

PHO 364011

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 8 1976

DATE ENTERED

OCT 29 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

~~Historic~~ FitzSimons-Hampton-Harris House *nh*

AND/OR COMMON

Goodale Inn

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

GA 28

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

___ VICINITY OF

10th -- Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Richmond

CODE

245

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Mike Harris

STREET & NUMBER

Sand Bar Ferry Road

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Richmond County Courthouse, Clerk of Superior Court

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The FitzSimons-Hampton-Harris House was built c.1815 by Christopher FitzSimons of Charleston, South Carolina as a main residence on his plantation near Augusta, Georgia known as Goodale. Today the house stands on a 2-acre tract of land free from intrusions only on the east where, from the rear of the house, one can see the levee running parallel to the Savannah River a few yards beyond the levee. To the south is a small fire station built in the early 1970's and to the north is a small brick building of recent vintage owned by a construction company. The western boundary of the property, a few yards in front of the house, is Sand Bar Ferry Road, which is now paved. Beyond the road is an industrial building.

This house is a 2½ story brick structure raised on a daylight basement, and has a side hall plan and parapet end gabled chimneys. The exterior brick pattern is American Bond - 1 course of headers and 5, 6 or 7 courses of stretchers, indicating an early 19th century construction date. The double chimneys flank the north facade. The front or west facade has a 2 story frame porch supported by a brick wall. The porch is not original. An early photo shows a more massive two story frame porch with Greek Revival columns supported by four brick pillars at the basement level. These pillars have been filled in to form the present brick support wall. The front steps are wrought iron - a 20th century addition brought from a house in Augusta to replace earlier wood steps. The design of the original porch and steps are not known but the presence of a double porch is evidenced by a door from the third floor to the outside. The basement level of the exterior has been stuccoed. The rear facade has a 1½ story frame addition, c.1900, including the kitchen. Since the purchase of the house by the Harris' in 1971 for adaptive use restoration, the area under the front porch has been enclosed for additional dining area for a restaurant in the basement and a side, basement level entrance has been added.

The original portion of the house has ten rooms: three in the basement or lower level, two on the second floor, three on the third floor and two in the attic. The entire south or right side of the second or main floor is taken by the entrance hall and staircase with two rooms, one behind the other, on the north or left side. On the third floor, a third room replaces the position of the entrance hall.

Originally there were six fireplaces, however, one of the basement fireplaces has been bricked up. The remaining basement fireplace is brick with a large segmented arched opening. The fireplaces on the other floors have smaller, square openings, some with detached mantel shelf. Only the mantelpiece in the parlor or front room on the second floor has ornamentation having the mantel frieze with dentil molding and shelf supported by panelled pilasters.

The stair has a scroll design on the string and square ballusters. The stair is half turn with landing.

The roof is gabled and the gable on the north is obscured by the parapet of the chimneys. The slope of the roof is approximately 40 degrees.

The windows on the main and third floors are nine over nine. Above each of the windows are jack arches or segmental arches with radiating voussoirs. The windows, relatively long and narrow, are typical of the Federal period.

Chair rails on the second floor are 27½ inches from the floor except along the stairs where they increase to 30-31 inches. This is also indicative of an early 19th century

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construction date. There is no panelling and the walls are of plaster.

All of the exterior brick of the house has been painted white c.1900. The exterior bricks are rough and the size varies. The bricks in the basement walls and fireplaces are more crude than the exterior bricks and vary more in size. They often crumble to the touch leaving a residue of fine red clay.

The front door is a large rectangular door with a rectangular five paned transom above.

