

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000193

Date Listed: March 25, 2005

Property Name: Williams Family Farm

County: Carroll

State: Georgia

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Daniel J. Vivian*
Signature of the Keeper

March 25, 2005
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10. Geographical Data

The Verbal Boundary Description is hereby changed to read as follows: "The National Register boundary includes the main house, outbuildings, sites of former outbuildings, historic landscaping, historic agricultural fields, and the right-of-way along Georgia Highway 61. The National Register boundary includes all known historic resources associated with the Williams Family Farm."

The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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 Williams Family Farm
other names/site number Goldworth Farm

2. Location

street & number 55 Goldworth Road
city, town Villa Rica (X) vicinity of
county Carroll code GA 045
state Georgia code GA zip code 30180

() not for publication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	7	1
sites	11	0
structures	6	0
objects	1	0
total	25	1

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.

Richard Luce

Signature of certifying official

2-1-05

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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Daniel J. Vivia 3/25/05

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Folk Victorian

Materials:

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Located southwest of the small city of Villa Rica in Carroll County, the Williams Family Farm is an intact farm complex with the historic main house, several outbuildings, and extant landscape. The farm is located on the old alignment of the unpaved Villa Rica-Carrollton Road that was bypassed when Georgia Highway 61 was built. The once-rural area is rapidly changing with modern residential and commercial developments.

The 1891 main house is a Folk Victorian-style gabled-ell cottage with a rear wing set perpendicular to the front portion of the house (photographs 1-5). The T-shaped front portion of the house consists of a parlor, center hall, and two bedrooms (labeled rooms 2-5 on the floor plan). The rear wing consists of the kitchen, dining room, back hall, and a bedroom (rooms 7-9 and 14). Portions of the rear porch were enclosed c. 1905 to create two additional bedrooms (rooms 11 and 13) and a screened porch. The space between the front portion and the rear wing was enclosed c. 1910 to create an additional room with a bay window (room 6) (photograph 2). The house retains its original exterior materials including novelty siding, stone piers, and brick chimneys. Folk Victorian-style details include a wrap porch with chamfered posts and shinglework in the front gable (photograph 1). The front entrance has an ornate wood front door with round-arched lights and a transom (photograph 6). On the front façade and the rear façade of the ell, the windows are large-paned, six-over-six, double-hung windows that reach from floor to ceiling (photograph 6). Other windows are six-over-six or four-over-four double-hung windows.

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Section 7—Description

The interior plan of the house is the front hall, parlor, and two bedrooms in the front portion of the house and a dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms in the rear ell. The front hall has plaster walls; beaded, wood door surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks; beaded wainscoting with a chair rail; unusual, beaded wood ceiling; and heart-pine floor (photograph 7). The parlor has similar features with beaded, wood door surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks; beaded wainscoting and a chair rail; plaster walls; unusual, beaded wood ceiling; heart-pine floor (photograph 8); and a wide, six-paneled wood door (photograph 9). The remainder of the rooms have horizontal wood sheathing rather than plaster walls, heart-pine floors, and the same unusual, beaded wood ceilings (photograph 12 and 13). The rear bedroom in the front portion of the house (room 5) has an exterior door and was used as a farm office during the historic period (photograph 10). Circa 1910, the space between the front portion of the house and the rear ell was enclosed for an additional room (the "writing" room) with bay windows (photograph 11). The ceiling and walls of this room were covered with sheetrock. There is a historic well off of the kitchen (photograph 4).

The Williams Family Farm has an excellent collection of historic outbuildings that surround the main house. Directly behind the main house is the 1891 smokehouse, which is a wood-frame building with novelty siding, a front-gable metal roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a stone foundation (photographs 14 and 15). In the 1920s, a shed-roof stone building was built next to smokehouse to house the Delco generator that provided DC electricity for the house and the creamery (photographs 14 and 15).

Southwest of the main house is the 1895 brick creamery (photographs 16 and 17). The creamery is a small brick building with a front-gable metal roof, exposed rafters, and wide overhanging eaves. The creamery was used to make buttermilk, churn butter, and package dairy products for market. Butter and buttermilk were shipped from the creamery each morning to Grady Hospital in Atlanta on the "accommodation train." In 1936, a wood-frame shed addition was added to the creamery for processing milk. The milk was bottled, shipped, and equipment was cleaned in the addition. Hot water was supplied through the use of a small boiler in the rear of the creamery and water for the dairy operation and household use was pumped from a spring 3,000 feet west of the house complex by a hydraulic ram pump. The water was stored in an 800-gallon wooden cistern located near the horse barn (cistern is now mostly ruins).

The 1891 horse barn is a large, wood-frame transverse crib barn (photograph 18). The barn has a front-gable, high-pitched, metal roof; wide, vertical-plank board exterior walls; and a wagon shed on one side. The interior of the barn has a wide center hall with two cribs and two stalls on one side of the hall and a tack room and four stalls on the other side. The high-pitched roof allows for an upper loft and two lower loft spaces.

The carriage house is a tall, narrow, front-gable building with weatherboard and horizontal sheathing (photograph 20). The ground floor has two large spaces for buggies and the half-story above was used for grain storage.

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The only remains of the first dairy barn on the farm are the foundation and a silo located 200 feet west of the main house (photograph 21). The 1891 building was a two-story milking barn that was approximately 40 X 40 feet. The building was dug into a hill so the upper floor was level with the hilltop (similar to a bank barn). The barn had board-and-batten siding and a stone foundation. The lower floor was a concrete slab with drains for waste on either side of a central hall. Stanchions were on each side of the hall with a walkway to feed the cows. The main section had 10 stanchions per side and another area held 10 more stanchions for a total of 30 stalls. The herd averaged 60 cows so they were milked by hand in two shifts. Calf pens were on the far west side of the lower floor. The upper floor was used to store and mix feed for the cows. Cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal were also stored on the upper floor. Hay was stored on the west side, and a large concrete silo was located at the northwest corner of the barn with access to the main floor. The silo was filled with a mixture of chopped corn and sorghum cane for winter feed for the cows. Near the silo is a large, c.1942, wood-framed feed barn that was used to provide hay for the cows to graze at liberty (photograph 22).

After World War II, a new, modern milking barn was built approximately 200 feet west of the brick creamery. The one-story building is no longer extant but the foundation and the lower concrete walls remain. The barn was equipped with a mechanical milking machine, and the milk was pumped through pipes to the 1936 addition to the creamery. The barn held 10 cows at a time. According to family history, the first pasteurizer west of Atlanta was installed to process the milk. The pasteurizer processed 50 gallons of milk at a time. There is a historic shed next to the foundation of the barn.

