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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Carlyle-Blakey Farm
other names/site number Marion Carlyle Farm (1929-1953); Ernest Blakey Farm (1946-2002)

2. Location

street & number 568 Highway 211 NW
city, town Winder (x) **vicinity of**
county Barrow **code** GA 013
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30680

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	9
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	9

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce
Signature of certifying official

3-13-08
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson R. Ball 4.29.08

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions:

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

N/A

Materials:

foundation	N/A
walls	N/A
roof	N/A
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Carlyle-Blakey Farm is located on the west side of Thompson Mill Road (Highway 211) approximately three miles northwest of Winder in a formerly rural portion of Barrow County that is experiencing recent growth and development. Currently used for cattle grazing, the combined intact tracts contain approximately 129 acres of pastures, fields, wooded areas, two ponds, a creek, and two home sites with houses and their associated outbuildings. The property's rolling terrain and bucolic appearance are largely the result of a singular event that occurred on May 12, 1948, when the farm (then 168 acres) was chosen as the site of a Master Conservation Field Day. Sponsored by the Oconee River Soil Conservation District, *The Atlanta Journal* (newspaper), and the Civic Clubs of Winder, this massive one-day effort involving hundreds of men and machines transformed the badly eroded and depleted farm into a model of efficient and productive land management. The fence

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Section 7--Description

lines and re-configured demarcations for cropland, pasture, woodland, house lots, and ponds are all still starkly evident on aerial views today. The terracing from 1948 can be seen on the ground in several of the fields on the western half of the property. Most of the buildings and structures are clustered near the road and the 1.75-acre pond in the northeast quadrant of the property. These include the Blakey's mid-20th-century house (non-contributing due to major alterations), two barns, two sheds, a chicken house, a creek-side baptismal pool, and a small pump house. A metal utility barn/equipment shed is the sole building that was constructed during the conservation field day, and is therefore the only contributing resource other than the site itself. The southeast corner of the nominated property is now a separately owned 10-acre parcel (the "Chaney lot" on the sketch map) with a non-historic house, two outbuildings and a ¾-acre pond. While this small parcel has modern buildings, its major historic landscape elements from 1948 remain essentially intact. The entire property still maintains its rural character, in contrast to some of the tract housing development around the periphery.

FULL DESCRIPTION

The Carlyle-Blakey Farm is located in the Piedmont region of Georgia, which is characterized by a rolling topography and diverse settlement patterns. According to *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage - A Context*, field boundaries in this region tended to follow drainage patterns, resulting in irregular shapes. This appears to be an accurate description of the Carlyle-Blakey farm. The family house and its outbuildings are clustered for expediency, with the domestic dependencies, such as a pump house, located closest to the house. Buildings to support the agricultural production, such as barns and chicken houses, are farther away, between the house and the fields.

The elevation varies from a low point of approximately 850 feet at the southeastern corner of the property to a gradual rise to a high point of approximately 1,000 feet at the northwestern corner. Photographs 16 and 28 give general views from the highest elevation. The land is well drained with two major creeks, and some minor drainages. The southern boundary is Cedar Creek. Another stream runs from north to south roughly parallel to Thompson Mill Road along the eastern portion of the property. Trees and other vegetation grow along this bottomland (photograph 6). The 1.75-acre pond (photographs 7 and 20) was created on a portion of this stream. There is another pond on the southern part of the property. The water feature on the northwest side of the property that appears on the topographic map is actually a drainage area or "dry pond" to prevent excessive water run-off. The farm once got its drinking water from a spring near the creek to the west of the Blakey house (photograph 22).

The extant 129 acres of the Carlyle-Blakey farm are delineated very much as they were in 1948 after the Master Conservation Field Day. The National Register sketch map approximates the major divisions, which can be clearly seen on current satellite images. Wire fences with wooden posts divide pastures and fields, although no crops are cultivated in the fields at the present time. Most fields are planted in ground cover for erosion control and grazing. There has been some minor northward expansion of wooded areas in the southwestern quadrant in the 60 years since the demonstration project.