The features of this house date it 1815 plus or minus 10 years. Historically, this span can be narrowed to no earlier than 1800 and no later than 1818. Further historical research into the FitzSimons-Hampton family and/or an on-site analysis by a restoration architect could give a precise date.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Goodale Inn is significant because: it is representative of the Federal Style of architecture in Georgia in the early 19th century; it is one of the oldest structures in the state to survive in an almost unaltered condition; its history yields information on many areas of Augusta's and Georgia's history including agricultural, commercial and economic through the lives of the owners and the use of the land in the 19th century; it yields information on the lives of several prominent Americans who had connections and spent some of their time in Georgia including the three Wade Hamptons, Christopher Fitz-Simons and Dr. George Jones. The land surrounding Goodale, as well as the structure, because of its close proximity to the Savannah River and the Sand Bar Ferry relate much knowledge of water transportation of the area, of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The house is now known as the "Goodale Inn" for the original owner of the land on which it stands, Thomas Goodale. While the term "inn" is a misnomer, the tract of land has been known as "Goodale" continuously since around 1740.

Thomas Goodale was one of the first settlers of Augusta, having settled there around 1740. He received a grant of land said to include 500 acres, but, a later survey found it to be 460 acres. During his residency at the Goodale Plantation, he raised grain and operated a grist mill, a "public victualling house" and a ferry known as the Sand Bar Ferry. The road transversing the plantation led to the ferry on the Savannah River and was and is known as Sand Bar Ferry Road. Around 1750, Thomas Goodale moved to the area of the Little Ogeechee River, south of Savannah, and in 1754, he sold Goodale Plantation to Francis Macartan and Martin Campbell. There is no known description of Goodale's residence or inn and no buildings from that period are still standing.

Macartan and Campbell were co-partners in the trading business at Augusta. Like many Augustans of the mid-18th century, they were Scots who were heavily engaged in the Indian trade in Augusta with the Creek and Cherokee nations. Neither Macartan nor Campbell resided on the plantation but cultivated it and used or sold the supplies and products from it. When Francis Macartan died, he left his share to his partner and upon the death of this partner, Martin Campbell, the Goodale Plantation was left to Campbell's son, Macartan Campbell. Macartan Campbell and his wife Sarah continued to cultivate the plantation but they resided in the town of Augusta on the western boundary. Macartan Campbell died in 1793, leaving to his widow, Sarah, the house in town and the plantation known as Goodale. In 1795, Sarah Campbell married Dr. George Jones of Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. Dr. Jones was the son of Dr. Noble Wymberly Jones, patriot, doctor and statesman of Georgia. Dr. and Mrs. Jones sold Goodale in 1799 to Christopher FitzSimons of Charleston. It is at this point that a new phase in the history of Goodale began. It was about this time that the structure known as "Goodale Inn" was constructed and the plantation flourished under the ownership and supervision of two of South Carolina's most distinguished families - the FitzSimons of Charleston and the Hamptons of Columbia.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 414 380 370 1080
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Two acres known as the Goodale Tract bounded by the levee of the Savannah River on the East, the Fire Department on the South, the Guy Construction Company on the North and Sand Bar Ferry Road on the West.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Martha F. Norwood, Researcher

ORGANIZATION

Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington St., Room 703-C-10

TELEPHONE

(404) 656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia 30334

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DAVID M. SHERMAN

DATE

6-25-76

TITLE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/29/96

ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

10/26/20

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Christopher FitzSimons was born in Dundalk, Ireland on December 27, 1762. He emigrated to Charleston upon inheriting the property of his uncle, Christopher FitzSimons, who had died in 1782. The younger FitzSimons came to Charleston around 1784. He was a merchant, dealing primarily with the manufacture and sale of liquor, especially rum. He also invested in real estate in Georgia and South Carolina and became a wealthy planter as well as merchant. He had agents in London, France, Spain and the West Indies and owned several brigs and schooners. On August 3, 1788, FitzSimons married Catherine Pritchard and had several children including Ann (1794-1833), Catherine (1814-1896) and Cashel, his eldest son (1790-1808).