Although no formal archaeological investigation has been done on the property, there is a high potential for archaeological resources on the property due to the known locations of former outbuildings and the fact that members of the same family have owned the property since the late 1800s. Between the main house and the milking barn were two 10 X 12-foot layer hen houses. The farm's blacksmith shop was located near the lower garden. The blacksmith shop had a forge, anvil, shop vice, shop blower, and a quenching vat along with blacksmithing tools. The building was open on two sides so horses and mules could be brought in for shoeing. Two cotton houses were also located on the property. The site map also shows the location of an outhouse.

The farm also retains its historic ornamental and agricultural landscaping. Along the old Villa Rica-Carrollton Road is a large lawn planted with masses of daffodils, jonquils, narcissus, crocus, daylilies, and roses (photograph 2). The front yard was laid out in the 1890s as a formal garden, which was designed by Falbe Eleanor (called Ellen) Worth, the oldest of John Worth's daughters (photographs 1 and 25). According to family history, Ellen found the design in a book. The garden is divided into two parts by a large rock-paved walkway with concrete curbs that leads from the stone steps at the edge of the Old Villa Rica-Carrollton Road to the front porch. A fancywork wire fence complete with a gate originally enclosed the garden (fence no longer extant). Large English boxwoods grow on each side of the walkway, and two circular garden areas are set off with concrete curbing. A narrower rock-paved walkway leads around each circle and where the walks intersected with the fence, two additional large English boxwoods remain. Historically, annuals were planted within each of the circular gardens. The walkways, concrete curbing, steps, and some historic

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Section 7—Description

plantings are extant in the formal garden area. There are foundation plantings along the house, and dogwoods and azaleas in the yard.

In c.1933, Amy Williams designed an informal rock garden south of the house. There are two lily ponds in the rock garden, a large, rock-walled, aboveground lily pond with an elaborate fountain and a small, in-ground lily pond (photographs 3 and 5) (the pond walls remain but the ponds are not currently maintained). A low, rock-walled historic greenhouse called a flower pit is located in this area (flower pit is still extant). The flower pit is a rock-walled structure with a glass roof that was used to house tender plants during the winter (photograph 24). Historically, the rock garden was planted in narcissus, daffodils, sedum, thrift, and carnations, and some of these perennials and bulbs still bloom in the rock garden. Farther south from the rock garden is a grove of oak and hickory trees with various shrub plantings including native azaleas, rhododendron, spirea, English lavender, crepe myrtle, native sweet shrub, buckeye bushes, daffodils, jonquils, narcissus, and native mayapples. A small, log and wood structure (possibly a dog house) is also located in the rock garden area (photograph 23).

The landscape of work that characterizes Georgia's historic farms is seen in the paths leading to the main house and from the main house to the outbuildings as well as the main farm road and old wagon road (photographs 15, 17, 19, and 27). The historic outdoor activity area is seen in the cluster of outbuildings relating to the main house (photographs 14, 15, 17, and 19). As was typical of Georgia farms, the farm was divided into agricultural fields and pastures. Most of the fields and pastures are now wooded but retain remnants of historic agricultural terracing in the former planted fields.

The one noncontributing building is a modern, nonhistoric house that is on a hill overlooking the historic farmstead.

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
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1891-1955

Significant Dates:

1891 – construction of main house
1895 – construction of brick creamery

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)

Located outside of the city limits of Villa Rica in Carroll County, Georgia, the Williams Family Farm is an intact historic farmstead that includes an 1891 Folk Victorian-style main house, numerous late 19th- and early to mid-20th-century domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and ornamental and agricultural landscaping.

The farm is significant in the area of agriculture for its excellent collection of historic agricultural resources including the main house, outbuildings, landscaping, and setting as defined in Georgia's statewide agricultural context Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage. Along with growing typical crops such as cotton, grain, corn, and livestock, the Williams family also had a substantial dairy business from 1891 through the 1960s. The Williams' dairy farm is a very early and rare example of dairy farming in Georgia. The farm produced milk and milk products for local stores and schools in Carroll County and for Grady Hospital in Atlanta. In particular, the dairy-farming resources extant on the farm are significant for representing changes in dairy processing during the early 20th century and the shift from cotton-based farming to a focus on diversified agriculture (in this case, dairying) after the 1920s boll weevil infestation of Georgia. The brick creamery was used to make buttermilk, churn butter, and package dairy products. In 1936, an addition was added to the creamery to process larger quantities of milk and included equipment for pasteurizing, bottling, and shipping. Dairy farming played a minor role in Georgia's agricultural heritage with only approximately 2,000 dairy farms in the state by 1940. The Williams farm was very innovative by the continuous updating of buildings and equipment for dairying. The long lifespan and successfulness of the dairy farm also is reflective of the Williams Family Farm's significance in the agricultural history of the state. The Williams family members also continually pursued the latest innovations in agriculture. In the late 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) brought kudzu to the area, and the family planted kudzu on the farm for livestock feed and soil retention. Because of the hilly topography of the farm, the agricultural fields were terraced for row crops and cotton and these terraces are still extant today. Another example of the family's interest in agricultural innovations is the demonstration garden that was maintained by Amy Williams in the mid-1930s for the local Home Demonstration Club and 4-H Club. Under the direction of Carroll County Agricultural Extension agents, the demonstration garden was used as a model to exhibit new varieties of vegetables and methods of gardening. The extant outbuildings, agricultural landscaping, and setting of the Williams Family Farm are significant resources representing a late 19th- and early 20th-century dairy farm in the state.

The Williams Family Farm has remained in the same family since it began in 1891. John Worth Williams (1847-1905), a native of Carroll County, married Martha Caldonia Lassetter (1852-1926) in 1872. They lived in two other houses before building the farm in 1891. Mrs. "Callie" Williams inherited the farm when her husband died of typhoid fever in 1905. Callie and her family continued to run the farm until her death in 1926. Some of their eight children remained on farm and farmed until 1995 when the current property owners, descendents of the family, inherited it.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

The farm is significant in the area of architecture for the intact main house and outbuildings. The main house is an excellent example of a late 19th-century farmhouse with Folk Victorian details. The house is an excellent example of a gabled-ell cottage with rear wing. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Setting, the gabled-ell cottage was popular throughout Georgia, particularly from 1875 to 1915, in both rural and urban areas. The exterior of the house retains its novelty siding, six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung windows, ornate front door with round-arched lights and a transom. The house also retains its Folk Victorian-style character-defining features such as the wrap porch with chamfered posts and shinglework in the front gable. The interior of the house retains its historic floor plan and interior finishes. The main public rooms of the house, the front hall and the parlor, have plaster walls, decorative wood door surrounds, wainscoting with a chair rail, heart-pine floors, and unusual beaded ceilings. The remainder of the rooms retains their historic floors, ceilings, horizontal wood wallboards, doors, and decorative elements.