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The current appearance of the property is very different from 1948 newspaper photographs that showed how the farm looked prior to the Master Conservation Field Day (see attachments 1, 2 and 3). Before the work began, it had large areas of eroded and denuded landscape with at least one major gully (about 50 feet in depth) and several smaller "washes" or "tributaries" of that gully. Photograph 8 is a current view of the area where the largest gully once existed. Observers described that the land had been "row-cropped to death." This was typical of much north Georgia farmland at that time. It has been worked by at least three previous generations. In order to give a sense of what was changed that day, the following is an excerpt from the Master Conservation Field Day Program, describing the jobs that were done by work crews throughout the day. This was a spectator event, and three large maps were used to give brief orientations at various intervals, explaining land use, land capabilities, and planning activities. The crowd had a description as follows:

Bulldozers to fill large gully Field 5 – Bulldozers to clear hedgerows and gully along Highway Field 9 – 60 acres bottom and hill land pasture to be brushed and smoothed with crawler tractors – Fields 3, 5, 9, and 15 to be disked, limed, fertilized, and seeded for pasture – All cropland to be limed and fertilized in accordance with requirements – Dynamite to straighten stream channel in pasture – Construct 2-acre pond in Field 9; also silt pond Field 5 – Construct terraces on 60 acres open land, heavy and light equipment – Shape up, prepare, fertilize and seed four new waterways – Prepare seed bed on most all open land, plant seven acres cotton, eight acres corn and some lespedeza – Demolish and reconstruct several rods new fence – Construct new barn Blakey residence – T.S.I. demonstration Fields 2 and 12 – Gardens to be plowed, fertilized and seeded. Both residences repainted.

Newspaper reports indicate that this demonstration program proceeded as scheduled, with some formal speeches commencing later in the afternoon. The fact that these improvements are still obvious and very functional 60 years later is a strong testament to the effectiveness of the project. The terracing is visible in several of the photographs taken on the western half of the property (the higher and steeper land), but particularly photographs 13 and 19. The fence lines, ponds, and reconfigured water channels still exist.

The following is a brief description of current buildings on the property, of which only one is contributing. Since the property is being nominated as a site (a designed agricultural landscape), the buildings are discussed as part of the existing landscape, but are not the most important features in that landscape. The first seven buildings are in the northeastern quadrant of the property.

The Ernest Blakey residence (photographs 2 and 23) is in the far northeastern corner in a fenced yard enclosure, facing east toward Thompson Mill Road. This gable-front bungalow was built just after Blakey's return from World War II, when he purchased his first 37 acres of land from his uncle Marion Carlyle. The wood frame house sits on a cinder block foundation. It has an addition and several alterations. The house originally had asbestos siding, and is now sided with vinyl. It is noncontributing.

The one contributing building is a metal barn, used to shelter tractors, plows, and other farm equipment (photograph 3, foreground). It was constructed as part of the Master Conservation Field Day on May 12, 1948. The barn is located in the northeastern quadrant of the property, next to several other outbuildings, and just south of the enclosed yard for the Blakey house. It has a cinder block foundation, but excluding windows, it is constructed entirely of metal. It has a gabled roof, and

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one human-sized door and one large sliding door to allow large equipment to enter and exit.

Noncontributing buildings located south of the Blakey residence include a chicken house (c.1954, photograph 4), a dairy barn (c.1956, middle of photograph 24), a pole barn for hay (c.1963, photograph 5), and a small shed once used for storing eggs. There is also a small pumphouse that once brought drinking water into the house from a nearby spring. One minor feature (not included in the resource count) is a small structure in the creek behind the house that was used by a local church for baptisms for many years (photograph 21). In the 1990s, another house site was developed on the southeastern corner of the property (the Chaney lot on the sketch map). This includes a brick house, a log cabin, and a large wooden barn, each noncontributing. While the new buildings were not present during the period of significance, they do not alter or intrude on the major features of the historic landscape for which the Carlyle-Blakey farm is being nominated.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

AGRICULTURE

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance:

1948

Significant Dates:

May 12, 1948 (date of Master Conservation Field Day)

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Carlyle-Blakey Farm is an excellent and rare intact example of an agricultural conservation project intended to demonstrate erosion control, crop diversification, and the best modern farming practices and technology of the mid-20th century in Georgia. It is significant in the areas of agriculture and conservation for its designed landscape that succeeded in transforming the depleted farmland into productive use. Touted by newspapers as "A Farm Built in a Day" and "Miracle on a Georgia Farm," the events that transpired there on May 12, 1948, were widely publicized and heavily attended. Marion H. Carlyle, his nephew Ernest C. Blakey (recently returned from World War II), and Ernest's wife Thelma Blakey owned the two adjoining worn-out and badly eroded farms. Sponsors of the Master Conservation Field Day were the Supervisors of the Oconee River Soil Conservation District, *The Atlanta Journal* newspaper, and the Civic Clubs of Winder. A committee of agricultural workers and prominent citizens of Barrow County also chose this farm because of the land's proximity to an easily accessible highway, and the ability for thousands of onlookers to park and observe the activities from nearby hillsides.