Christopher FitzSimons kept letter books, two volumes of which are now at the South Caroliniana Library, dated January 20, 1799 to January 2, 1813. Volume I begins with the purchase of Goodale Plantation several miles below Augusta on the Savannah River. He bought Goodale to establish his brother-in-law, Oswald Eve, on it as the active partner. Eve's wife and FitzSimons' wife were sisters. FitzSimons shipped supplies, including six casks of juniper for making gin, to Goodale through a Savannah agent and up the Savannah River by pole boat to be unloaded directly at the plantation. He also sent an agent to New Orleans to smuggle 70 fine mules to Goodale for Eve to farm with. The partnership lasted only five years. FitzSimons, while honest and successful, was ruthless against debtors and Eve had gotten into several financial snarles with his associates. On October 30, 1804, FitzSimons wrote to his friend at Augusta, Captain William Kennedy that, as he was unable to trust Eve, he would like for Kennedy to clothe the 13 Negroes at Goodale belonging to FitzSimons but not the ones belonging to Eve. He no longer wanted any of his funds to go to Eve. FitzSimons kept Goodale going as a plantation following Eve's departure until around 1818 when he gave it to his daughter Ann as a wedding gift at her marriage to Wade Hampton, Jr. FitzSimons probably visited there frequently in order to supervise his investment after the dissolution of his partnership with Eve. A letter from FitzSimons to General Hampton dated 1810 states that he has just returned from Georgia.

Oswald Eve was born in 1753 and died in 1829 at the age of 76. The Eve family has been a distinguished one and descendants still live in Richmond County. Oswald Eve married Alpha Pritchard (d.1821). At Eve's death, he was called a very old and highly respected citizen of Augusta. One of Eve's sons was Paul FitzSimons (1806-1877) who was a doctor and professor at the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. Another son, William Joseph (1804-1863) was born at Goodale Plantation. There were at least two daughters, Elizabeth, who died in 1822 at "The Cottage" and Emma.

Christopher FitzSimon's most distinguished patron and friend was Wade Hampton, Sr. Hampton was a Colonel in the Revolution and a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature and Congressman from South Carolina in addition to being one of the wealthiest planters in America. FitzSimons supervised Hampton's investments while Hampton was in the West Country. One of Hampton's investments was important to the economic history of Augusta. By the 1790's, cotton was an

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important crop in Augusta and across the River in South Carolina. Augusta was a main inspection point for cotton from South Carolina. In 1791, Wade Hampton, Sr., built the first bridge across the Savannah River from the end of Center Street in Augusta to the South Carolina shore across the river. The bridge was swept away by the Yazoo Freshet of 1796 and rebuilt by Hampton in 1799. Both bridges were draw-toll bridges. The second lasted until around 1808 when it was swept away and Hampton gave up his right to operate the toll bridge. Wade Hampton's son, Wade Hampton, Jr., (1791-1858), was a favorite of FitzSimons, as indicated by FitzSimons' letters to General Hampton and in 1816, Wade Hampton, Jr. and Ann FitzSimons were married at the FitzSimons home at 54 Hansell Street in Charleston. That house, said to be built circa 1712, is still standing today and was in the FitzSimons family for over 70 years.

Although FitzSimons gave Goodale to Ann and Wade Hampton as a wedding gift, they never actually lived there. They did operate it until 1835. The first year of the Hampton ownership, Goodale Plantation paid the Hamptons \$25,000 in gold, with the Hamptons making little effort to that end. The Hampton letters indicate that the senior Hampton spent some time at Goodale. Letters headed "Goodale" from General Wade Hampton Sr., appear as late as November of 1823.

Ann FitzSimons Hampton was born January 1, 1794 and attended Mrs. Rivardies School outside of Philadelphia. The Hampton-FitzSimons wedding in 1816 was described by Ann's coursins, Emma Eve Smith as a very expensive affair. Mrs. Smith stated also that "Cousin Ann's marriage portion was 'Goodale', father's old place, 25 Negroes and money." Ann and Wade Hampton resided at their plantation near Columbia, South Carolina called Millwood, where Ann raised their nine children. Ann died in 1833 at the age of 39. Her deathbed wish was that her husband not marry again, and he did not. She is buried in Charleston in the Hampton family cemetery.