The outbuildings are excellent examples of late 19th- to mid-20th-century outbuildings constructed on Georgia family farms. The farm retains its auxiliary outbuildings for the main house including the 1891 smokehouse, 1920s Delco generator house, carriage house, horse barn, creamery, silo, c.1942 feed barn, flower pit, and sheds. Each is an excellent example of an important type of outbuilding identified in the statewide agricultural context Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage.

The farm is significant in the area of landscape architecture as a good, intact representative example of the New South-type landscaping and as a good, intact representative example of the landscape of work as defined in Georgia's Living Places. Characteristic of the New South-type of landscaping, a wide variety of plants, shrubs, and hardwoods including oak, hickory, boxwoods, dogwoods, daffodils, native azaleas, rhododendrons, and crape myrtles are prominent features of the landscape. The Williams Family Farm is also significant for its formal and rock gardens. The front entrance to the house is highlighted by formal garden spaces with defined walks and planting spaces with concrete curbing. The 1930s rock garden includes two lily ponds, one with an elaborate fountain and the low, rock-walled historic greenhouse called a flower pit.

The farm is also significant in the area of landscape architecture as a good, intact representative example of the landscape of work. The farm retains the major components of the landscape of work including the main house, outbuildings, outdoor activity area, roads and pathways between buildings and fields, and agricultural fields.

National Register Criteria

The Williams Family Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of agriculture as an excellent example of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century farm and for its direct association with historical agricultural practices in Georgia as an early dairy farm as well as a cotton farm. The Williams Family Farm is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture for its 1891 Folk Victorian-style main house, excellent collection of outbuildings, and intact historic agricultural and New South-style landscaping.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1891 and ends with the end of the historic period (1955) to reflect the continued ownership and farming of the property by members of the same family.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The property consists of eight contributing buildings: the main house, horse barn, carriage house, smokehouse, creamery, power shed for the Delco generator, shed, and c.1942 feed barn. There are eleven contributing sites: historic gardens and ornamental landscaping (counted as one site), historic agricultural landscaping and landscape of work (counted as one site), ruins of the first dairy barn, ruins of the second dairy barn, site of the blacksmith shop, site of the chicken houses (counted as one site), site of the two cotton houses (counted as two sites), the ruins of the cistern, the spring that provided water for milk production and farm use, and the site of the outhouse. There are six contributing structures: the silo, the flower pit, the well, the system of farm roads and remains of the Old Villa Rica-Carrollton Road (counted as one structure), the agricultural terraces (counted as one structure), and the doghouse. The one contributing object is the c.1930 fountain in the rock garden. The one noncontributing building is a modern, nonhistoric house lived in by the current property owners.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The following developmental history was prepared by William Mitchell and Patricia DeWitt, property owners, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, "Williams Family Farm," Historic Property Information Form, June 20, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Williams family were early settlers in Carroll County. Leroy Williams, born in 1791 as the son of Revolutionary War soldier William Williams, moved to Georgia early in the 1800s. Leroy Williams settled first in Jasper County, where he married LuDicey Kelly in 1811, then moved to Carroll County shortly after the county was formed and bought land east of the present Williams Family Farm. His son, William Williams, born 18 March 1812, was a land trader and farmer who owned land near Bay Springs Creek southeast of this farm. William married Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Hiram Sharp, who owned a large amount of land south of Temple in Carroll County.

John Worth Williams was the son of William and Elizabeth Williams. He was born 27 October 1847.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

John married Martha Caldonia Lassetter, who was born near Whitesburg in Carroll County on 22 December 1852. Her parents were William Lassetter, and Parthenia (Brown) Lassetter. John and Caldonia (Callie, as she was known) were married in 1872. They bought land in Land Lot 125, south of Villa Rica. They built a hand-hewn log cabin from trees cut on the property and had three of their eight children there. Later, they bought land in Land Lot 100, which included a house built in 1835. They lived in this house until 1891, when the Williams Family Farm main house was built in Land Lot 99. Land Lot 99 was drawn in 1827 by Andrew Milen (sic). Land Lot 99 was sold by Andrew Miller to Joseph N. Spencer of Carroll County for \$100.00. The land lot was later sold by the administrator for Amasa Spencer's estate (deceased) to William B. Gilley for \$200.00. In 1881, William P. Wilson of Henry County, Alabama sold this land lot to Isaac Sawtell of Fulton County, Georgia for \$250.00. Finally, on December 13, 1888, Isaac Sawtell, trustee for Eliza V. Sawtell and her heirs of Fulton County, sold the north half of Land Lot 99, containing 100 acres, to John W. Williams.

John Worth Williams proceeded to build the main house along with the horse barn, carriage house, smokehouse, creamery and milking barn, and other small farm buildings. The house was finished in 1891, according to the family Bible, and the family moved into it. The youngest child, Eunice Inez Williams, was born here 19 December 1895. Mrs. "Callie" Williams inherited the house and farm when her husband, John Worth Williams, died of typhoid fever on 21 May 1905. Callie Williams and her sons continued to farm and live there until she died 23 June 1926, at the age of 73. The older brothers relinquished their claim to the estate, leaving it to younger siblings Felix Williams, Ellen Williams, Amy Williams, May Williams, and Inez Williams Mitchell. Felix oversaw the farm for the sisters, and all of them, except Inez, continued to live in the 1891 house until they died.

Inez, having returned to live on the farm in 1933, inherited the house and land when the remaining sister, May Williams, died. Mrs. Inez (Williams) Mitchell left the house and farm to her son, Dr. William G. Mitchell, and his two children, Dr. Patricia DeWitt and Dr. John W. Mitchell upon her death on 8 February 1995. William Mitchell and his children own the property today under the name Goldworth Partners LLC.

