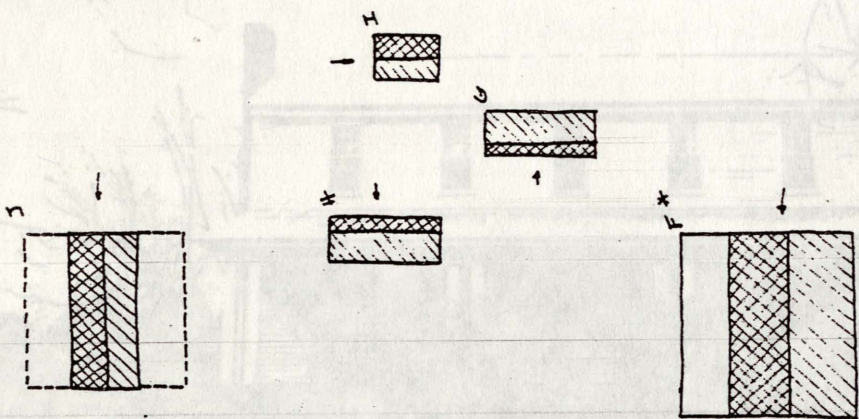
CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS  
FUNCTION: Primary Dwelling  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 20 x 12



SITE PLAN 3 9 15  
MAP # 6



CARLTON



CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN KEY: A

FUNCTION: Primary Dwelling

BUILDING TYPE: I House

APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: 30 x 15

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: C. 1840 (deed)

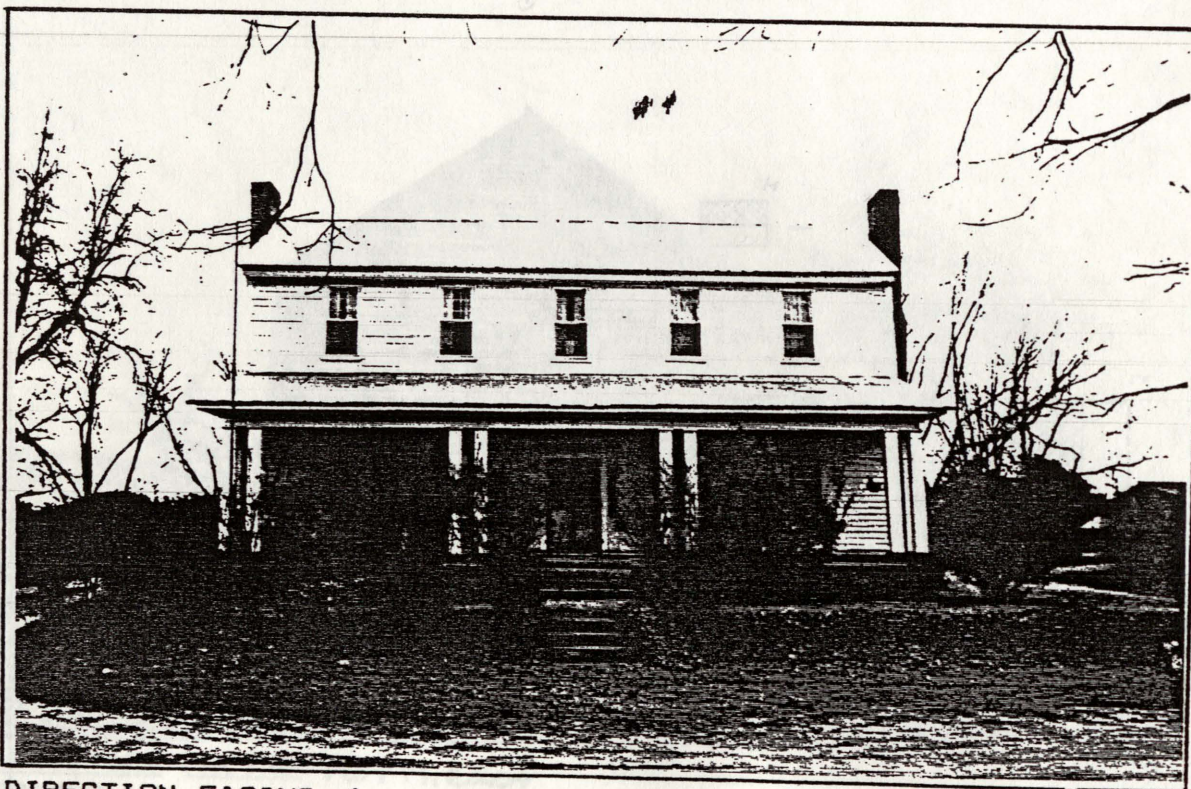
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Mortise And Tenon

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: aluminum

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: Gable / Metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Fair

NOTES:



DIRECTION FACING: Southeast

FRAME#: 21

CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMSTEADS

MAP #: 6

NEGATIVE FILE #: 13

HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON NAME: Thomas Yancey / John Myer

PRESENT OWNER/ADDRESS: Ora Meyer  
Winterville, GA.

