

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 Bulloch Family Home
other names/site number Bulloch, Cyprian, Jr., House

1429

2. Location

street & number Spring Street (US Highway 27 Alternate)
(one-half mile southeast of downtown Warm Springs)
city, town Warm Springs () vicinity of
county Meriwether **code** GA 199
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31830

() not for publication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:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	2	0
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	0

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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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

11-19-01
Date

for 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

Elsan Beall 1-11-02

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Folk Victorian style

LATH 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

foundation brick
walls wood weatherboard, synthetics
roof asphalt
other

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Present Description

The Bulloch Family Home is a century-old house with a large yard on the outskirts of the small city of Warm Springs in rural west-central Georgia. The house is located along a former country road, now US 27 Alternate, in the largely undeveloped southwest quadrant of the community. The community of Warm Springs is nationally renowned for its historic associations with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his home-away-from-home known as the "Little White House," and the Warm Springs polio treatment center.

The Bulloch Family Home is a two-story, hip-roofed, wood-framed house (photograph 1). It is nearly square in plan. It features a symmetrically arranged five-bay front (east) facade with a centered front doorway and a one-story wrap-around front porch. A one-story, half-hip-roofed, rectangular bay extends from the middle of the south side of the house (photograph 2); a similar but two-story bay extends from the north side of the house (photograph 4). A one-story enclosed sleeping porch occupies the southwest corner of the house (photograph 6). One- and two-story additions have been appended to the rear of the house; on the second floor are two enclosed sleeping porches (photographs 5-6). The front porch, which wraps around the sides to the extended bays, features columns with high brick bases and short, square-sectioned wood posts. The centered front doorway is flanked by pilasters with console brackets supporting a projecting entablature enframing a transom window (photograph 7). Windows on the front and sides are tall and narrow with four-over-one double-hung sash; the uppermost muntins are arranged in a diamond-shaped pattern at the top of each window. Eaves on the main and porch roofs have exposed rafters with no soffit or fascia boards. The foundation is comprised of brick piers and underpinning. Roofs are covered with modern asphalt

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

shingles.

The interior of the house is arranged according to a modified Georgian plan with a central stair hall flanked by two main rooms on either side on both floors and a range of less formally arranged rooms to the rear. On the ground floor, the hall is subdivided by French doors and has a wide cased opening to one front room; it is finished with beaded-board wainscoting and smooth plastered walls (photographs 8-9). The stairway features a quarter turn ascent and is detailed with spindled-and-filleted balusters, heavy turned newel posts, and beaded-board wainscoting (photograph 12). Downstairs rooms are finished with smooth plastered walls, molded wood casements around windows and doors, wood baseboards, simple wood panels under windows, crown moldings, and picture rails near the ceilings (photographs 8-11). Floors are heart-pine boards; the ceilings are beaded tongue-and-groove boards. Two interior chimneys service back-to-back fireplaces in the four major rooms. Fireplace treatments range from elaborate wooden overmantels (photograph 10) to simple brick-and-wood and bracketed shelf mantels (photographs 8 and 11); several fireplaces have ornamented cast-iron coal grates. The downstairs middle room on the north side of the house (the dining room) features a built-in china cabinet. Upstairs rooms are similarly but less elaborately finished (photograph 14). The rear range of added rooms on each floor is finished with contemporary materials with the exception of the former sleeping porches which retain their early 20th-century plaster walls, beaded-board ceilings, and high, grouped, formerly screened openings now infilled with windows.

The yard around the house is informally landscaped with 100-year-old oak trees, expanses of lawn, and low stone walls (photographs 1-4). The front walk approaches the front door on axis and is paved in stone; it is flanked by a pair of magnolia trees planted in the mid-1890s. Low rock terraces and retaining walls subdivide the front yard and create planting beds. A wisteria arbor stands in the front yard to the southeast of the front porch. Other plantings include nandina, camellia, boxwoods, rose of Sharon, daffodils, spider lilies, spirea, and hawthorn. An unpaved driveway flanks the house to the north; Wet Weather Creek traverses the property south of the house. The side and rear yards are more open with well-spaced pecan trees and grass (photographs 5-6). Formerly there were many outbuildings on the property including mule, cow, and cotton barns, buggy sheds, a blacksmith's shop, a smokehouse, tenant houses, privies, and a sandwich stand; the locations of these former outbuildings as well as outdoor activity areas such as the hog lot and chicken yard are known, and all the outbuildings except the sandwich stand were located behind the main house. Only one historic outbuilding remains: a small, one-story, two-room, wood-framed, tenant house, located directly behind the main house; the house is sheathed in vertical board-and-batten wood siding and features a central brick chimney (photographs 15-16).