The Williams Family Farm represents the type of agriculture prevalent in Carroll County in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Cotton was the major cash crop on the farm for most of its early history. When cotton sold at a good price, as much land as possible was devoted to growing it. Cotton was planted on steeper slopes on the farm through the use of extensive terracing. The old terraces may still be seen in the woods on the several hills. Cotton had to be kept after picking until there was a bale ready for ginning. For this purpose, the farm had two cotton houses. These were shed-type buildings with dimensions of 12 X 12 feet and an inside height of ten feet at the highest point. There was a single three-foot door, and the roof sloped from front to rear. The roof was made of corrugated tin. The cotton boll weevil infested Georgia cotton in the 1930s. By the 1940s, cotton had almost ceased to be a viable crop because of this pest. Very little cotton was grown on the Williams Family Farm after that time.

Corn was grown for animal feed and meal for the family. The Williams family had large food needs with eight children and mother and father to be fed. In addition, the family raised wheat and oats.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

The wheat was used for flour, and the oats were fed to livestock. Sorghum cane was planted for syrup and also for cattle feed.

The Civilian Conservation Corps camp brought kudzu to this area in the late 1930s. Kudzu was grown on the farm for hay and for forage for the cows and horses. The farm had a wide variety of animals. Six mules (or horses, usually mules) were needed to till the 360 acres of land, which the farm contained in the 1890s and later. To work these animals, three sharecropper farmer families were hired each year. The horse barn contained stalls for the six work animals, as well as a tack room where harnesses were stored, a corncrib for ear corn to feed the mules, and three lofts for hay and corn fodder. The diet of the animals was ear corn, fodder, and hay in proper proportions. Every farm family in those days kept chickens for eggs and for meat. The Williams Family Farm also had a layer house for hens that laid eggs for sale. One of John Worth Williams' daughters, Amy Williams, was in charge of the poultry. She raised purebred, show-quality Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, which she showed in county and area fairs, winning many ribbons. The family raised Guinea hens, and Bronze turkeys. The guineas roosted in a tree near the smokehouse and laid their eggs wherever they wished in the woods and fields. Turkeys lived much as wild turkeys did, except that they were fed a diet of corn and oats. The guineas also were fed corn and oats. Turkeys, like guineas, nested in the woods and fields. Nests for the chickens were incorporated into a chicken house near the farm blacksmith shop. Pigs were very important for Carroll County farm families of the time, which was why the farm had a strong smokehouse. Hogs were raised for meat and were killed when the weather turned freezing in the fall and winter. In addition to enough pigs for their own use, the Williams family raised young pigs to supply the sharecroppers and also to sell. The family specialized in purebred pigs, Poland-Chinas. Small A-frame-type sheds were built for the mother sows and their litters south of the big horse barn (no longer extant).

In addition to being a standard farm, the Williams family farm was also a dairy farm from 1891 until the 1960s. John Worth Williams built a large dairy barn about the same time he built the 1891 house and the other outbuildings. He bought a herd of purebred Jersey cows and a purebred Jersey herd bull from dairy country in Tennessee. These cows averaged 6% butterfat in their milk. During the early 1920s and later when he was in charge of the farm, Felix Williams (son of John Worth and Callie Williams) showed his dairy cattle in local and state fairs each year. John Worth Williams also built a brick creamery about 1891. He and his sons made buttermilk and butter in that building and sold the product to Grady Hospital in Atlanta. The buttermilk and butter were shipped to the city on the "accommodation train" which traveled the route from Tallapoosa in Haralson County to Atlanta each morning, stopping at Villa Rica, and returning each night. The empty cans and shipping cartons were returned on the train each evening. Ice-filled sleeves in each can kept the milk cool. An icehouse in Villa Rica supplied the ice. The butter was churned in a 10-gallon wooden churn, turned by hand and was molded by hand into pound "pats".

The original milk barn held 30 cows at one time. This was the original size of the Williams herd. Later more cows were added until two milking sessions night and morning had to be carried out, each with 30 cows being milked. Until after WW II, milking was done by hand and the milk was carried in 2 ½-gallon cans from the barn to the creamery. The production of milk required large amounts of pure

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

water. Water was provided by a hydraulic ram pump, which pumped water through a 2-inch pipe from a permanent spring some 3,000 yards west of the barn to an 800-gallon wooden tank on 8 X 8-inch posts near the horse barn (cistern mainly ruins now). From this tank, water flowed to the creamery and to the house under gravity pressure.

In the 1930s, Felix Williams and Grant Mitchell, who were then operating the dairy, built an addition to the creamery to accommodate the larger quantities of milk being produced by the larger herd. Sweet milk was bottled on the farm and sold to stores and to individuals in Villa Rica and to the Villa Rica and Carrollton schools. Also, a chocolate milk drink as well as a reconstituted orange drink were produced and sold to both town and country stores in the area. In the 1920s, a Model T Ford pickup truck hauled the milk and later, succeeding pickup models were used.

The cleaning and sterilization of the milk equipment and bottles required steam, which was provided by a small wood-fired boiler behind the creamery. Some buttermilk was still being produced at this time. Another innovation was added in the late 1930s, a 50-gallon pasteurizer. The pasteurizer operated with steam from the boiler, and was the first pasteurizer west of Atlanta. After World War II, the family added a new milking barn west of the creamery. The barn was designed to hold 10 cows at a time and was equipped with a mechanical milker. Milk was piped from the milker directly to the creamery addition and to the pasteurizer. Feed for the milking cows was stored in a small adjacent wood-frame feed barn.

For a number of years in the mid-1930s, Amy Williams maintained a demonstration garden for the Home Demonstration Club under the direction of the Carroll County Agricultural Extension agents. She demonstrated both the methods of gardening and the latest methods of preserving garden produce. Home Demonstration Club members as well as 4-H Club members visited the farm to observe methods and new varieties of vegetables and hear explanations by both county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents.

John and Callie Williams' first son, Ira Williams, was a teacher by training but also had strong ties to agriculture. Ira Williams owned several farms during his lifetime. When he left his employment with the state A & M schools, he worked in South Carolina where he helped establish the first 4-H Clubs for farm boys and girls in that state. He became the state of Georgia's entomologist during the height of the boll weevil infestation that attacked the cotton crop in the state and promoted the use of poison dusts to control the insect. Since his was a political appointment, a later governor removed him from this post.

Ira Williams was a significant local educator. Ira graduated from the University of Georgia and first taught at the Sandhill School. He then went to Temple in Carroll County where he instituted a "Model School" program. As described in "A Historical Sketch of Temple" by Burrell Holder and Ruth Roberts Holder:

The (Temple) school in the old wood building stood at a turning point. Its destiny lay in the hands of a man whose thinking in the field of education was years ahead of the times.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

The man who wanted to change all this was a Carroll County teacher, Ira W. Williams, who held an A.B. Degree from the University of Georgia. He had a dream of expanding the educational opportunities of the farm children far beyond the areas of reading, writing and arithmetic... These hurdles seemed insurmountable to most people, but Professor Williams dared to try.