LOCATION: Southeast side of CR. 31, approximately 1,000'  
Southwest of CR. 312 intersection.

DIRECTION FACING: Northwest

MEANS OF ACCESS: Primary

STATE: Occupied / Farming

DATE: 1926

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Rodgers-33; Cooper-138; interview-  
Thomas Myer; Field observation.

NOTES: This property was purchased by Nathan Johnson  
in 1847 from Thomas Yancey. John Meyer  
Purchased it in 1909 and it has remained  
in the Meyer family since.

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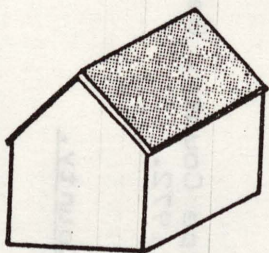
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→ Mohr, Clarence L. "Slavery in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, 1773-  
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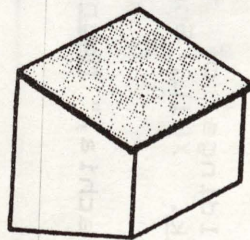
~~→~~ Moss, Thomas B. 1894 Map of Oglethorpe County.

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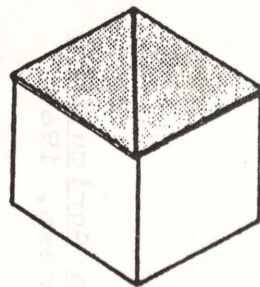
FIGURE 9  
**ROOF SHAPES\***



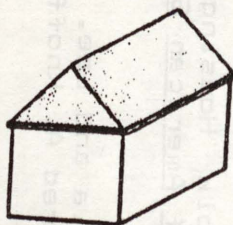
Gable



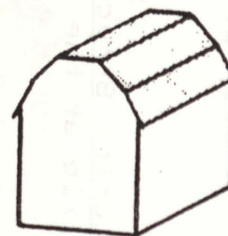
Shed



Pyramidal



Hipped



Gambrel

\*Source: Adapted from Worthy, All That Remains.

Note down the approximate dimensions of the building. The end of the building with the main entrance should be listed first. This can be done

CONSTRUCTION

The building

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1964 O-348-000

FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

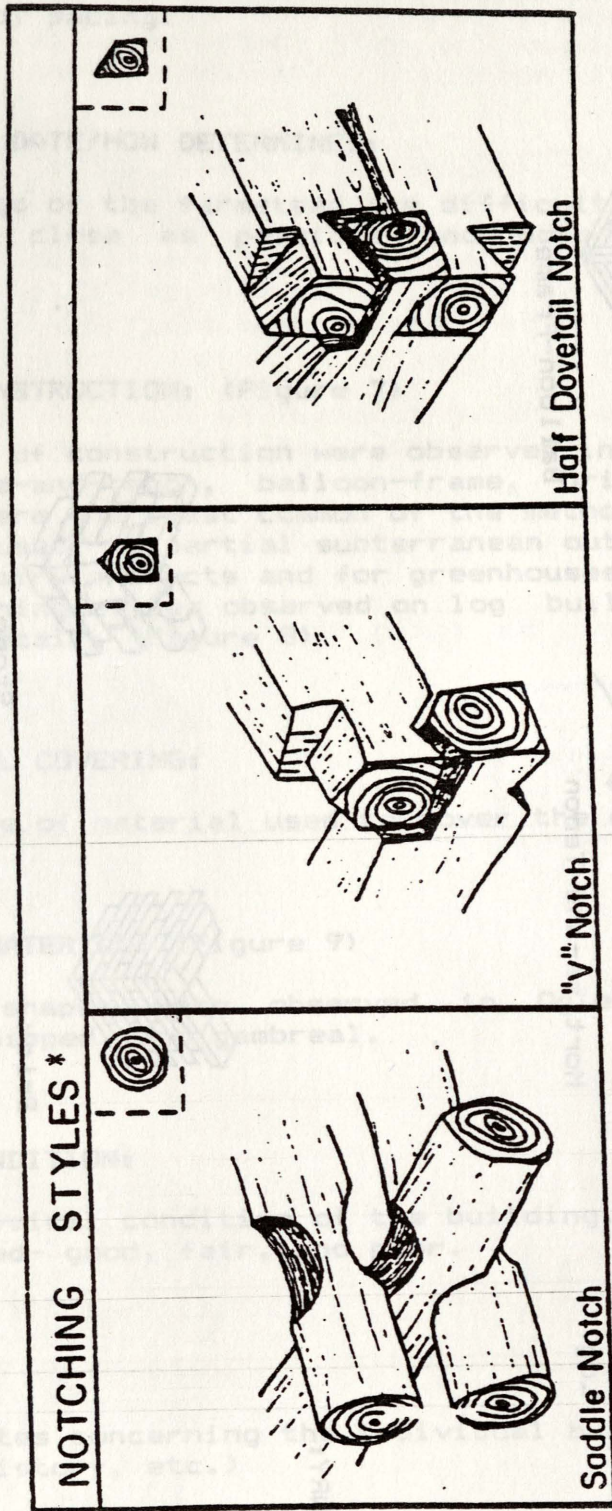
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1964 O-348-000