Newspapers from 1948 reported that over 200 pieces of farm machinery (bulldozers, tractors, etc. worth an estimated one million dollars) operated by some 700 men were put to work terracing, plowing, planting, and fertilizing fields, along with clearing trees, creating ponds, and building fences and a utility shed. This was all completed in a matter of hours. Diagrams illustrated "before" and "after" land use (still evident today), and photographs showed three-story-high erosion gullies being transformed into usable fields. Some 10,000 vehicles carrying an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 spectators reportedly clogged the roads around Winder. Program speakers included Georgia Governor M.E. Thompson and Hugh H. Bennett, the first chief of the Soil Conservation Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Volunteers (including many recently returned military veterans) provided the labor, and sponsors supplied the equipment. The Master Conservation Field Day was extensively reported not just in the Atlanta newspapers and other mainstream press, but also in specialized conservation journals and agricultural magazines in the following months and years. As a result of the demonstration, the farm became more productive with fewer costs and less labor (two workers instead of four), and it transitioned away from cotton and other row crops to become primarily a dairy farm. It was also recognized as a model for other farms and agricultural groups who joined in subsequent soil conservation efforts.

Most Georgia farmers had been slow to start terracing their fields or rotating crops, even though Georgia had the nation's first state department of agriculture, created in 1874. According to *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage – A Context*, the Georgia Piedmont region had soils that were subject to severe erosion. Nutritive topsoil and red clay washed into the lowlands or rivers and streams. In one extreme example, what began as a farm gully created the 150-foot-deep Providence Canyon, now a state park. While there were some efforts to improve the situation in the 19th century, the state's first major attempt at large scale conservation was a project headquartered in Athens beginning in 1934. It was established as part of a nationwide effort to develop and demonstrate soil and water conservation methods, and was first set up under the U.S. Department of Interior, and later the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The project in Georgia included 104,070 acres in Jackson, Madison, and Clarke counties, which are immediately to

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the east of Barrow County. Having this long-term project nearby may have laid the groundwork for the one-day event that took place on the Carlyle-Blakey farm.

The Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was created in 1935 under a law that declared that soil erosion was a menace to the national welfare, and authorized broad powers to the new agency to attack the problem. Hugh Hammond Bennett, the first chief, began a public crusade of speaking and writing to draw attention to the issue. He was the department's acknowledged soil expert, and launched scattered farm demonstration projects all over the country beginning in the Dust Bowl era of the mid-1930s. His agency also set up conservation districts (such as the Oconee River Soil Conservation District) to enlist local groups to have more active roles in planning and setting up priorities. In 1948, Bennett was still in his same role when he appeared on the Carlyle-Blakey Farm to give a speech entitled "A Permanent Peace – A World's Soil Problem." Other speeches that day included "Conservation Farming Pays" by Georgia Governor M. W. Thompson, and "A New National Land Policy" by U.S. Congressman John S. Wood.

At the time of the 1948 event, much of the local press used extreme hyperbole in their coverage. This was partly due to public officials declaring it "the greatest soil show ever seen by man," and "the greatest log-rolling in the history of America." However, even the chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, H. H. Bennett, called it one of the most impressive and encouraging sights that he had ever witnessed, especially noting the spirit of cooperation and the speed and efficiency. *Business Week* magazine reported on it the week after the event. Some of the sponsors, such as farm equipment dealers and fertilizer dealers, gained publicity by showing how their tractors, bulldozers, and other heavy equipment could do the work of moving soil, filling in gullies, and seeding the newly leveled pastures. However, they also made their equipment and supplies available later to the Oconee River Conservation District. Accounts from subsequent years probably give a better perspective on the significance of this event. Twenty years afterward, Georgia newspapers stated that this was one of the most successful demonstrations of its type ever held. It was also one of the first in the nation on this grand scale, and it is difficult to find any that was more publicized. From a more professional perspective, *Land and Water* magazine in 1999 stated that the project encouraged others over the years to "turn back the tide of terribly destructive erosion on their own land."