The property associated with the Bulloch Family House is located on the outskirts of Warm Springs, approximately one-half mile southeast of the downtown business district, between the two-lane US Highway 27 Alternate to the east and the former Southern Railway tracks to the south. Cold Springs Road forms the northern boundary of the property. To the south and across US 27 Alternate are land and facilities associated with the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery including Cold Spring.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Historical Description

The Bulloch Family Home was built in 1892 by Cyprian Bulloch, Jr. (1848-1903). As originally built, it was a rather flamboyant Folk Victorian-style structure (see Attachments 1 and 2). The four-room (with rear range), central-hall, Georgian-type house featured tall gabled roofs, multiple cross gables with diamond-shaped vents in the gable ends, a two-story, full-width, gallery-type front porch with decorative sawn wood trim and gazebo-like extensions around the sides, applied patterned woodwork, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The front yard featured small, newly planted trees and shrubbery and was enclosed with a white picket wood fence.

In 1927, the family home was "modernized" by Cyprian Bulloch, Jr.'s wife, Julia Parkman Bulloch (1853-1936), and daughters, Mattie Bulloch (1875-1932) and Minnie Bulloch (1880-1961). The Victorian-era house was thoroughly remodeled in the prevailing Craftsman style: the complex high-pitched gabled roofs were replaced by simpler, lower, hipped roofs with exposed rafter ends; the highly decorated two-story front porch was replaced by a lower one-story porch with simple brick-and-wood posts; the standard six-over-six windows were replaced with four-over-one windows featuring Arts and Crafts detailing in the upper sash and a large unbroken pane of glass in the lower sash; a first-floor sleeping porch was added to the southeast corner of the house; and two second-floor sleeping porches were added at the rear of the house. Several elaborate fireplace mantels were replaced with simpler brick-and-wood mantels. The central hallway was subdivided with French doors and partially opened into one front room through a large cased opening. Some Victorian elements of the original house were retained: the wood floors, plaster walls, and beaded-board ceilings; the crown moldings and picture rails; several fireplace mantels; the staircase with its heavy decorative balusters and newel posts and its beaded-board wainscoting; and the front doorway with its pilasters, consoles brackets, and entablature. Throughout the remodeling, the overall floor plan and the general massing of the original house remained unchanged.

During the second half of the 20th century, additional changes have been made to the house in an effort to maintain it and adapt it to modern living conditions. Most of these changes have been confined to the rear range of rooms. They consist of reconfiguring space, updating finishes, and reshaping the rear rooflines in an attempt to resolve long-standing drainage problems. Recently the roofs have been resurfaced with modern asphalt shingles, the wood siding has been covered with artificial siding, and several front porch posts have been replaced along with roofing and decking. Also during this period of time, most of the historic outbuildings associated with the property were removed.

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):

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Conservation
Landscape Architecture
Women's History

Period of Significance:

1892-1951

Significant Dates:

1892
1927

Significant Person(s):

Bulloch, Cyprian, Jr.
Bulloch, Julia Parkman
Bulloch, Mattie A.
Bulloch, Minnie C.
Bulloch, Ira Gene

Cultural Affiliation:

n.a.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Bulloch Family Home is the home of Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., the founder and promoter of the community of Warm Springs (originally known as Bullochville), and his wife Julia Parkman Bulloch and daughters Mattie, Minnie, and Ira Gene who made significant contributions to the family's business activities and social life in Warm Springs. The home also is an excellent example of what is known as an "evolved house" which clearly expresses architectural changes from its original Victorian-era design to its subsequent early 20th-century Craftsman style. Its landscaped grounds represent two important modes of historic residential landscaping in Georgia. The home also is associated with the establishment of Georgia's first national fish hatchery.