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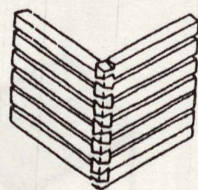
FIGURE 8



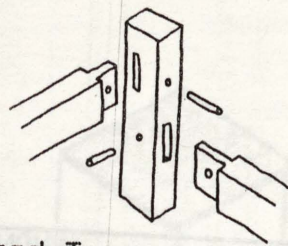
\*Source: Adapted from Worthy, All That Remains.

FIGURE 7  
METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION\*

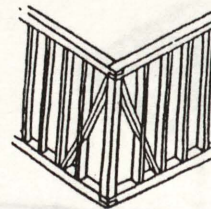
WOOD:



Log

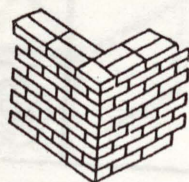


Mortise-and-Tenon

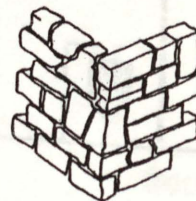


Balloon-Frame

MASONRY:



Brick



Stone

\*Source: Adapted from McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses.

#### APPROXIMATE DIMENSION:

Note down the approximate dimension of the building. The end of the building with the main entrance should be listed first. This can be done by pacing.

#### CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED:

The buildings of the farmstead are difficult to date. Date the building as close as possible and note how the date was determined.

#### METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: (Figure 7)

Five methods of construction were observed in Oglethorpe County—log, mortise-and-tenon, balloon-frame, brick, and stone. Brick and stone were the least common of the methods. They were most frequently used in partial subterranean outbuildings used for preserving dairy products and for greenhouses. There were three corner notching styles observed on log buildings—saddle, "V", and half dovetail. (Figure 8)

#### EXTERIOR WALL COVERING:

Note the type of material used to cover the exterior walls.

#### ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: (Figure 9)

Five roof shapes were observed in Oglethorpe—gable, shed, pyramidal, hipped, and gambrel.

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION:

Note the physical condition of the building. Three levels should be considered—good, fair, and poor.

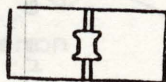
#### NOTES:

Make any notes concerning the individual building (distinguishing features, history, etc.)

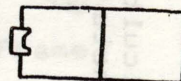
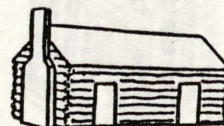
FIGURE 6  
OTHER OUTBUILDING TYPES\*



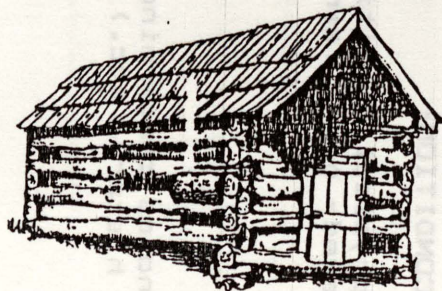
Single-Pen



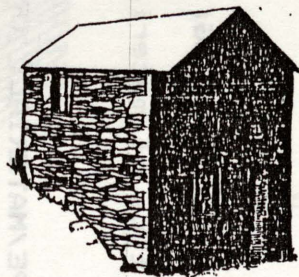
Saddlebag



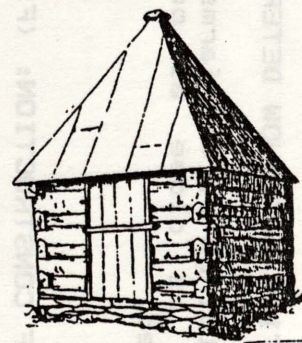
Double-Pen



Pennsylvania One-Level



Pennsylvania Two-Level



Tidewater

\*Source: Adapted from McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses, and Glassie, "The Smaller Outbuildings of the Southern Mountains".

**OTHER OUTBUILDINGS: (Figure 6)**

**SINGLE-PEN, SADDLEBAG, DOUBLE-PEN:** These three building types have already been discussed as dwellings. You may often see them used for outbuildings as well. These buildings were often original dwellings whose function changed after a newer and larger house was constructed. They are usually very close to the house and serve domestic functions—kitchen, smokehouse, washhouse, etc.

