

**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:** 96000598

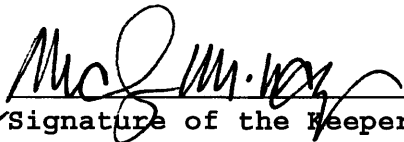
**Date Listed:** 6/13/96

Lamar, Joseph Rucker, Boyhood Home  
**Property Name**

Richmond GEORGIA  
**County State**

N/A  
**Multiple Name**

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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*   
**Signature of the Keeper**

5/19/98  
**Date of Action**

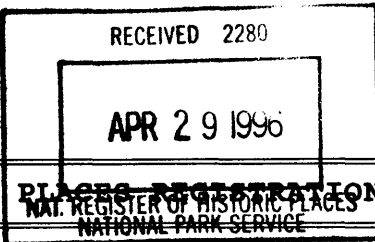
=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to delete Social History as an area of significance, since Lamar's importance was in the area of Law.

**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 LAMAR, JOSEPH RUCKER, BOYHOOD HOME  
other names/site number Phinizy House; Poole's Tourist Home

**2. Location**

street & number 415 Seventh St.  
city, town Augusta (N/A) vicinity of  
county Richmond code GA 245  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30904

(N/A) 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	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 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.

Mark R. Edwards  
Signature of certifying official

4/23/96  
Date

Mark R. Edwards  
State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Carol D. Shell 6-13-96

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature, Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Lamar, Joseph Rucker, Boyhood Home  
Richmond County, Georgia

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## **6. Function or Use**

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### **Historic Functions:**

RELIGION/church-related residence  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/hotel

### **Current Functions:**

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum/house museum

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## **7. Description**

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### **Architectural Classification:**

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

### **Materials:**

<b>foundation</b>	brick
<b>walls</b>	brick
<b>roof</b>	asphalt shingles
<b>other</b>	N/A

### **Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

The Joseph Rucker Lamar Boyhood Home is located in downtown Augusta in a mixed residential and commercial area. It is near several historic districts. The only property on the site is the original Italianate house, a simple 2 1/2-story brick block with front-gable roof and a single-story, flat-roofed, front porch across the facade. The porch is raised above the basement which is almost level with the street. The original house features three bays across the facade, and the off-center entry is accessed by brick stairs up to the porch. Added to this original structure is a two-story, brick addition (c. 1900 for the first floor, c. 1940 for the second floor) at the southwest (left rear) corner of the original building. This wing features a front-gable roof, centered-bay window at the first floor, and detailing similar to that of the original house. Several additions have been made at the rear (west) elevation of the original building: a one story brick addition at the northwest corner; a later second-story, wood-frame addition with horizontal wood siding and shed roof directly above the brick addition; and a two story wood frame addition with horizontal siding connecting previously mentioned additions. A recessed-entry porch in this last addition defines the two earlier additions at either corner of the original building.

The original central block of the house, the two story addition at the southwest corner, and the single story northwest corner addition are finished in running bond, standard-size brick which has been painted brick red. The other additions at the west (rear) of the

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building are finished with horizontal wood siding, painted white. The gable roofs are finished with standing-seam tin roofs; the roofs at the additions at the rear of the building are slightly sloped standing-seam shed roofs. The altered porch features a metal, slightly sloped roof supported by modern ornamental wrought-iron corner posts and original, round, wood columns at the center with cast-iron capitals.

The porch floor features 6 x 6 quarry tile pavers. Brick steps are located to the south (left) side of the porch, leading to the street. The raised porch is supported on brick piers with wood-lattice infill between them except at the north (right) side where the infill has been removed to allow access to a basement door. All exterior materials are in good condition.

The facade of the original building, facing Seventh Street, is a flat brick elevation crowned by a pediment which is centered with a double-sash, four over four, double-hung window group. The "pediment" (actually a continuation of the brick facade up to the gable end) is defined by applied wood trim at the eaves and cornice which is supported by simple curved brackets. This trim-and-bracket detail continues around the eaves of the original building at all elevations and is also used at the two-story addition, giving the building a slightly Italianate appearance. Two interior, masonry chimneys are located at each side elevation of the original building and feature corbelled caps and square insets above the roofline. The single-story porch is the primary decorative element of this building.

The porch is on a raised base and is accessed by masonry stairs. The porch floor is approximately four feet deeper than the porch roof, and this extension allows the porch corners to be radiused (rounded). The porch is defined by four columns and two matching pilasters at the corners where the porch meets the house. The corner columns have been replaced with L-shaped wrought-iron posts painted white; however, the two center columns and two pilasters are original, with wood bases, fluted wood shafts and cast-iron, Corinthian capitals. The columns support the flat-porch roof, featuring a full entablature with dentils at the cornice. There is a painted-wood railing located between columns.