This project was clearly significant in raising the public awareness of scientific agriculture, and promoting the shift toward labor-saving mechanization. On a local level, it also changed the Carlyle-Blakey Farm, and these changes were maintained over the years. Celebrations were held after five and 20 years. In 1953 Blakey reported to the *Atlanta Journal* that the farm's yield had doubled on half the work force. In 1945 the principal sources of income had been cotton and milk. With cotton and most row crops eliminated, the value of the milk products in 1952 had significantly increased farm revenue. The family saw the project as a gift to be treasured, and continued to treat the land with respect. This property still provides hay and grazing pasture for cattle. Retired district conservationist Sam Dunaway reported that, as an example of "sales by visual aid," the field day was a tremendous success.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Carlyle-Blakey Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A in the areas of agriculture and conservation at the statewide level of significance as an intact example of a massive agricultural demonstration project that showcased modern farming practices and new techniques for soil and water conservation in Georgia. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a designed agricultural landscape that was conceived and planned by experts, and carried out in one day by hundreds of volunteers and their machines. It was a drastic intervention on a severely eroded farm, which has had lasting effects up to the present day.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The nominated property is significant for one event – the Master Conservation Field Day, which took place on May 12, 1948.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The entire nominated property is a contributing site. The one implement barn/utility shed constructed on the agricultural field day is a contributing building. There are no contributing structures or objects. Two houses and seven outbuildings are noncontributing buildings, because they were not present during the period of significance or they have lost their integrity. This includes the Ernest Blakey house, which was extant at the time of the Master Conservation Field Day, but has been dramatically altered. There are no noncontributing structures or objects.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Barrow County

The Caryle-Blakey Farm is located in Barrow County, which currently has a population of approximately 46,000. The area is growing rapidly, and experiencing suburbanization due to its location between the cities of Athens and Atlanta. Barrow County was created in 1914 from parts of Gwinnett, Jackson, and Walton counties, with Winder as the new county seat. Winder, incorporated in 1893, had previously been at the juncture of the three counties. During the 20th century, Winder was the hometown of distinguished U.S. Senator Richard B. Russell, a Georgia governor who then served in the U. S. Senate from 1933 until his death 42 years later. Russell was a key member, and chair of several important committees during his tenure. His position of power most certainly helped bring Georgia many critical programs, including a number of pioneering agriculture, conservation and forestry programs.

Barrow County is in the Piedmont physiographic region of Georgia with normally sufficient rainfall and

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gently rolling land, well-adapted to a variety of field crops, pasture grasses, and vegetables. In 1919 the county had 33,769 acres planted in cotton. That amount dropped to less than 1,000 acres by the 1970s. Corn production also decreased significantly during those decades. Soybeans were another cash crop in the 20th century. Overall farm population dropped through the century, as land devoted to hay, pastures, and woodland replaced some of the cropland. As in the rest of the region, cattle and poultry eventually accounted for much of the farm production in Barrow County.

Southern Agriculture

During the 1800s, many had believed the South was fit for nothing but cotton. Between 1870 and 1890 the campaign for agricultural diversification was pushed by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Agricultural Society, and many farm journals. At first, the call went largely unheeded. After cotton prices declined, and the boll weevil took a toll on production, Georgia farmers began to realize that progressive farming techniques and erosion control would help sustain their livelihood. Between 1920 and 1950, crop diversification, soils management, and federal initiatives to reward farmers for leaving land fallow all resulted in changes to the agrarian landscape. (One of the unforeseen consequences of attempts at soil stabilization was the uncontrolled spread of the kudzu vine in the South, after widespread use in the 1930s and 1940s.) Diversification resulted in an increasing reliance on livestock, both for beef and milk, and eventually in Georgia's large and successful poultry industry. Between 1930 and 1950, the state's income from animals increased tenfold.

Hugh H. Bennett, first chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, believed that terracing alone would not sufficiently control erosion. He argued for a variety of measures, such as contouring, strip cropping, crop rotations, reforestation of land not suited for cropland, pasture improvement and management, wildlife enhancement, and use of land according to its potential. He believed in a multidisciplinary approach relying on numerous specialists. This was the approach used by the Oconee River Soil Conservation District when it planned the May 12, 1948 Master Conservation Field Day.

Organized in 1938, the Oconee River Soil Conservation District was one of about 3,000 nationwide. The federal government had allowed each state to form these grass-roots organizations in order to encourage partnerships where federal and district employees worked alongside one another to support conservation efforts. Districts could purchase equipment and supplies, which they loaned or leased to farmers. As units of state government, the districts could play a role in planning and zoning, as well as influence state laws and regulations in ways that federal officials could not. The Oconee River district had a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to utilize technical assistance and encourage cooperation at all levels of government.

Master Conservation Field Day

The large-scale effort on the Carlyle-Blakey Farm in 1948 involved not just government agencies, but hundreds of private citizens who supplied labor, newspapers that supplied publicity, and sponsoring businesses, which supplied equipment and materials. *Atlanta Journal* editor Wright Bryan reportedly

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called T.S. Buie, Regional Conservator of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, with the idea of co-sponsoring it. The six months of planning that took place before the one-day event was under the direction of area conservationist R. L. Dolvin and county soil conservationist J. D. White. Corporate sponsors included 30 different companies, such as Caterpillar Tractor Company, International Harvester Company, John Deere Plow Company, Sears Roebuck and Company, Georgia Lime Rock Company, Stevens Motion Pictures, and many more. Materials were also provided by seed companies, chemical corporations, paint companies, hardware stores, fertilizer companies, explosives manufacturers, and oil companies.