Architecture

The Bulloch Family Home is significant in architecture as an excellent example of an architectural phenomenon that in Georgia is known as the "evolved house:" a house that represents two or more successive architectural styles reflecting, in most cases, two or more generations of family ownership or a change in ownership. Such houses are not uncommon, but this example is unusually clear and well documented. In this case, the evolution is from the original late-19th-century Folk Victorian style to the early 20th-century Craftsman style, with features of both still in evidence, and with a "common denominator" of the Georgian house type (four-over-four with central stair hall) underlying both stylistic overlays. On the exterior, the more recent (1927) Craftsman stylistic influences predominate; they include the low hipped roofs, exposed rafter ends, front and side porches with brick-and-wood columns, and four-over-one windows with decorative Arts and Crafts muntin patterns. Original Folk Victorian stylistic influences on the exterior are limited to details such as the front doorway with its stylized pilasters, console brackets, and entablature. On the interior, the reverse is true: most of the materials, finishes, and details date from the original (1892) Victorian-era construction, including the staircase, several fireplace mantels, beaded-board wainscoting, beaded-board ceilings, and picture moldings, while Craftsman-inspired elements are limited to a few replacement fireplace mantels, the French doors in the central hall, the large cased opening from the hall to a front room, the built-in china cabinet, and the rear sleeping porches. Providing physical continuity are the Georgian-type floor plan and massing of the house which, with the exception of a widened opening from the hall to a front room on the ground floor, are essentially intact. Through these surviving features, the Bulloch house clearly reflects successive architectural styles and changes in architectural tastes. In particular, the house demonstrates the rapid eclipse of ornate late-19th-century Victorian-era architecture by the simpler Arts and Crafts movement in the early 20th century—to the point where a family would remodel a perfectly good house just to keep current with architectural fashions. In this case, these changes are directly associated with changes in family ownership and property management: from the father/husband to the wife/mother and daughters, reflecting both gender change and generational change. For all these reasons, the Bulloch Family Home is an excellent example of the "evolved house" in Georgia.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Community Planning and Development and Commerce

The Bulloch Family Home is significant in community planning and development and commerce for the pioneering role played by the original builder of the house, Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., in the founding and development of Bullochville which later became known as Warm Springs. Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., (1848-1903) was the son of a pioneering Meriwether County family. With his brother, Benjamin Bulloch, and his cousin, W. T. Bussey, he purchased land and co-founded the community of Bullochville in 1887; the community was formally chartered in 1893 and in 1924 became known as Warm Springs. The small community was laid out in an irregular grid pattern running roughly east-west along a low ridge. What became the commercial center of the town was situated at the west edge of the grid; a residential neighborhood developed toward the east. When the community was formally incorporated in 1893, the city limits were established as a square, not quite one mile on a side, roughly centered on the grid pattern of streets. Growth and development were assured with the arrival of the first railroad through the area by 1895; following a north-south alignment, the railroad skirted the western edge of the community, and where it crossed the main street in town, a depot was built. A later railroad running east-west between Manchester and LaGrange skirted the community to the north.

With his business partners, Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., also promoted commercial and industrial development in the new community. They established a local company (Bulloch, Bussey, and Company) which founded and operated a general store, a bank, several retail establishments, farms, a guano plant, cotton gin, distillery, flour mill, and casket company. The partnership also involved itself in real estate and land development and donated land locally for schools, churches, and cemeteries. Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., donated a portion of his personal landholdings in 1899 for a United State fish hatchery.

Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., also lived in the town he founded and promoted. In 1892 he built his new family home on land he owned in the southeast section of the community. Although subsequently remodeled by his wife and daughters, his house still retains elements of its original 1892 construction including its overall form and floor plan and Folk Victorian-style architectural details.

The founding of Warm Springs (originally Bullochville) represents the way in which many small non-county-seat communities were founded by private enterprise in Georgia in the 19th and early 20th century. Most were established along existing or projected transportation routes, usually railroads. Most provided "day-to-day" goods and services to their resident populations and the surrounding rural areas. Virtually all were subsequently incorporated under Georgia law as local governments. City limits were almost always geometric in shape, often square or rectangular, as in Warm Springs, but also often circular, usually centered on the railroad depot. Most featured a gridiron street layout, often adjusted to accommodate existing transportation routes.

Conservation

The Bulloch Family Home is significant in the area of conservation for the direct association between the Bulloch family and the establishment of what became known as the Warm Springs National Fish

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Hatchery. The system of national fish hatcheries was established by the U. S. Congress in 1872 to conserve and replenish the nation's domestic fish stock. In 1898, Congress authorized the establishment of the first fish hatchery (then called a "fish cultural station") in Georgia. In 1899, Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., and other family members including his cousin Sarah Bulloch agreed to donate 16 acres of land directly across the road from the Bulloch family home for Georgia's first fish hatchery. (According to family tradition, at least some of the motivation behind this donation was concern about possible expansion of a government-licensed, family-owned distillery across the road from the Bulloch House and concern over the possibility of an out-of-town consortium establishing a large textile mill in the area. Also according to family tradition, it was Cyprian's wife, Julia Parkman Bulloch, and her cousin Sarah Bulloch who promoted the idea of the fish hatchery in Warm Springs.) The suitability of the donated site was enhanced by the presence of several springs which provided a steady supply of fresh water at a constant temperature. The fish hatchery was established in 1899 and continues to operate today under the auspices of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the oldest and one of only two national fish hatcheries in Georgia (the other is the Chattahoochee Forest National Fish Hatchery which was established in 1938), and it is the fifth oldest continuously operating national fish hatchery in the country. It likely would not have been established in this location had it not been for Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., and his family donating the land for the facility which remains directly across the road from the Bulloch Family Home.