He wanted to include in his innovative educational program the children of the farm families in the surrounding communities. This involved consolidation and a transportation system; both of which were almost unheard of at that time. 'Surely', the people thought, 'this man has taken leave of his senses.'

His proposed program included a sound, varied curriculum taught by teachers who were trained, qualified, and willing to move to a small, Southern town. The children were to be trained to use their hands as well as their minds. Their training was to be closely related to farming, the children's way of life. A college preparatory course would be offered.

Professor Williams diligently worked toward making his dream become a reality. He contacted both local people and prominent men throughout the state, and in other states as well. He 'sold' them on his idea and convinced them of the great need. Slowly many of those contacted began to open up their pocketbooks and give to the cause... The new school was to be a model school. 'Temple Model School', whose graduates would be prepared for farming, to enter college, and to teach in the smaller, rural schools.

Early in 1904, the new brick building was completed... At the opening of the school, the faculty was composed of Ira Williams, Superintendent, ... The purpose of the school was recorded: "It is the purpose of the school to give the people of the rural districts that training which prepares them for life, in addition to a good literary education. Consolidation, transportation, and industrial work enable us to do this, and it is our purpose to develop them to the highest degree of perfection."

The transportation system was the first in the state. The busses were mule- and horse-drawn wagons with covered tops and side curtains, which were lowered in bad weather. Some of the wagons were equipped with small coke burners. The wagons would seat about 20 children on long benches built on each side. The driver of each wagon lived at the furthestmost point along the route and stopped to pick up students along the way. There were two drivers for each wagon. The drivers either attended school or worked on the rented school farm helping to produce food for the animals. ..."

Two courses of study were offered. A college preparatory program included English, Latin, Greek, botany, geology, physics, chemistry, physiology, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, history, geography, drawing, manual training, agriculture, farm engineering, surveying, and political economy. A college preparatory student could complete the fourth year of Latin and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

two of Greek by the end of the tenth grade. The terminal student after the completion of the seventh grade took such courses as agriculture, farm engineering, drawing, and manual training for boys. The course for girls included sewing, painting, and domestic science. The primary graded school offered reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. They also were involved in nature study, clay modeling, and paper cutting. American history, Georgia history, and government were included in courses for the upper elementary grades. All grades were involved in suitable manual training courses which were closely related to farming activities. The school rented a farm at which the principles learned in class were put into practice.

The Model School did not exist for long. The expense was too great for Temple. However, the principles included in it were incorporated into the new A & M schools which were mandated by the Georgia Legislature shortly after. Ira Williams transferred to the A & M School at Monroe in Forsyth County then became head of the A & M School at Thomasville in Thomas County.

In the mid-1930s, Felix Williams and Carroll County Commissioner Roberts went to Washington, DC and lobbied for a Civilian Conservation Camp to be placed on the farm. By 1936, CCC camps were being established in Georgia in farming communities to help stop soil erosion by building terraces, planting windbreaks, and planting vegetation in gullies and creeks. They also planted trees and wildlife forage. The lobbying was successful and a portion of the Williams Family Farmland was leased for the camp (not within the National Register boundary). The first group of 16 CCC "boys" and an Army sergeant arrived here to survey for the camp in 1936. They built a road from the Villa Rica - Carrollton road to the camp area and prepared the site. Actual construction of the camp began in 1937 and was completed that fall with the enrollees arriving in the winter. About 140 young men staffed the camp. Two Army lieutenants and three sergeants headed it. A staff of civilians, soil conservation specialists, engineers, and surveyors was employed. The camp offered employment to a number of young men from the local area. They were paid \$25 a month, most of which they sent home to their families. The camp was supplied with milk and dairy soft drinks from the farm dairy. Farm hands also removed the waste from the mess hall each day and the waste food was fed to hogs.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bonner, James C. Georgia's Last Frontier. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1971.

Carroll County Heritage Book Committee. The Heritage of Carroll County, Georgia. Walsworth Publishing Co. Inc., 2002.

Carroll County Census records, 1840-1900.

Carroll County Wills. Office of County Probate Judge. Carrollton, GA.

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Cohen, Stan. The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corp, 1933-1942. Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1980.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Settings. 1991.

Holder, Burrell Williams, Ruth Roberts Holder, et al. A Historical Sketch of Temple. Carrollton, GA: Thomasson Printing, Co., 1976.

Messick, Denise P., J.W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams. Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2001.

Mitchell, William and Patricia DeWitt. "Williams Family Farm," Historic Property Information Form, June 20, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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:**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 10.8 acres.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	690100	3731050
B)	16	690980	3730830
C)	16	690740	3730840
D)	16	690760	3731060

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary for the Williams Family Farm is indicated on the attached tax map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary includes the main house, outbuildings, sites of former outbuildings, historic landscaping, historic agricultural fields, and the right-of-way along Georgia Highway 61. The National Register boundary includes all known historic resources associated with the

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 31, 2005
e-mail gretchen_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title William Mitchell and Patricia DeWitt
organization Goldworth partners, LLC
mailing address 55 Goldworth Road
city or town Villa Rica **state** Georgia **zip code** 30180
telephone (770) 459-0015
e-mail N/A

- (X) **property owner**
() **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) William Mitchell, Patricia DeWitt, and John Mitchell
organization (if applicable) Goldworth Partners, LLC
mailing address 55 Goldworth Road
city or town Villa Rica **state** Georgia **zip code** 30180
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Williams Family farm
City or Vicinity: Villa Rica vicinity
County: Carroll
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2003

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs:

1. Main house, front (east) façade; photographer facing west.
2. Main house, north façade; photographer facing south.
3. Main house, front (east) and north facades; photographer facing east.
4. Main house, south façade; photographer facing north.
5. Main house, south façade; photographer facing northwest.
6. Detail of front porch and entrance; photographer facing northwest.
7. Main house, interior, front hall; photographer facing east.
8. Main house, interior, parlor; photographer facing north.
9. Main house, interior, parlor looking into front hall; photographer facing south.
10. Main house, interior, bedroom; photographer facing southeast.
11. Main house, interior, writing room; photographer facing north.
12. Main house, interior, dining room; photographer facing southwest.
13. Main house, interior, kitchen; photographer facing south.
14. Smokehouse and power shed; photographer facing west.
15. Smokehouse and power shed; photographer facing south.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