Coordination and traffic control were huge undertakings. Parking for up to 14,000 cars was provided on an adjacent farm. The bumper-to-bumper traffic in the Winder area was monitored by the Georgia State Patrol. Several roads in and out of the area were re-directed for one-way traffic. The 50,000 to 60,000 visitors, who began arriving the night before, reportedly came from all over Georgia, and from several other states as well. Agricultural observers from Sweden, Peru, Chile, and South Africa were also among the onlookers, according to the *Atlanta Journal*. The volunteers were mostly local, but included veterans taking farm classes. The program was also backed by local Kiwanis and Lions clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, Winder City Council, and the board of county commissioners. (More information regarding the specific activities on May 12, 1948 is provided in the Description section above, and in the Statement of Significance.)

Land Use and Ownership History

The land use and ownership history of the Carlyle-Blakey Farm were provided as follows by Mark Blakey, heir to Ernest and Thelma Blakey. Prior to 1908 the property was part of the estate of J. F. Hughey, which totaled 558 acres. During this time a large portion of the property was in woodlands, and not used for farming and crops. Upon Hughey's death, his estate was divided among five children. One of the heirs, R. J. Pentecost, sold 176 acres to J. E. Carlyle in 1908. Carlyle farmed cotton, grains for livestock, and garden vegetables. Horses (for plowing and transportation), cows, pigs, and chickens were also on the farm. When J. E. Carlyle died in 1911, 129 acres of his estate passed on to his son, Marion H. Carlyle. Marion had purchased 38 acres prior to his father's death. A banker, C. O. Maddox, Jr, bought the nine remaining acres of the 176.

From 1911 to 1948 Marion Carlyle farmed the land for cotton, corn, and cattle feed. He maintained it himself with occasional help from field hands (usually only one.) In 1948 Marion's nephew, Ernest Blakey returned from World War II, and entered an agreement to purchase property from his uncle. In addition, Blakey would work the dairy business, as Carlyle was advancing in age. Ernest Blakey, along with his wife Thelma, purchased 36.6 acres of his uncle's farm.

By this time the farm was badly eroded, and was considered for the soil conservation demonstration project. It was considered a typical Piedmont farm, but only two acres remained with a modicum of topsoil. The year before the event, the farm had some cotton, corn, lespedeza and small grain. Factors that contributed to the Carlyle-Blakey Farm being chosen included the status of Blakey as a veteran; the fact that he had been attending a veterans farm training program; the need for the farm land to be revitalized after years of neglect; and possibly the influence of U. S. Senator Richard B.

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Russell who was from Winder. The farm was one of three in the nation to be reworked that year, but the choice of the specific farm in Barrow County was left to a local committee.

After the Master Conservation Field Day on May 12, 1948, the farm was put into productive use for pasture and crops. Marion Carlyle died in 1953, and Ernest Blakey leased 92 plus acres from his aunt. He moved the dairy operation into a newly built dairy barn, and maintained around 50 cows from 1953 until 1967. The dairy produced milk for Winder Creamery, later bought out by Pet Dairy. Blakey also added a poultry operation consisting of three chicken houses, which contained as many as 7500 laying hens. The poultry produced chickens or eggs for both Gold Kist and Harrison Poultry. It was always a family farm, with minimal outside hired help. Its size was probably about average for Barrow County.

When Mrs. Carlyle died in 1967, Ernest Blakey purchased the 92 acres he had been leasing from his aunt. The farm continued to be thought of as the Carlyle-Blakey Farm to those who remembered the agricultural field day. (Blakey never owned the northern 39-acre portion of the Carlyle farm that had been a mostly peripheral part of the demonstration project.) In 1975 Blakey sold 7.64 acres on the southeast corner to Robert Baldwin who later sold it to John Chaney. In 1986 Blakey sold another 2.78 acres to Chaney. This land is included in the nomination.

The farm still operates to this day, with most acreage devoted to hay and pasture for cattle. The pond continues to provide water for the cows. There are pecan trees and grape vines, and a family garden plot that provides fruits and vegetables. There is no erosion, and the fences still divide the same fields, pastures, and woods.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Atlanta Journal, The. (daily newspaper, Atlanta, Georgia), May 13, 1948, and various other issues.

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Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 129 acres.

