United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received APR = 1.6 1984 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

| 1. Nan | ne | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| - Itali | | | | | |
| historic Adam | s Cotton Gin Buil | ding | | | |
| and or common | Adams Gin House | 2 | <u></u> | | |
| 2. Loc | ation | | | ··· | N |
| street & number | r 6601 Hamilton F | æd, | | N, | /A not for publication |
| city, town Co | lumbus | N <u>/A</u> vic | inity of | | |
| state Georg | ia | code 013 | county | Muscogee | code 215 |
| 3. Clas | sification | | _ | | |
| Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object | Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition N/A_ in process being considere | <u>X</u> yes: res | pied progress stricted | Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military | museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other: |
| 4. Owr | ner of Prop | erty | | | |
| name Mrs. (| | | nas Edwin | Adams and Mr. Phi | llip M. Adams |
| | lumbus | N/A_ vic | | | Georgia 31906 |
| courthouse, reg | ation of Le istry of deeds, etc. Sup Muscogee County | erior Court | | Government Center) | |
| city, town Co. | lumbus | | | state | Georgia |
| 6. Rep | resentatio | n in Exis | ting S | urveys | |
| title See Sec | tion 7. | ł | nas this prop | erty been determined eli | gible? yesX n |
| date | | | | federal state | e county loca |
| depository for s | urvey records | | | | |
| city, town | | | | state | |

7. Description

| Condition excellent | deteriorated | Check one unaltered | Check one _X_ original s | ite |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------|
| X_ good | ruins | _X_ altered | moved | date |
| fair | unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Adams Cotton Gin building is a wood-frame building with two floors. The siding is vertical board of rough-cut lumber and is unpainted and unfinished. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The interior space of the upper floor was originally work space and storage space with single wood beams to separate the storage areas. Room partitions have been added recently during commercial adaptation. On this floor are the original cotton gin, roller and cotton press. The lower floor, also originally open, is now used for furniture making. The building is on a lot with several large trees but no formal landscaping, and with space originally used for wagon loading and unloading. There are no existing outbuildings. The building sits adjacent to a highway and a telephone service building.

Changes to the original building due to rehabilitation include the rebuilding of the front porch, including the adding of stairs and a new entrance that was made on the southwest corner of the first floor with a new interior stairway leading to the second floor. Openings have been changed into windows by infilling with window treatments; the lower floor remains mostly open with changes including the addition of a concrete floor, a supply room and bathrooms, while on the second floor, part of the open space has been enclosed to form an office area; insulation has been added to the ceiling and exterior walls with boards covering the latter; and the aforementioned partitions to create display areas. On the second floor, the cotton gin and roller have been moved from their original position adjacent to the press southeast adjacent to the wall.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

On May 5, 1983, this property received preliminary certification of significance from the Preservation Services Branch, National Register Programs Division, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office.

8. Significance

| 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 | . | community planning conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation/settlement | landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government | e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) |
|--|----------|--|---|--|
| Specific dates | 1920 | Builder/Architect Unkr | nown other than orig | inal owner |

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Adams Cotton Gin Building is significant in <u>agriculture</u> as a late example of the type of structures found on all cotton farms where cotton was processed and stored. It was built in 1920 after the Adams family farm in nearby Chattahoochee County was taken over by the military for Fort Benning and the family was forced to buy a new farm. They chose to build their new gin from parts of their old one, using the same equipment. This remaining equipment shows the transition of cotton processing, from animal power to gasoline power, until it ceased operation in 1935. The farm ceased production in 1946. The building is significant in <u>architecture</u> as a good example of the type of functional structure found on a farm built to serve a specific purpose without any frills. Its rough-cut timber and vertical-board construction would have been one of the easiest types of buildings to construct on a farm since it would be built out of local materials using local labor.

These areas of significance support property eligibility under National Register criteria A and C.