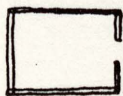
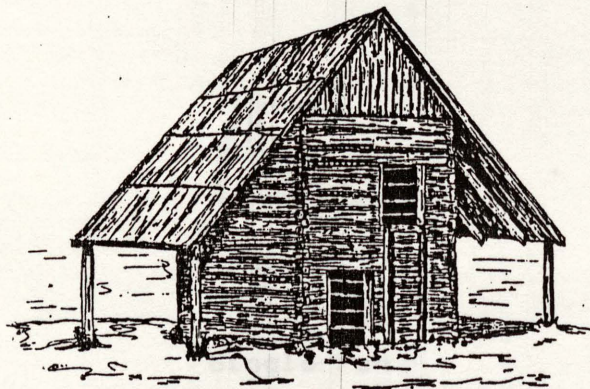
**CORN-CRIB:** A single rectangular crib for the storage of corn; gable roof; door in gable end; often has side sheds; distinguished from the single-crib barn by function (sheds of the barn are used for stabling while those of the corn-crib are used for the storage of farm equipment), and by form (the crib of the barn is usually divided into levels while the corn-crib has only one level).

**PENNSYLVANIA ONE-LEVEL:** Rectangular floor plan; gable roof; door in gable end; often has a projecting roof; functions are varied.

**PENNSYLVANIA TWO-LEVEL:** The one-level building with a room above.

**TIDEWATER:** A square floor plan; and pyramidal roof.

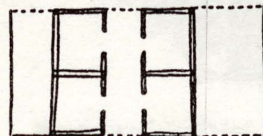
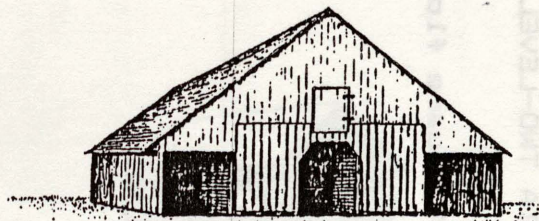
FIGURE 5  
BARN TYPES\*



Single-Crib



Double-Crib



Transverse-Crib

\*Source: Adapted from Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion", and Glassie, "The Old Barns of Appalachia".

**BARNS: (Figure 5)**

**Single-Crib:** A single rectangular crib; usually divided into two levels, the lower utilized for corn storage, the upper as a hay loft; gable roof; the main entrance is located on the gable end (short end); sheds on either side of the crib are used for stabling.

**DOUBLE-CRIB:** Two rectangular cribs built side by side or facing each other; the two are separated by a runway and joined by a common gable roof; the location of the entrances varies; the first level is most commonly used for stabling while the loft above for hay storage; the runway extends from eave-to-eave.

**TRANSVERSE-CRIB:** A gable-to-gable runway; gable roof; each crib is divided into two or three units; entered from the runway; units are usually used for stabling, although one might be used for corn storage; hay loft above; often has sheds on the sides

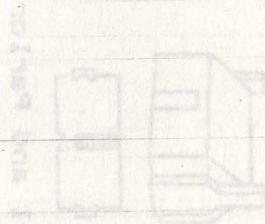
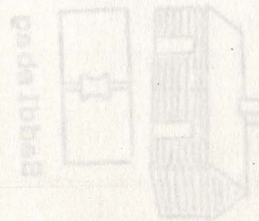
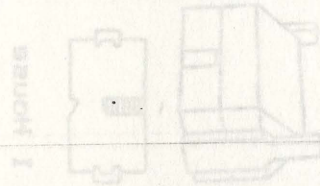
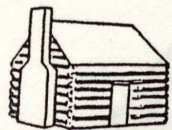
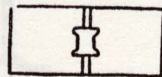
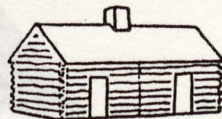


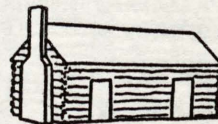
FIGURE 4  
DWELLING TYPES\*



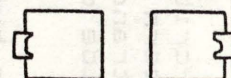
Single-Pen



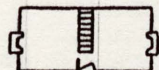
Saddlebag



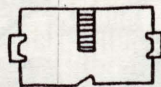
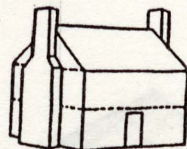
Double-Pen



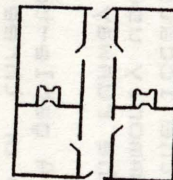
Dogtrot



Hall and Parlor



I House



Georgian Plan

\*Source: Adapted from McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses.

DOG TROT: Two single-pens separated by a central hall; the chimneys are located on each end, on the outside.

HALL AND PARLOR: A one-story, two room, one room deep house; with one front door on the eave end; chimneys located on each end, on the outside.

I HOUSE: A two-story, one room deep, two rooms over two rooms; the chimneys are located on each end, on the outside; the door is located on the eave end.