Landscape Architecture

The Bulloch Family Home is significant in landscape architecture for its surviving landscape features which represent two important forms of historic residential landscaping in Georgia as identified in the 1991 statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscape Settings*. The front yard is a good, late example of the "ornamental yard" form of landscaping in which a portion of the yard around a house, usually the front yard, is set aside for a deliberate landscape treatment valued primarily for its aesthetic effect and having little functional role in the operations of the property. In this case, the front yard was landscaped to create a park-like setting for the house. It featured large shade trees (mostly oaks), ornamental trees (including two magnolias planted along either side of the front walk in the mid-1890s), ornamental shrubbery and flowering plants, and expanses of lawn. Low stone walls define terraces and planting beds and delineate the line of a former (1890s) fence which would have even more clearly set apart the front yard as an ornamental landscape. To the sides and rear of the house, evidences of the once-ubiquitous "landscape of work" survive in the broader open spaces and sites of former outbuildings and outdoor work areas and, most visibly, the pecan trees which were planted as part of the agricultural operations of the property but provided shade and ornament as well.

Women's History

The Bulloch Family Home is significant in women's history in Georgia for its direct associations with several remarkable Bulloch family women whose achievements in family businesses, farming, real estate and land development, education, conservation, and civic affairs made significant contributions to local history in Warm Springs, nearby Manchester, and Meriwether County during the early 20th century. Although women's contributions to these areas of history are generally not well

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

documented in Georgia, an emerging statewide historic context on women and women-related historic places makes it clear that the Bulloch family women were at the vanguard of women's accomplishments in business, agriculture, education, and society at this time. Moreover, while the accomplishments of many Georgia women are not yet recognized, the Bulloch family women's achievements are well documented.

To appreciate the significance of the Bulloch family women, it is necessary to understand the context of the Bulloch family in Warm Springs in the early 20th century. The Bulloch Family Home was built by Cyprian Bulloch, Jr. (1848-1903) in 1892. Cyprian Bulloch was the son of a pioneering Meriwether County family. With his brother, Benjamin Bulloch, and his cousin, W. T. Bussey, he had co-founded the community of Bullochville in 1887 (chartered in 1893) which later became known as Warm Springs. With his business partners, he established a local company (Bulloch, Bussey, and Company) which founded and operated a general store, a bank, several retail establishments, farms, a guano plant, cotton gin, distillery, flour mill, and casket company. The partnership also involved itself in real estate and land development and donated land locally for schools, churches, and cemeteries. Reportedly at the urging of his wife Julia and cousin Sarah Bulloch, Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., donated a portion of his personal landholdings in 1899 for a United State fish hatchery.

After Cyprian Bulloch's death in 1903, his business affairs were handled jointly by his wife, Julia Parkman Bulloch, and two of his sons, Henry E. Bulloch and Andrew H. Bulloch. After the relatively early deaths of both sons (Henry in 1926 and Andrew in 1928), responsibility for the family affairs was assumed by Julia Bulloch and three of her daughters, Mattie A. and Minnie C. Bulloch and Ira Gene Bulloch Worth. Together, these women managed the family's businesses and contributed to the social and cultural life of Warm Springs. They also remodeled the family home in the process.

Julia Parkman Bulloch (1853-1936) was an active partner in her husband's businesses. After his death in 1903, and especially after the deaths of her two sons by 1928, she assumed the role of matriach of the family's businesses (which by this time included not only the original general store but also a brick business block with several storefronts in downtown Warm Springs) and farms (which included raising cattle, pigs, chickens, cotton, corn, and fruits and vegetables). She was joined by three of her daughters, Mattie Bulloch (1875-1932), Minnie Bulloch (1880-1961), and Ira Gene Bulloch Worth (1889-1965), all of whom lived with their mother in the family home throughout their active careers.