16. Creamery; photographer facing west.
17. Creamery and main house; photographer facing northeast.
18. Horse barn; photographer facing southwest.
19. View of outbuilding and landscape of work; photographer facing south.
20. Carriage house; photographer facing south.
21. Silo and ruins of dairy barn; photographer facing south.
22. Feed barn; photographer facing south.
23. Doghouse; photographer facing southwest.
24. Flower pit; photographer facing northwest.
25. Formal garden in front yard; photographer facing southwest.
26. Rock garden; photographer facing east.
27. View of Old Villa Rica-Carrollton Road; photographer facing south.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



100-99
VOT-014-004

VILLA FARRIS
67
VILLA FARRIS

99

68

297

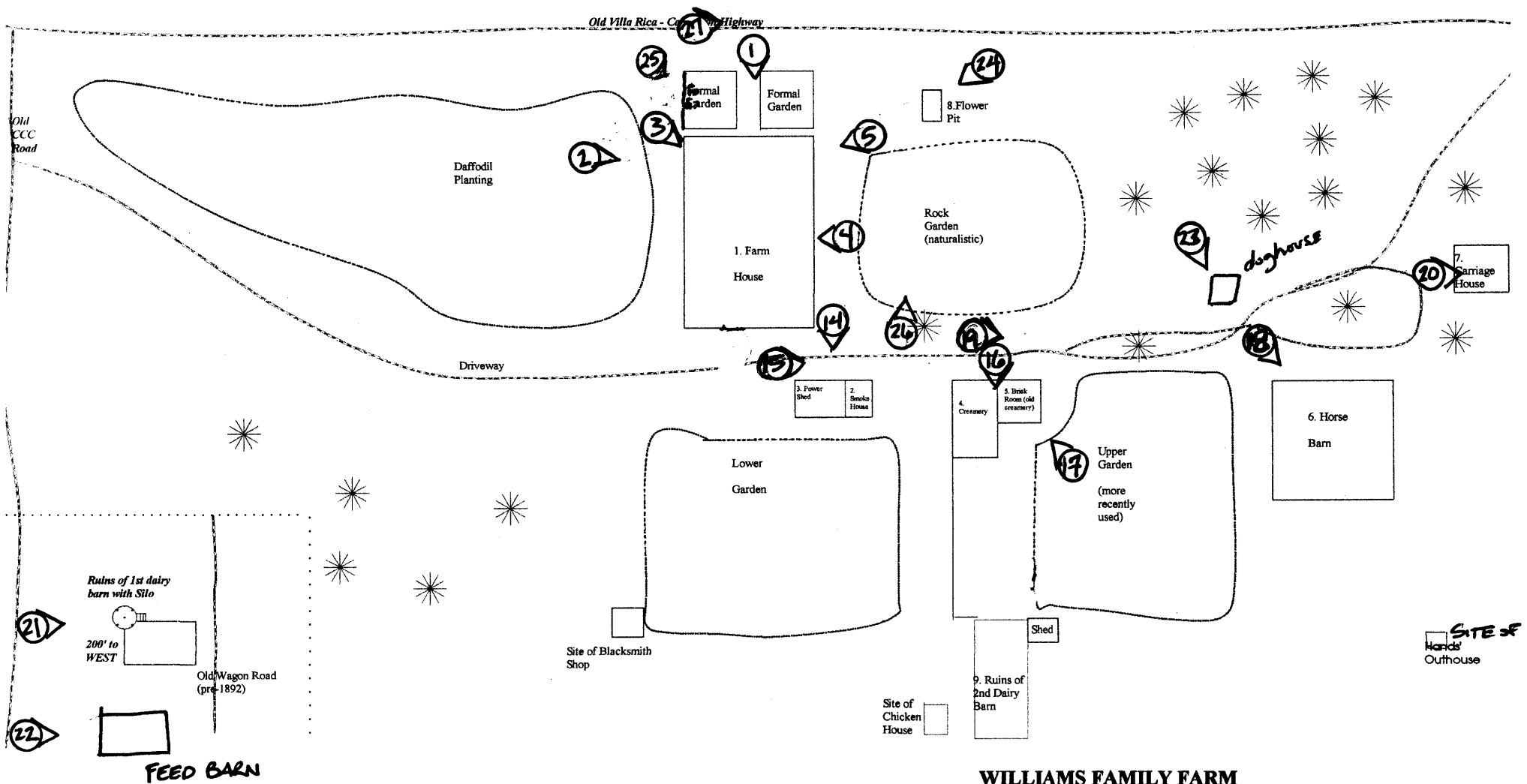
1181

CARROLLTON VILLA RIDGE

EVINS RD

WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM
CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: —
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: 1" = 400'
SOURCE: CARROLL COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