Wade Hampton, Jr., served briefly in the War of 1812 as a Colonel. He was a planter and breeder of horses. He socialized with such South Carolina notables as Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Henry Clay and George Bancroft. He seldom sought public office but was politically influential and was known as "the Great Warwick of South Carolina". The children of Wade Hampton, Jr. and Ann FitzSimons Hampton were: Wade III (General) b.1817; Christopher, b.1821; Harriett, b.1823; Katherine, c.1824; Ann, b.1826; Carolina, b.1828; Frank, b.1829 (killed in battle); Elizabeth FitzSimons, b.1831-d.1886; and Mary Fisher, b.1833. Their son Wade Hampton III was the most famous of the Hamptons. He attained the rank of General in the Civil War and is well known for his meritorious service under General J. E. B. Stuart at Maryland, Gettysburg, Chambersburg and Seven Pines. He was a wealthy planter but the war took much of his fortune. After the War, he served as Governor of South Carolina and U.S. Senator. Hampton died in 1902.

The Hampton family is one of America's and Virginia's first families, being descended from Thomas Hampton, who settled in Jamestown, Virginia in 1630. The parents of General Wade Hampton, Sr., Anthony and Ann Elizabeth Preston Hampton, moved to North Carolina and then to Spartenburg District, South Carolina in 1774, where they were massacred by the Indians in 1776.

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Colonel Wade Hampton, Jr., sold Goodale Plantation in 1835 to Andrew Whatley of Edgefield District, South Carolina, ending the 36 year ownership of Goodale by the FitzSimons-Hampton families but not ending the tradition they began of ownership by South Carolinians. During the FitzSimons-Hampton years, the acreage of Goodale was increased to around 736 acres.

On January 27, 1835, Colonel Hampton conveyed 736 ½ acres including Goodale, the Sand Bar Tract and a portion of the Blue House Tract to Abner Whatley of Beech Island, South Carolina in Edgefield District. A plat attached to this deed shows the house standing as it does today on the Sand Bar Ferry Road, with a smaller house behind it and several outbuildings. The sale price was \$14,790. In 1836, although Whatley was not living there, he kept 22 slaves, 8 road hands and a carriage at Goodale. According to the Tax Digests of Richmond County, the number of slaves kept there by Whatley decreased each year so that by 1843, he had only 12 slaves. He did operate the ferry and was heavily taxed for it.

On January 6, 1843, Abner Whatley conveyed to his son, Edmund Whatley, 150 acres of the Goodale Tract for \$3000, which, for a study of deeds to the surrounding property and of the plat of 1835, included the part of Goodale on which the house stands. His father retained 623 acres, including part of Goodale. In October of 1844, Edmund Whatley sold his 150 acres to Jonathan M. Miller of Beech Island, Edgefield District, South Carolina (just across the Savannah River by the Sand Bar Ferry) for \$2,500. About this same time, Abner Whatley died and in September of 1845, Jonathan M. Miller purchased Abner Whatley's 623 acres including Goodale, the Sand Bar Tract and part of the Blue House Tract and two islands in the Savannah River with the exception of 11 acres of the Sand Bar Tract in the bend of the river opposite Moore's Bluff with the ferry landing on it. This 11 acre tract belonged to Elizabeth Whatley. At the time of this purchase, Miller no longer owned the tract with the house, having sold it to John H. Mann of Augusta in January of 1845 for \$2,400. Mann sold this 150 acres with the house to Charles Cunningham of Augusta in January of 1849 for \$5,000. Finally, in June of 1851, after Cunningham's death, Jonathan M. Miller united the two tracts again by purchasing the 150 acres with the house, having owned the 623 acres since 1845, giving Miller a total of 773 acres.