GEORGIAN PLAN: A one or two-story house; with two rooms on each side of a central hall; usually with interior chimneys.

#### BUILDING TYPE:

The buildings of the farmland can rarely be identified by a style usually established by art historians. The traditional buildings can however, usually be identified by type. They can be broken down into components the most important of which is form, specifically height and floor plan. The buildings observed on Colchester County farmlands were divided into three categories: dwellings, barns, and others. Frequently occurring building types were then identified in each category. All buildings can't be identified as one of these types but these are the most frequently occurring types.

**SINGLE-PEN:** A single square room; the chimney is at one end, on the outside; the entrance is located on the eave end.

**DOUBLE-PEN:** A one-story, two room, one room deep house; there are two doors on the eave end; the chimney is in the center.

**DOUBLE-PEN:** A one-story, two room, one room deep house; there are two doors on the eave end; the chimney is located on one or both ends, on the outside.

TABLE 4  
Functional Categories

DWELLINGS: Primary, Slave, Share Cropper, Cook

ANIMAL SHELTERS: Barn, Chicken House, Pigsty, Mule Shed

PRODUCE STORAGE: Corncrib, Dairy, Granary, Potatoe Shed

DOMESTIC STRUCTURES: Kitchen, Smokehouse, Well House, Privey,  
Greenhouse

HOME INDUSTRY: Blacksmith Shop, Cotton Gin, Commissary

VEHICLE STORAGE: Carriage House, Tractor Shed, Garage

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

### PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photograph each building. Note the direction you are facing when you take the photo. When the film has been developed note the frame number.

### SITE PLAN KEY:

Note the letter given to the building on the site plan.

### FUNCTION:

Note the original function of the building if known. It is common for a building to serve more than one function and they have often been adapted to serve the needs of modern farm processes. The buildings observed on Oglethorpe County farmsteads have been organized into six categories: dwellings, animal shelters, produce storage, domestic structures, home industry, and vehicle storage (see Table 4).

### BUILDING TYPE:

The buildings of the farmstead can rarely be identified by a style neatly established by art historians. The traditional buildings can however, usually be identified by types. They must be broken down into components the most important of which is form, specifically height and floor plan. The buildings observed on Oglethorpe County farmsteads were divided into three categories- dwellings, barns, and others. Frequently occurring building types were then identified in each category. All buildings can't be identified as one of these types but these are the most frequently occurring types.

#### DWELLINGS (Figure 4):

**SINGLE-PEN:** A single square room; the chimney is at one end, on the outside; the entrance is located on the eave end (long end).

**SADDLEBAG:** A one-story, two room, one room deep house; there are two entrances on the eave end; the chimney is in the center.

**DOUBLE-PEN:** A one-story, two room, one room deep house; there are two doors on the eave end; the chimney is located on one or both ends, on the outside.

TABLE 3  
Site Plan Key



PRIMARY ENTRANCE



GABLE ROOF (See Figure 9)