35



**WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM
CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA**

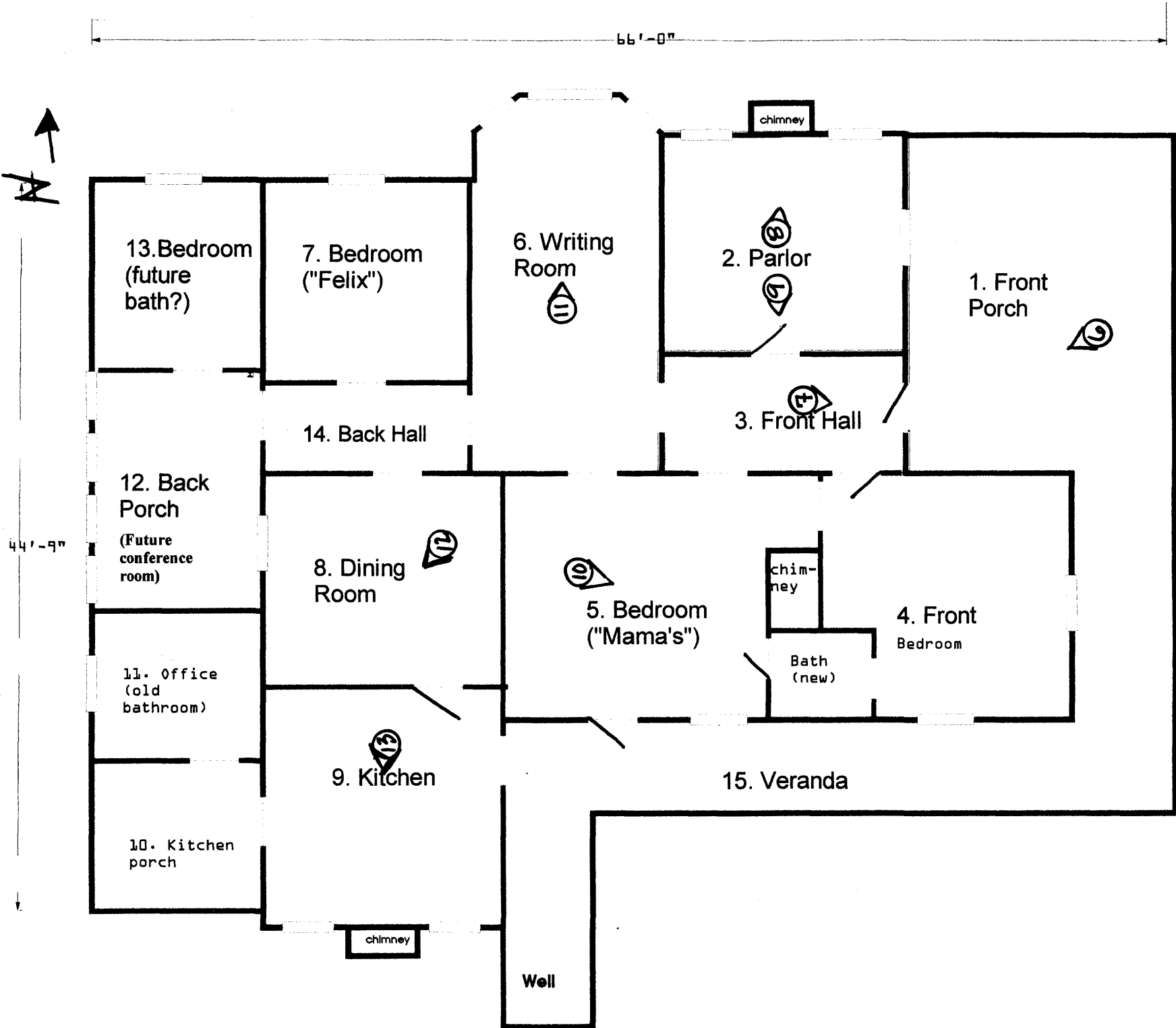
SITE PLAN

NORTH: ←

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

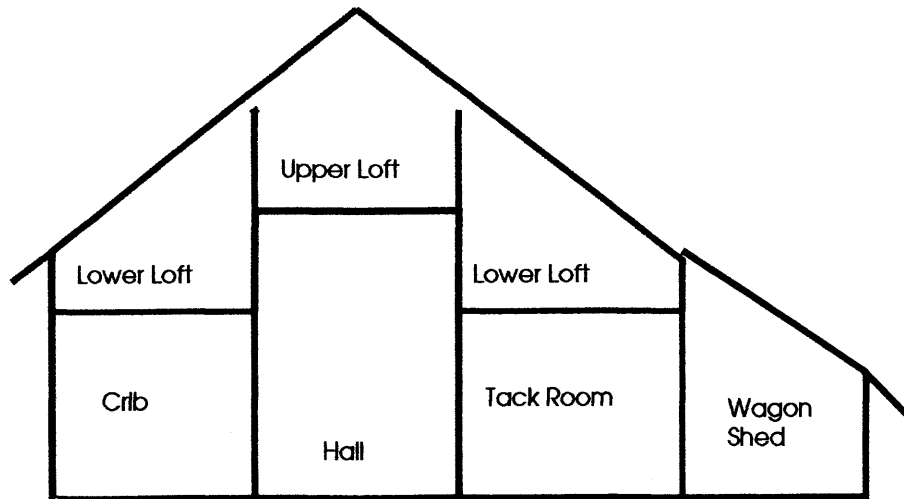
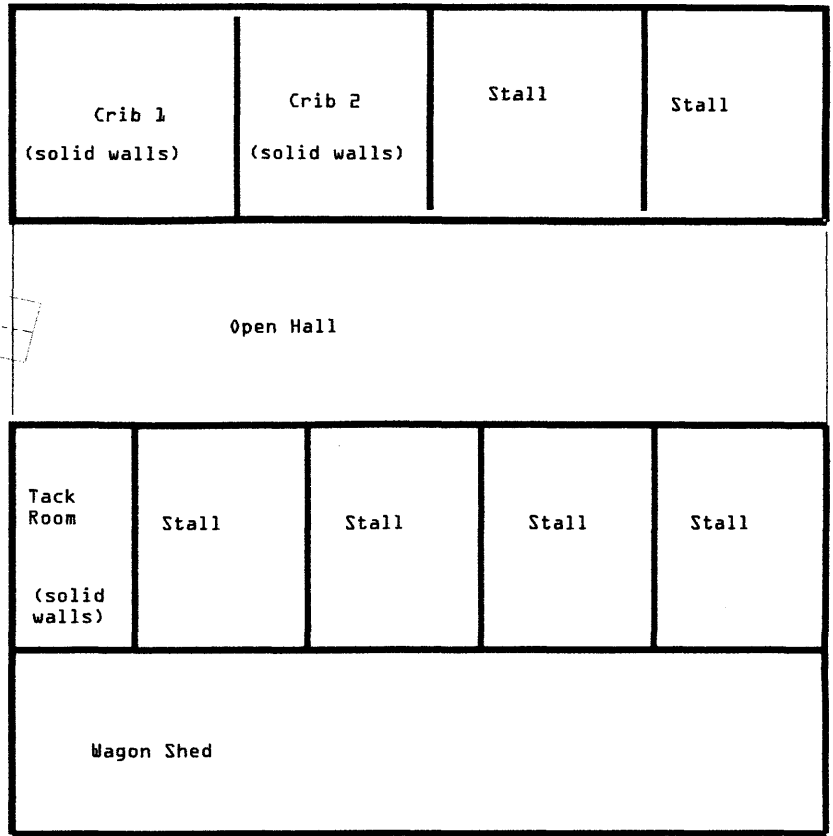
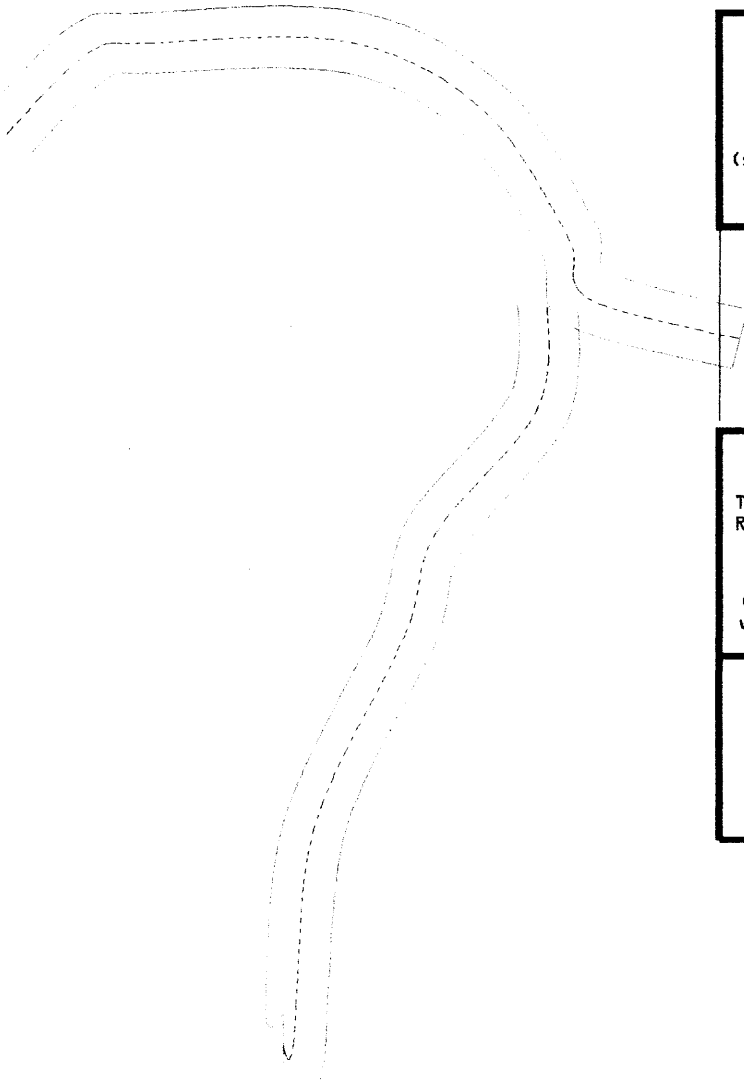
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM
 CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FLOOR PLAN OF MAIN HOUSE