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 244814	Northing 3767091
B)	Zone 17	Easting 245170	Northing 3766908
C)	Zone 17	Easting 245327	Northing 3766969
D)	Zone 17	Easting 245490	Northing 3766344
E)	Zone 17	Easting 244621	Northing 3766227

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line around the two parcels on the attached tax map. The eastern boundary extends to the pavement along Thompson Mill Road (Highway 211), and the southern boundary follows Cedar Creek as shown.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses approximately 129 acres that were once part of a larger tract of 168 acres of farmland included in the May 12, 1948 Master Conservation Field Day in Winder, Georgia. The southeast corner of the nominated property (10.42 acres) was subsequently sold to another owner, but is included in the boundary because the landscape retains integrity. Approximately 39 acres to the north that were once part of the Carlyle-Blakey Farm are not included in the nomination. These acres had a peripheral role in the field day, but they have been subdivided, sold, and redeveloped; and they do not retain their historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Denise P. Messick/Historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303-2316

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 2008

e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner) Mark Blakey (as executor for the estate of Ernest Carlyle Blakey, and Power of Attorney for Thelma B. Blakey)

organization (if applicable) N/A

mailing address 119 Winding Creek Road

city or town Anderson **state** South Carolina **zip code** 29621

e-mail (optional) N/A

name (property owner) John and Peggy Chaney

organization (if applicable) N/A

mailing address 460 Highway 211 NW

city or town Winder **state** Georgia **zip code** 30680

e-mail (optional) N/A

Additional Documentation

Historical Photographs:

Attachment 1: "Cars park across the highway as 50,000 people watch Master Soil Conservation Field Day in 1948" (photograph reprinted in *The Winder News*, May 9, 1973).

Attachment 2: " A gully that was typical of the 168-acre farm before rebuilding" (photograph reprinted in *The Winder News*, May 9, 1973).

Attachment 3: "Hundreds of bystander watch in amazement as men, machines and hard work effect a one-day transformation of a depleted Barrow County farm in 1948" (photograph from *Beadland to Barrow: A History of Barrow County From the Earliest Days to the Present*. Ingram C. Fred, ed., p. 87)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs



Hundreds of bystanders watch in amazement as men, machines and hard work effect a one-day transformation of a depleted Barrow County farm in 1948.

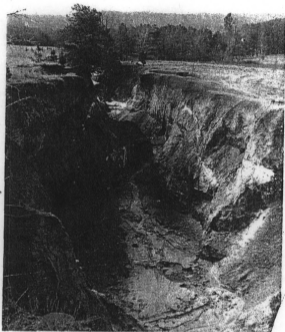
Attachment 3 of 3:

Photograph from *Beadland to Barrow: A History of Barrow County From the Earliest Days to the Present*, C. Fred Ingram, ed., p. 87).

Carlisle-Blakey Farm
Barrow County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs



A GULLY THAT WAS TYPICAL OF THE 168-ACRE FARM BEFORE REBUILDING
Several similar gullies cut through the farm back in 1918.

Attachment 2 of 3:

Photograph reprinted in *The Winder News*, May 9, 1973.
Carlyle-Blakey Farm
Barrow County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

14A THE WINDER NEWS Wednesday, May 9, 1973



CARS PARK ACROSS THE HIGHWAY, AS 50,000 PEOPLE WATCH MASTER SOIL CONSERVATION FIELD DAY IN 1948
The entire Carlyle - Blakey farm was rebuilt in one day, 25 years ago this Saturday.

Attachment 1 of 3:

Photograph reprinted in *The Winder News*, May 9, 1973.
Carlyle-Blakey Farm
Barrow County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Carlyle-Blakey Farm
City or Vicinity: Winder
County: Barrow
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 30