Mattie A. Bulloch (1875-1932) was college educated (LaGrange College, Breneau College, and the University of Georgia) and made a career as an educator in the local schools and those in nearby Manchester. She was among the original educational staff of the local public elementary and secondary school system. She was active in the local women's club and other social organizations and served as a newspaper correspondent. She also traveled extensively by train up and down the east coast and to the west coast—an unusual accomplishment for a single Southern woman. Because of her travels and cultural interests, it is believed that Mattie may have instigated the remodeling of the family house and directed its conversion into the more up-to-date Craftsman style of architecture in 1927. She lived in the house her entire life except when away to college or traveling.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Minnie C. Bulloch (1880-1961), who also lived in the family home throughout her life, assumed direct control of many of the family business activities, especially after the deaths of her brothers Henry in 1926 and Andrew in 1928, and especially after the death of her mother Julia in 1936. She was celebrated in her obituary as a "prominent Warm Springs businesswoman." She owned and operated the family's general store, and she managed the family's farms. She also bought and sold land throughout the county, accumulated considerable landholdings in Warm Springs and nearby Manchester, and, in a joint venture, developed residential properties in Manchester. Late in her life, she donated land to the city of Warm Springs for public parks and recreational fields.

Ira Gene Bulloch Worth (1889-1965) had married Henry Beaman Worth, a biologist, and lived for a short time in Florida and south Georgia. After her husband's death in 1931, Gene moved back to her family home in Warm Springs. She helped manage the family's farms and general store. She promoted the local women's club, the most prominent social organization in the community at the time, and helped host club meetings and federated club conventions where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt were guests and speakers. The women's club was instrumental in the building of the Warm Springs Community Building which was dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt's mother, Delano Roosevelt.

Another daughter, Mabel (Mable) Bulloch Harry (1894-1954), who suffered from life-long health problems, moved back to the family home with her husband, Rev. Woodfin Grady Harry, in 1930. Mable taught school and participated in women's club activities. Her husband was elected mayor of Warm Springs in 1932 and during his tenure as mayor welcomed President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the community.

A Note about Archaeology

No formal archaeology has been conducted on the grounds of the Bulloch Family Home. However, the potential for the presence of important archaeological resources relating to the history of the property from the 1890s through the 1950s is high. The house formerly served as the center of a large, active farm, and the locations of numerous former outbuildings and outdoor work areas on the nominated property are known; these include mule, cow, and cotton barns, chicken houses, buggy sheds, a blacksmith's shop, a smokehouse, tenant houses, privies, a sandwich stand, the hog lot, and the chicken yard. Moreover, one historic outbuilding remains: a small, one-story, two-room, wood-framed, tenant house, located directly behind the main house; the house is sheathed in vertical board-and-batten wood siding and features a central brick chimney. Archaeological investigations of these resources could confirm the historical record and likely reveal additional information about the agricultural operations of the property.

National Register Criteria

The Bulloch Family Home meets National Register Criterion A for its direct associations with the founding and development of the community of Warm Springs (first known as Bullochville), with the establishment of Georgia's first national fish hatchery, and for the activities of the women who lived in

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

and remodeled it. It meets National Register Criterion B for its direct associations with Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., the founder and promoter of Warm Springs (originally Bullochville) and with his wife, Julia Parkman Bulloch, and daughters, including Mattie, Minnie, and Ira Gene Bulloch, who made unusual and well-documented contributions to business, agriculture, land development, education, conservation, and social life in Warm Springs and the surrounding area. It meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of what is known in Georgia as an "evolved house" featuring architectural styles and features from two different, successive periods that reflect changing tastes and fashions and also changing family ownership of the house.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n.a.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Bulloch Family Home in 1892 and continues through 1951—the National Register's fifty-year cut-off for continuing historical uses—to reflect the continued ownership and occupation by members of the Bulloch family who were engaged in significant local events and activities.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The two contributing buildings are the main house and the subsidiary house. The contributing site is the landscaped yard.

9. Major Bibliographic References

This nomination is based on information contained in the survey report, "Historic Property Information Form: Cyprian Bulloch, Jr., Home, Warm Springs, Georgia, 1997" and extensive supplementary documentation compiled by Susan H. Strickland, great-granddaughter of Cyprian and Julia Bulloch, Jr., and co-owner of the property. The submitted documentation is based on extensive local and family research and contains an extensive bibliography. All documentation is 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:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.17 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 717500 Northing 3641680

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property coincides with the current legal description of the property and is drawn to scale on the attached "property sketch map."

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the remaining intact historic property associated with the historic house and contains the main house, its landscaped yard, the subsidiary house, and the known locations of former outbuildings and outdoor activity areas. The nominated property is bounded by a U. S. highway to the east, a city street to the north, railroad tracks to the west, and property associated with a national fish hatchery to the south.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Richard Cloues, Survey and Register Unit Manager
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** November 14, 2001
e-mail richard_cloues@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Susan H. Strickland
organization (great-granddaughter of Cyprian and Julia Bulloch and co-owner of property)
mailing address 547 Patterson Road
city or town Lawrenceville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30044
telephone 770-962-1715
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Susan H. Strickland and Michael E. Hardman
organization (if applicable)
mailing address 547 Patterson Road
city or town Lawrenceville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30044
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Bulloch Family Home
City or Vicinity: Warm Springs
County: Meriwether
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 1999