NORTH: ↑
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

Horse Barn



Front Elevation

WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM
CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA
FLOOR PLAN OF HORSE BARN
 NORTH: ↓
 SCALE: **NOT TO SCALE**
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

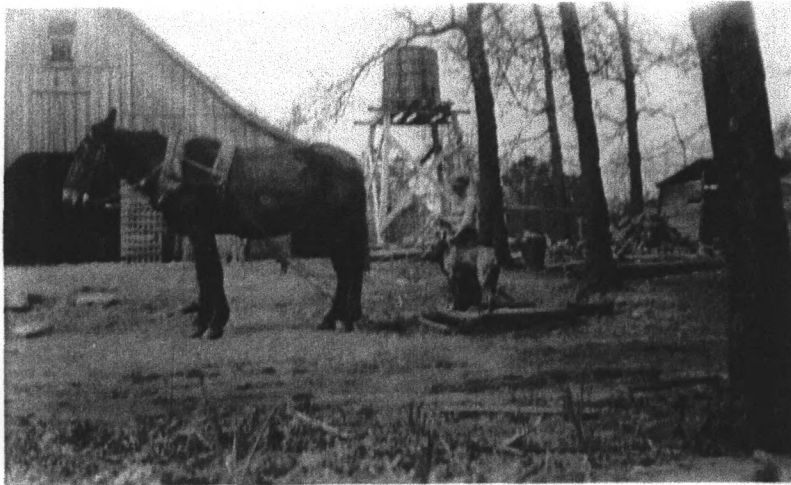
Front Façade of Farmhouse with Amy and May Williams
About 1905

Before c. 1906 porch addition.



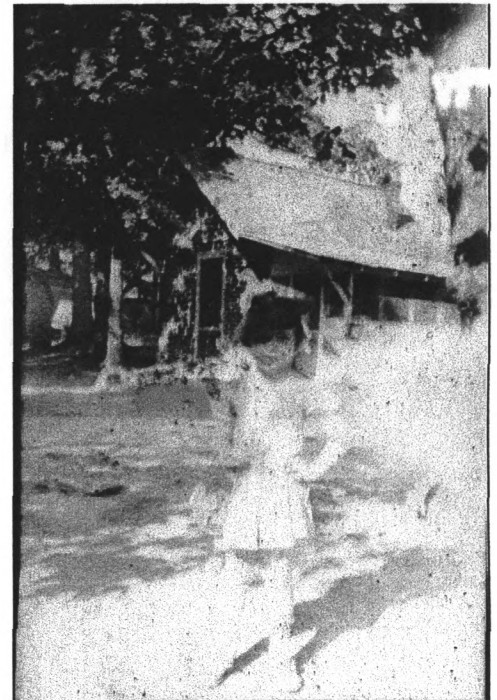
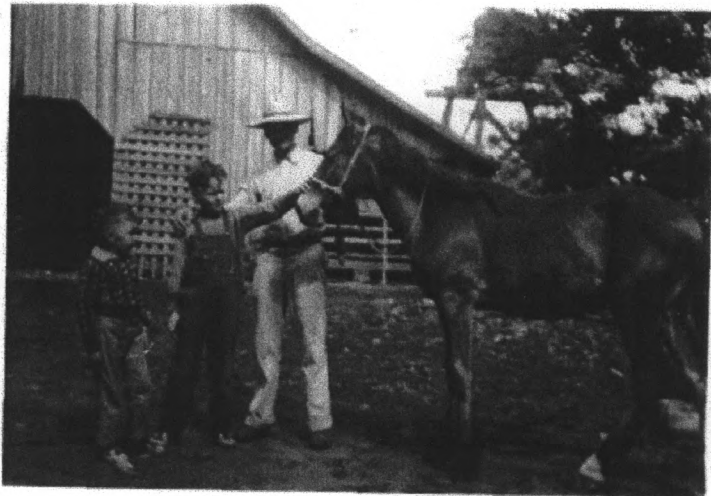
**ATTACHMENT 1: c.1905 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH,
WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM, CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA**

ATTACHMENT 2: HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS, WILLIAMS FAMILY FARM, CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA



Horse barn (large barn) with water storage tank: picture dated April 13, 1929

Another horse barn picture.



Brick room and milkroom about 1905.



William Mitchell in rock garden south of house, showing brick room, milk room, and horse barn