SHED ROOF



PYRAMIDAL ROOF



HIPPED ROOF



GAMBREL ROOF



GENERAL LOCATION OF LOST BUILDING



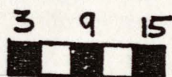
CEMETARY

KITCHEN  
GARDEN

GENERAL LOCATION OF NON-ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURE



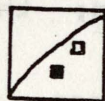
SITE PLAN KEY



SITE PLAN SCALE



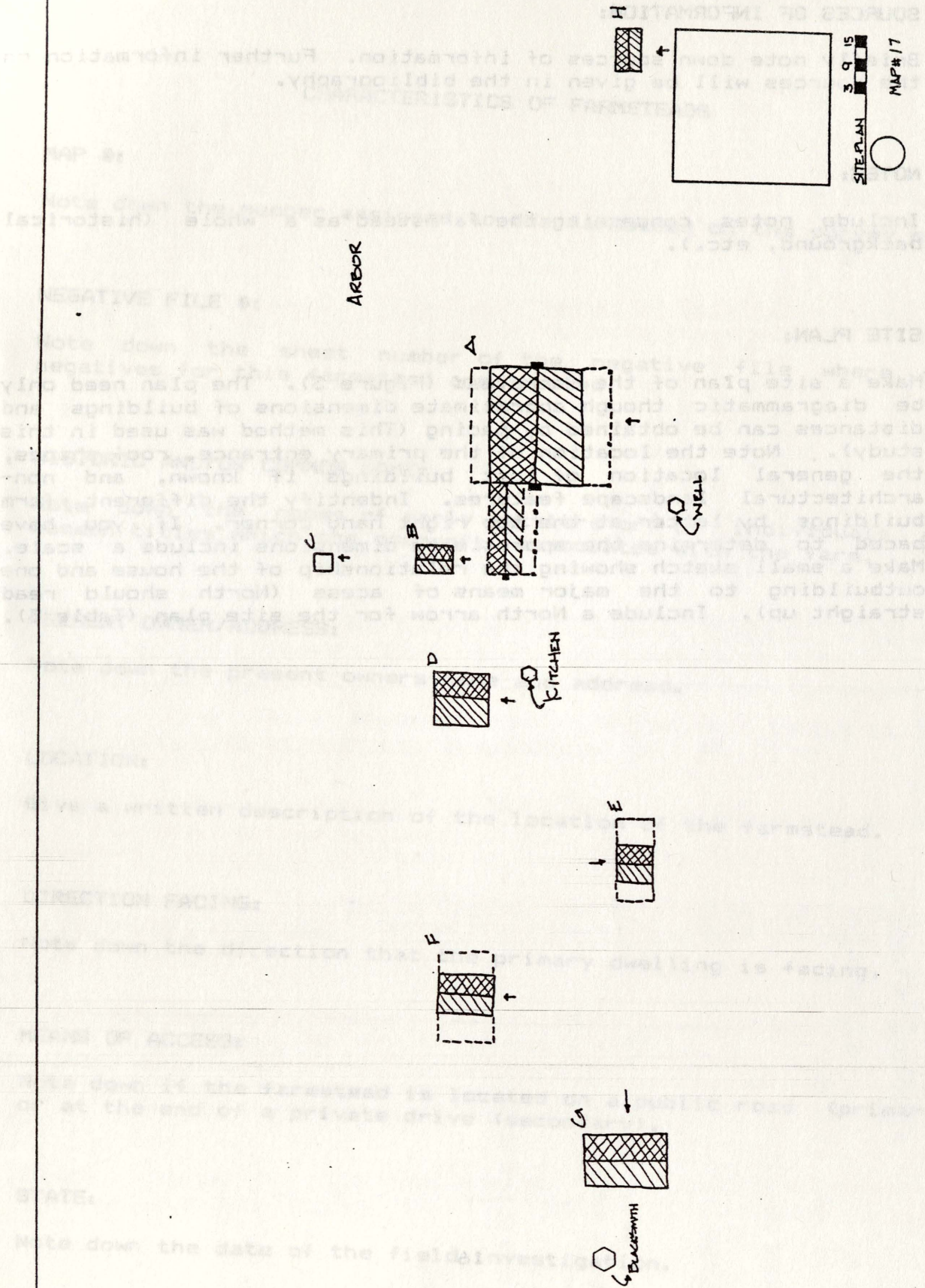
SITE PLAN DIRECTION



MEANS OF ACCESS

■ DWELLING  
□ BARN

FIGURE 3  
Site Plan



### SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Briefly note down sources of information. Further information on the sources will be given in the bibliography.

### NOTES:

Include notes concerning the farmstead as a whole (historical background, etc.).

### SITE PLAN:

Make a site plan of the farmstead (Figure 3). The plan need only be diagrammatic though approximate dimensions of buildings and distances can be obtained by pacing (This method was used in this study). Note the location of the primary entrance, roof shapes, the general location of lost buildings if known, and non-architectural landscape features. Identify the different farm buildings by letter at the top right hand corner. If you have paced to determine the approximate dimensions include a scale. Make a small sketch showing the relationship of the house and one outbuilding to the major means of access (North should read straight up). Include a North arrow for the site plan (Table 3).

## CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMSTEADS

### MAP #:

Note down the number assigned to the farmstead on the survey map.

### NEGATIVE FILE #:

Note down the sheet number of the negative file where the negatives for this farmstead are located.

### HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON NAME:

Note down the names of early settlers or of individuals and common titles which the community associates with the farm.

### PRESENT OWNER/ADDRESS:

Note down the present owners name and address.

### LOCATION:

Give a written description of the location of the farmstead.

### DIRECTION FACING:

Note down the direction that the primary dwelling is facing.

### MEANS OF ACCESS:

Note down if the farmstead is located on a public road (primary) or at the end of a private drive (secondary).

### STATE:

Note down the date of the field investigation.

**FIGURE 2**  
Survey Forms

**CHARACTERISTICS OF EARNSTEADS**

MAP #1: \_\_\_\_\_ NEGATIVE FILE #1: \_\_\_\_\_

HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PRESENT OWNER/ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTION FACING: \_\_\_\_\_

MEANS OF ACCESS: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

**CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS**

SITE PLAN KEY: \_\_\_\_\_ FUNCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

BUILDING TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_ APPROXIMATE DIMENSION: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSTRUCTION DATE/HOW DETERMINED: \_\_\_\_\_

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

EXTERIOR WALL COVERING: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOF SHAPE/MATERIAL: \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSICAL CONDITION: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTION FACING: \_\_\_\_\_  
FRAME #: \_\_\_\_\_