Description of Photograph(s): Number of photographs: 16

1. Front (east) façade and front yard; photographer facing west.
2. Front (east) and side (south) facades; photographer facing northwest.
3. Front (east) façade and front yard; photographer facing southwest.
4. Front (east) and side (north) facades; photographer facing southwest.
5. Side (north) and rear (west) facades; photographer facing southeast.
6. Rear (west) façade; photographer facing northeast.
7. Front porch; photographer facing north.
8. Interior, first floor, central stair hall (left) and "living room" (northeast corner room) (right); photographer facing northwest.
9. Interior, first floor, "living room" (northeast corner room) (right), central stair hall (center), "parlor" (southeast corner room) (left); photographer facing southwest.
10. Interior, first floor, "parlor" (southeast corner room); photographer facing southwest.
11. Interior, first floor, "dining room" (north center room); photographer facing southeast.
12. Interior, first floor, central stair hall; photographer facing northwest.
13. Interior, second floor, central stair hall; photographer facing northwest.
14. Interior, second floor; "bedroom" (northeast corner room); photographer facing northwest.
15. Rear yard and subsidiary house; photographer facing northwest.
16. Subsidiary house in rear yard; photographer facing west.



Bulloch Family Home
Meriwether County, Georgia

ATTACHMENT 1 OF 2

View of front (east) of house, 1896
Photographer facing west-southwest



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ATTACHMENT 2 OF 2

View of south side of house, c.1896
Photographer facing north-northeast

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**SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF
EXISTING AND FORMER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