Historical Narrative

The Adams Cotton Gin building was built by George M. Adams (b. 1898), whose family has lived in the Muscogee County area since before the Civil War. Mr. Adams and other members of his family were uprooted from their farm in adjacent Chattahoochee County, Georgia, when Fort Benning was developed as a U.S. Army military base after World War I. The government purchased numerous farms in the Muscogee-Chattahoochee County area, moving the farmers, their families and all buildings and machinery off the property. The cotton gin building is currently owned by some of Mr. Adams' children.

The building contains a cotton gin bearing the label of Daniel Pratt Gin Company of Prattville, Alabama. Mr. Pratt (1799-1873) had been a well-known architect in middle Georgia before he moved to Alabama and founded the cotton gin company. This particular machine was patented in 1889. The cotton press is a Lummus Press made in Columbus, Georgia, also in the late 1880s.

The gin, roller, and press were used primarily to process cotton produced on the Adams farm. It was not a commercial operation. Some area farmers did have access to the ginning operation for hire or for trade. Sharecroppers on the farm also processed their cotton here. At its peak, it produced several hundred bales of cotton a year. The Adams farm was nearby and, while a working farm until the 1940s, produced cotton as its main crop, necessitating a gin. Most large plantations in the nineteenth century had their own cotton gin building, and thus the

[continued]

| 9. | Major | Bibliogr | aphical | Re | fer | en | ces |
|----|-------|-----------------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|
|----|-------|-----------------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|

CDO 894-785

Singletary, S. Randall. "Adams Gin House," Historic Property Information Form, December 7, 1982, on file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, and additional information based on interviews with the Adams family.

| | on interviews with t | | | and addresonal | Information pased |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| 10. | Geographic | al Data | | | |
| Acreage (Quadranç UTM Refe | of nominated property <u>app</u> gle name <u>Fortson</u> , Geo erences | roximately rgia-Alabam | <u>two</u> acres a | Quadran | gle scale 1:24,000 |
| A 1, 6 Zone C E | 6 9 2 0 4 0 3 6 North | 0 ₁ 2 0 ₁ 0 ₁ 0 ng | BZoi D F H | ne Easting | Northing Lilia Li |
| th hi th | storically associate | tself and the diding's su | he ground it building from rroundings ha | sits upon. This the property the ve been re-devel | s is all that remains ne owner(s) own at oped with a highway an |
| state | | code | county | | code |
| state | , | code | county | | code |
| name/title organizat street & n | Historic Preservion Georgia Departme | ation Section nt of Natura | on al Resources | date March 26, | |
| city or to | | | | state Georgia | |
| | State Histor | ic Pres | ervatio | | ertification |
| | uated significance of this pro | state | X local | distoric Preservation A | ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– |
| 665), I hei according | reby nominate this property g to the criteria and procedutoric Preservation Officer signs. | for inclusion in res set forth by | the National Regi | ster and certify that it I | |
| title _{St} | ate Historic Preserv | | U, | date | 4/5/84 |
| | PS use only ereby certify that this proper forms |) <u>*</u> | the National Regi Intered In Wi Intional Regi | • | 5/17/84 |
| Keepe | er of the National Register | | | | |
| Attest | t: | | | date | |

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Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

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Adams farm, in having its own gin house, carried on that long-standing Southern tradition and necessity.

The cotton gin building was used for the cleaning, seeding and baling of cotton produced on the Adams farm. It also served as a storage facility for the baled cotton and other farm storage. Cotton was brought to the gin building from the farm in baskets and on wagons by sharecroppers and farm workers. It was unloaded and placed on the porch, which served as a loading dock. It was then hand-carried across the second floor to the cotton gin itself. A loading tube or chute above the cotton gin received the cotton for cleaning and seeding. After the seeds were removed, the cotton was passed to the roller. The seeds dropped from the bottom of the gin into an auger. The auger carried the seeds below to the ground floor to be bagged and stored. The seeds would be used for replanting the following year as well as for sale. The roller formed the cleaned cotton into easily handled bales which were then placed into the press. After several presses and additional loading, a bale of approximately 500 pounds of cotton would be removed from the press and wrapped in burlap for storage. Stalls on the upper floor were divided for use by family and sharecroppers for the separate storage of finished bales.