Jonathan Meyer Miller was a part-time resident of Augusta. He had a smaller but main residence on Beech Island, South Carolina, just across the river from Goodale. He used Goodale as a winter residence and used both plantations for the production of cotton. He invested heavily in slaves and was listed as one of the largest slave owners of South Carolina in 1850. But because of this investment, he lost most of his money after the War and was forced to sell Goodale in 1871. Jonathan Miller was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina on December 9, 1810. His first wife was a Lawton. She died and Miller remarried to Margaret Smith on May 19, 1842. Margaret Smith Miller was born on January 3, 1824 and died on October 11, 1895. Miller died July 14, 1912 at the age of 102. The Millers had three children: Lawton; Wallace, a Sargaent in Wade Hampton's cavalry, and Katherine. Katherine married James Robertson. The great-grandson of

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Jonathan Miller, Mr. Heard Robertson, resides in Augusta today. He is an attorney and is well-known in Georgia for his research and publications on Augusta during the Revolution.

On August 8, 1871, Jonathan Miller conveyed 775 acres including Goodale Plantation to Hamilton H. Hickman and John C. Clark of Augusta for \$30,000. This did not include the Sand Bar Ferry and the 11 acres around it that still belonged to Elizabeth Whatley. In 1881, Hickman bought Clark's half ownership in the tract.

Colonel Hamilton H. Hickman had become President of Graniteville Manufacturing Company in 1867. Graniteville was a cotton manufactory located near Augusta in South Carolina. However, its owners and many of its workers were Augustans and it had been a main source for the sale of Augusta's cotton. When Colonel Hickman took over the company, it was in dire financial trouble. Stock values were down, the company was in debt and the mill was run down. Colonel Hickman changed this situation by cutting expenses, restoring stock values and building a new factory, and, by 1890, the company had a cash surplus. In 1885, Hickman was elected President of the Southern and Western Manufacturing Association which consisted of cotton manufacturers from the South and West. In the 20th century, Graniteville took over the buildings of the old King and Sibley Mills on the Augusta Canal.

Augusta was a cotton town in the last half of the 19th century and Goodale was a prosperous cotton plantation. Colonel Hickman, through his ownership of Goodale and the presidency of Graniteville, was involved in the entire process of textile manufacturing. He, therefore, made a great contribution to the economic prosperity of Augusta.

In 1901, Colonel Hickman sold Goodale to Robert Flemming. In 1907, Flemming sold the tract to the McElmurray family including six members, Edward W., John R., Robert L., James A., Henry and Benjamin R. The deed is for 792 acres minus 14-16 acres for right of way sold to the Port Royal Railway Company and 70 acres sold to the Augusta City Council for the building of the levee on the Savannah River. Upon the death of the last of these owners, James A., the property fell to Mrs. Charlotte McElmurray as Executrix of the Last Will of James A. and as guardian of Josephine and Julie McElmurray of Aiken County, South Carolina and E. W. McElmurray of Aiden County. In October of 1941, Charlotte McElmurray sold "675 acres on both sides of the Sand Bar Ferry Road near the Sand Bar Ferry to Beech Island, South Carolina known as the Goodale Place" to Troy Agnew of Richmond County, Georgia for \$6,333. In 1946, Troy Agnew sold 720 acres including the Goodale Tract to Guy L. Murray, John B. Towell and Albert B. Hemstreet. A portion of this, including the house, was sold by them to Leroy Simpkins in 1968 for \$6,000 and in 1971, two acres of this tract with the house was sold to Mike Harris, the present owner. The house had been abandoned for some time and was in a great state of disrepair. The Harris are restoring it and the cellar is open to the public as a restaurant.

The FitzSimons-Hampton-Harris House no longer stands in its natural environment. The land around it that once made up the Goodale Plantation has been sold off in small tracts. None of the original outbuildings remain on the site. To the rear of the house there are

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no intrusions - only the more recent outbuildings, which look to be quite old, the levee and the river bank. The West boundary of the property is the Sand Bar Ferry Road but a modern industrial building stands directly opposite the house. On the North of the house, just yards away, is a small brick building belonging to a construction company and to the South, partially on property taken by the City of Augusta from the present owners through condemnation proceedings, stands a small brick fire station.