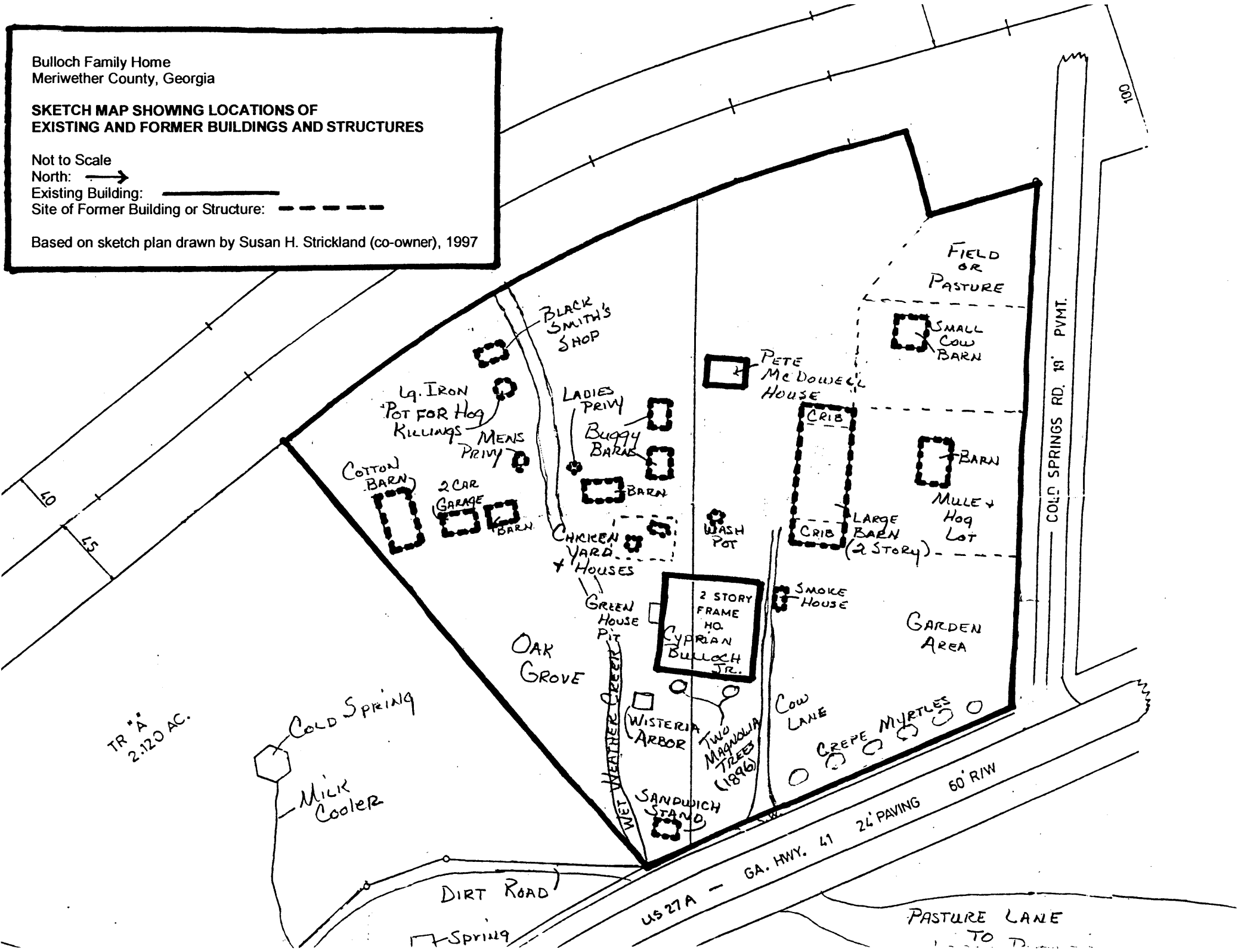
Not to Scale

North: →

Existing Building: ————

Site of Former Building or Structure: - - - - -

Based on sketch plan drawn by Susan H. Strickland (co-owner), 1997



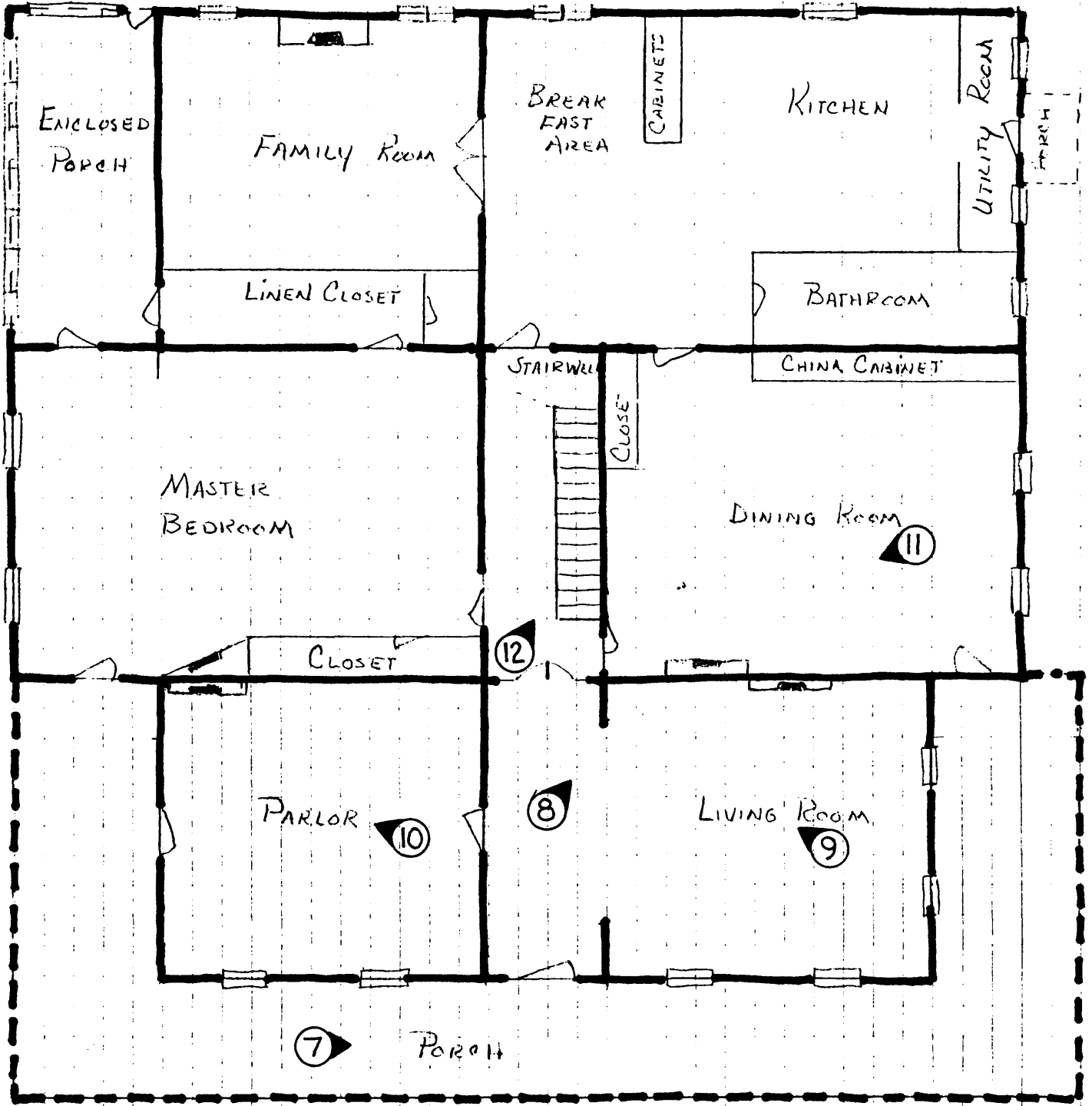
Bulloch Family Home
Meriwether County, Georgia

INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN SKETCH—FIRST FLOOR

Not to scale

North: →

Photograph and Direction of View: ○



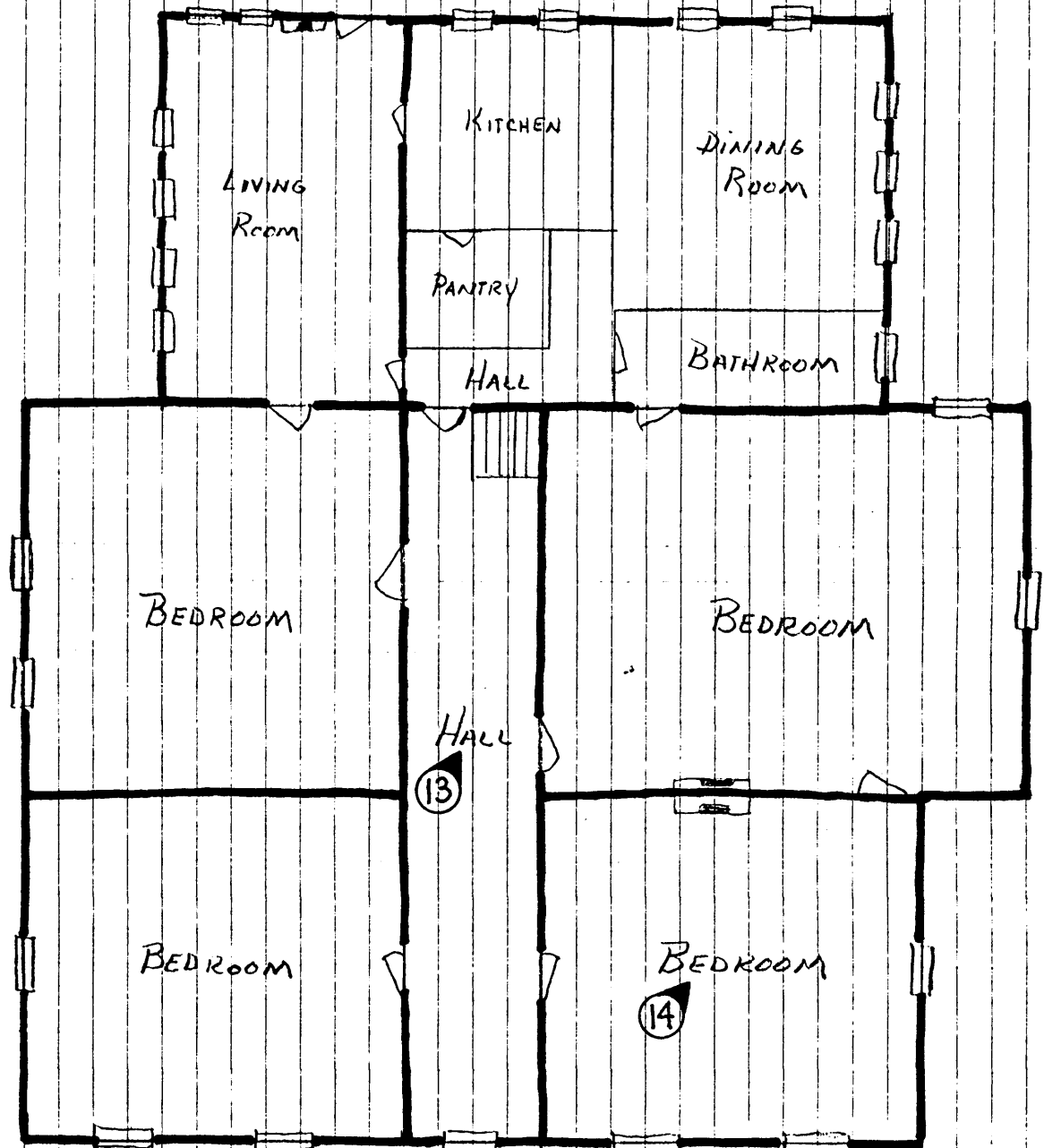
Bulloch Family Home
Meriwether County, Georgia

INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN SKETCH—SECOND FLOOR

Not to scale

North: →

Photograph and Direction of View: 



UPSTAIRS