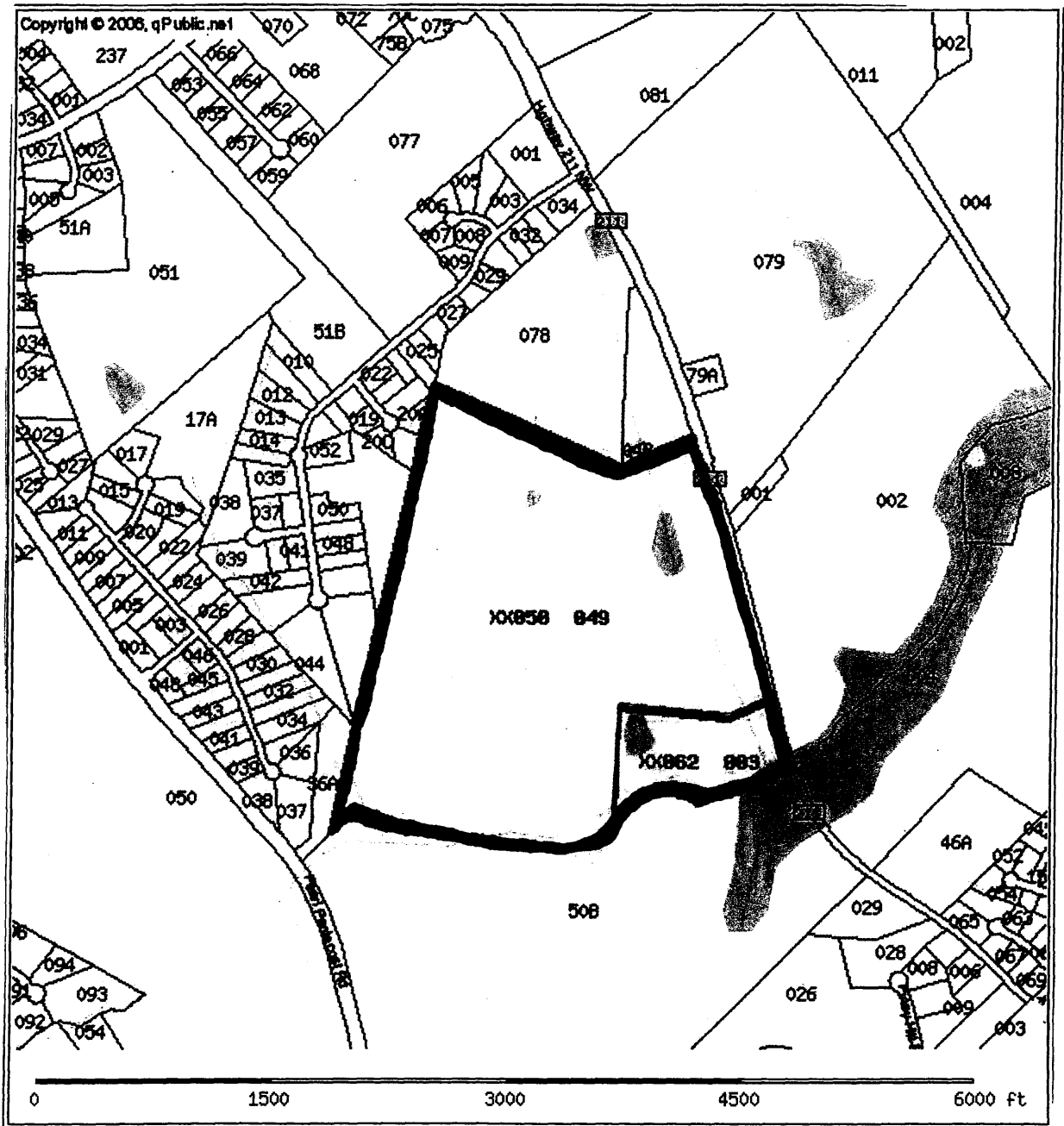
1. View across Thompson Mill Road (Highway 211) toward chicken house and other outbuildings; photographer facing southwest.
2. Blakey house, south elevation; photographer facing northwest.
3. Metal utility barn/implement shed and Blakey house; photographer facing north.
4. Chicken house and pasture; photographer facing northwest.
5. Pasture and pole barn; photographer facing northwest.
6. View toward southeastern pasture area; photographer facing south.
7. 1.75-acre pond; photographer facing north.
8. Northern pasture area; photographer facing north.
9. Southern pasture area; photographer facing north.
10. Southern field area toward wooded areas; photographer facing south/southwest.
11. Southern field area toward wooded areas; photographer facing southwest.
12. Western field area toward wooded areas; photographer facing south.
13. Western field area, detailed view of terracing; photographer facing north.
14. Western field area, view of terracing; photographer facing south.
15. View from fenceline toward northern terraced pasture; photographer facing southeast.
16. View from northwestern corner of property; photographer facing southeast.
17. Northern terraced pasture; photographer facing southeast.
18. Northern terraced pasture; photographer facing south.
19. Detail of terraces in northern pasture; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