HIPR 6150 Spring 2002

Class schedule

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January

- T 8 What is Rural? Conservation, Preservation Management. Change. Rural economy
- Th 10 *Survey of rural post offices - Brief*
- T 15 Growing areas/ Declining areas
- Th 17 *Survey of rural post offices – Field work*
- T 22 Agriculture and Forestry - a historical survey
- Th 24 *Survey of rural post offices – Field work*
- T 29 Commercial Agriculture – Implications for preservation
- Th 31 *Survey of rural post offices – project due, presentations*

February

- T 5 Commercial forestry – Implications for preservation
- Th 7 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County - Brief*
- T 12 Water conservation issues in rural areas
- Th 14 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work, research*
- T 19 Industry and mining –Issues in rural areas
- Th 21 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work, research*
- T 26 Recreation and wildlife conservation - issues
- Th 28 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work, research*

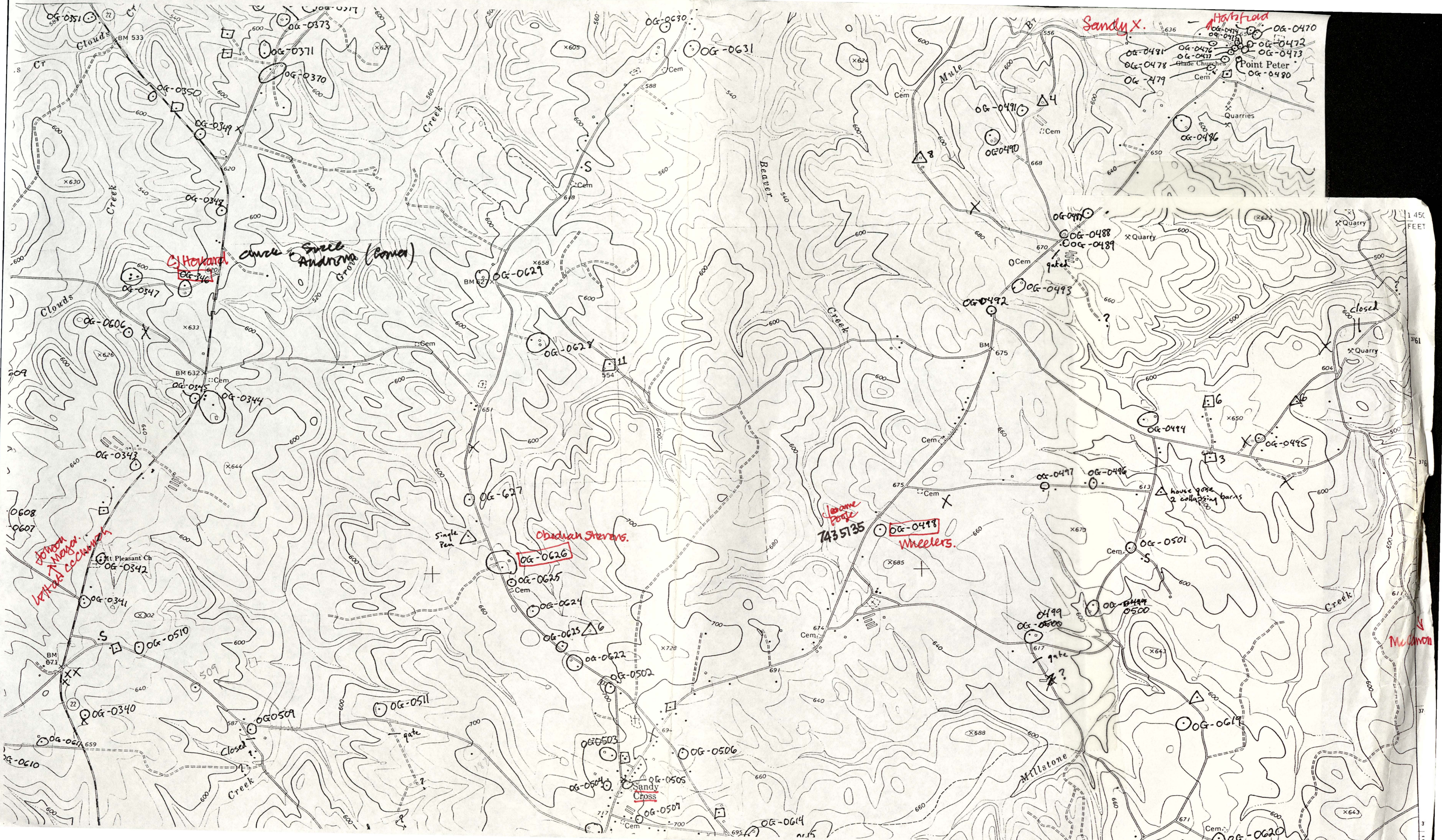
March

- T 5 Historic significance and integrity in changing working landscapes
- Th 7 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work*
- T 12 Historically protected landscapes. The national parks, national forests etc
- Th 14 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work*
- T 19 **SPRING BREAK**
- Th 21 **SPRING BREAK**
- T 26 Growing areas –issues and priorities
- Th 28 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Progress Meeting*

April

- T 2 Declining areas – issues and priorities
- Th 4 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Field Work/documentation*
- T 9 Role of Public sector in rural preservation
- Th 11 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County - Presentation*
- T 16 Role of private sector in rural preservation
- Th 18 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Prepare Exhibit*
- T 23 Buffer
- Th 25 *Historic Farms of Oglethorpe County – Present to Community*





Sandy X.