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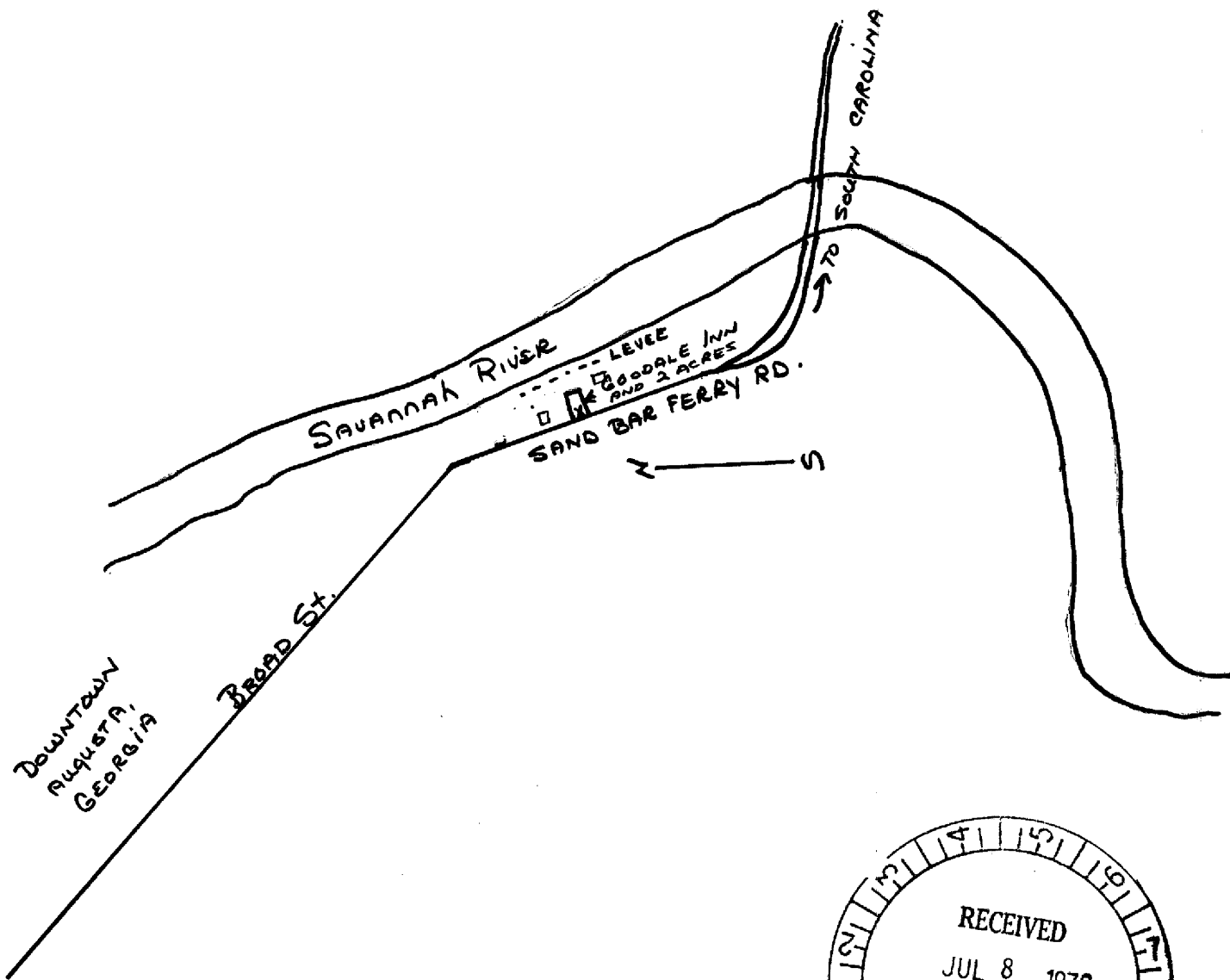
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Location of Goodale Inn
Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia

UTM References: Zone 17 East 414480 North 3701080
380



NPS Number 10.2 976

Title: Fifty Seven - Hampton House
Richmond Co., Georgia

Loc. Sketch of USGS map