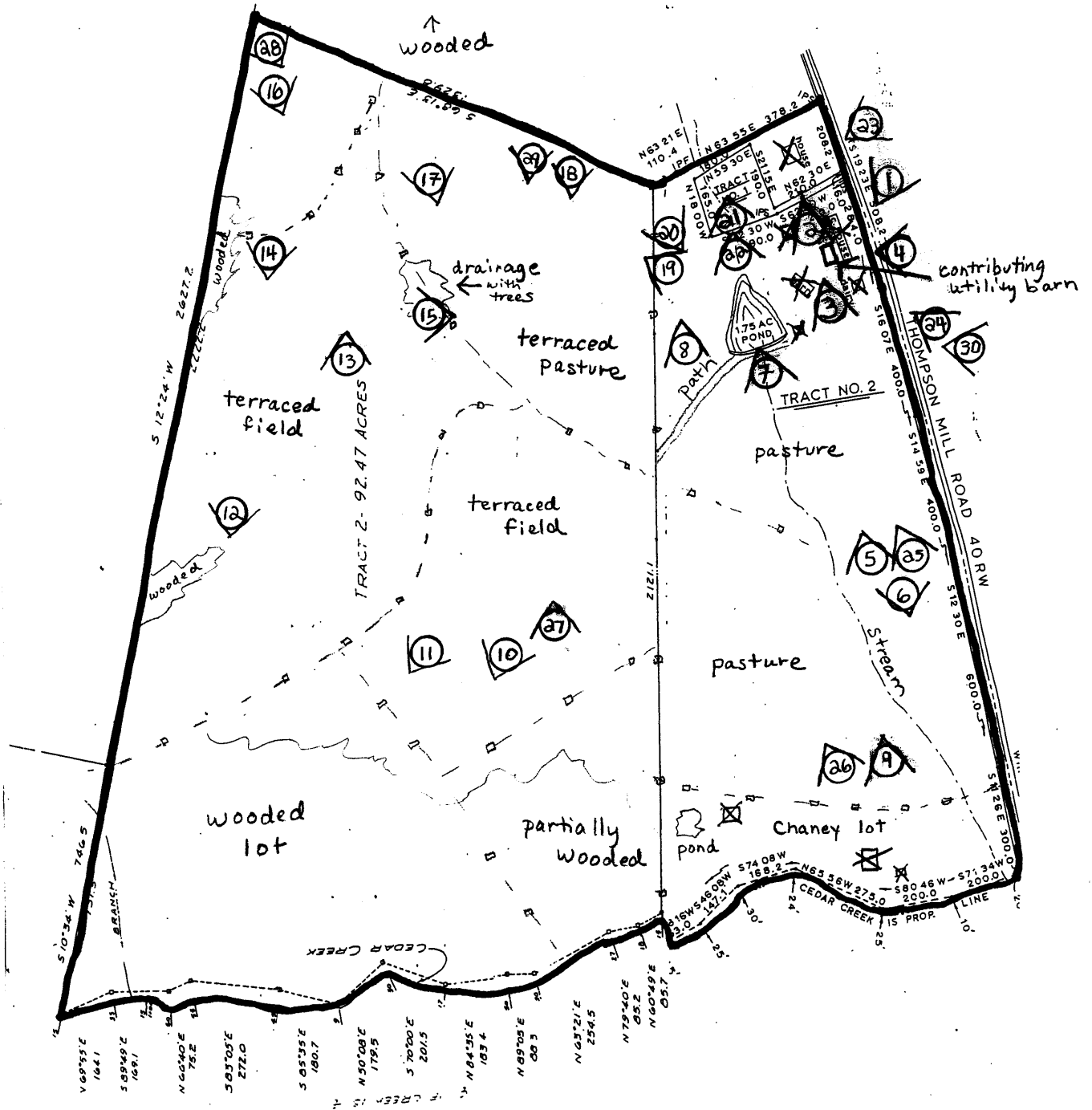
Photographs

20. View toward pond from northern section of property; photographer facing southeast.
21. Detail of baptismal pool along creek north of pond; photographer facing north.
22. Detail of bridge over creek; photographer facing north.
23. Front façade of Blakey house; photographer facing west.
24. View of property from across Thompson Mill Road; photographer facing northwest.
25. Panoramic view of northeast quadrant of property; photographer facing north/northwest.
26. Panoramic view of southeastern pasture; photographer facing north.
27. Panoramic view of central terraced fields; photographer facing north.
28. Panoramic view of property from northwestern corner; photographer facing southeast.
29. Panoramic view of property from northern pasture; photographer facing south.
30. Panoramic view of property from across Thompson Mill Road (Highway 211); photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



CARLYLE-BLAKEY FARM
BARROW COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: **——**
NORTH: **↑**
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SOURCE: BARROW COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE



**CARLYLE-BLAKEY FARM
BARROW COUNTY, GEORGIA
SITE PLAN/SKETCH MAP**

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: **—**
MAJOR FENCE LINES/FIELD DELINEATIONS: **- - - -**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE NORTH: **↑**

PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: **①**
NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDING: **X**
SOURCE: COMPOSITE PLATS