Howard

C. Howard

curve Small Andromeda (Pomer)

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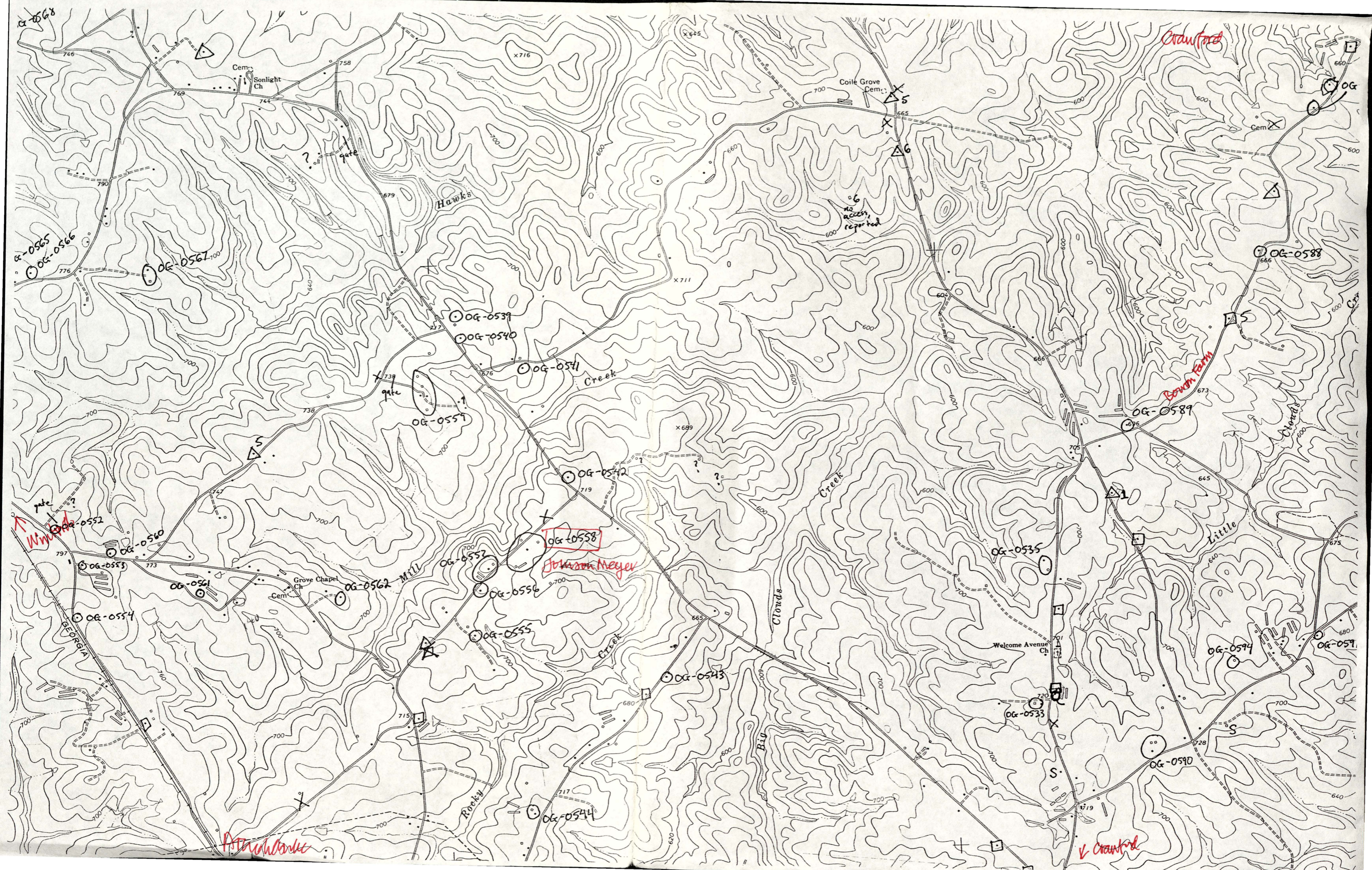
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OG-0567

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Johnson Meyer

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Grove Chapel Cem

Coile Grove Cem

Hawks Creek

Clouds Creek

Rocky Creek

Little Creek

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