Behind the porch, the facade is divided into three bays defined by six-over-six, wood, double-hung windows with simple stone lintels and sills. At the first floor, these windows extend to the floor. The main entry is located at the south bay. The painted-wood door features a decorative, raised, four-panel design and is surrounded by

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simple sidelights and transom. A screen door covers the wood door. The back entry, located opposite the main entry on the rear (west) elevation, is identical to the main entry except for the door which features a simpler raised, four-panel design. All other windows on the original building are similar in style to the windows at the facade; windows at the two-story addition are two-over-two, double-hung with similar lintels and sills; windows at the wood additions at the rear of the building are a variety of sizes but are mainly six over six, double hung. Basement windows, located at the original building and rear additions, are four over four, double hung with similar lintels and sills. The north elevation features three windows per floor and a blind bay spaced between the chimneys. The south elevation had two ranks of windows; however, the two-story, brick addition has covered one rank up, and the original window openings are now used in the interior as access from the original building to the addition.

The two-story, brick addition features a front gable with bracketed eaves and paired and single windows in a random pattern. The eave trim continues around all elevations, but the brackets are found only on the facade. The primary decorative element at this addition is a three-sided, single-story, brick bay at the facade (east elevation). This bay extends to grade with a painted-masonry band defining the foundation. A simple window (as described above) is centered on each side of the bay, and an opening (which has been bricked up) is placed directly below each window in the foundation area. The bay is topped by a slightly sloped metal roof featuring a small cornice supported by brackets.

The additions at the rear (west) elevation include a single-story, brick addition at the northwest corner of the original building, a wood-frame addition built over this masonry addition, and a two-story, wood-frame "infill", finished with a masonry foundation and horizontal wood siding. All of the additions are easy to distinguish from the original building. The slightly sloped shed roofs on these additions tie in under the eave line of the original building, so that the original gable end is still visible. An exterior, brick chimney is centered on the two-story, wood addition. A recessed area between the single-story, brick addition and the two-story, wood addition gives access (by way of masonry stairs) to a small back porch and the rear entry.

The original building has a simple floor plan consisting of a side hall with stair and two large rooms opening off the hall. At the first floor, these two rooms are connected by a large pair of panelled pocket doors. At the second floor, these two rooms are divided by

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closets, and a small passageway connects the rooms. The two rooms were further subdivided with stud walls to accommodate the boarding house function. The front area of the hall at the second floor has been made into a small room, possibly used originally as a sitting area or bath area. A similar arrangement as that of the second floor original building is found in the basement. In all of these areas, slight modifications were made to the original plan when the home was converted into a boarding house.

Walls and plumbing fixtures were added throughout the house. The attic, accessed by the stairs in the second floor hall, is a long narrow room running the length of the building above the original rooms. It is not finished.

The two-story, brick addition is accessed by an opening at the rear (west) end of the hall at both the first and second floors. There is evidence that these openings are in the location of original windows. At the first floor, the wing has been divided into a large front room which contains the bay window and two smaller rear rooms containing a bathroom and kitchen. A closet has been added in the northwest corner of the front room. At the second floor, the cased opening into the wing leads to a narrow, angled corridor which accesses two small bedrooms on the front (east) side, and two small bedrooms and a bath to the rear (west) side. It is obvious that these room divisions were done at a later date to accommodate the boarding house. The original room arrangement is not evident.

The rear, brick wing at the first floor is accessed through the rear room and contains a bathroom and a kitchen. Between this wing and the brick addition at the first floor is a small porch area which is recessed under the larger, second-floor addition. It is accessed by the rear entry from the main hall. At the second floor, the rear additions are accessed from a cased opening at the back (west) end of the hall. The second-floor addition(s) contain a small hall which accesses a bath over the porch below, a small bedroom with shower area, another small bedroom, and a small closet.

All interior walls are finished with plaster on lath. At exterior masonry walls, the lath is attached to furring strips except at the basement where some walls have received plaster directly applied to the masonry. All walls currently are finished with paint, although stripping has revealed that all walls were originally wallpapered. All floors are finished with tongue-and-groove, pine planks without a subfloor. A simple painted wood baseboard is found throughout the house. New sheetrock and acoustical tile ceilings have been installed

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below the original ceilings in all of the downstairs areas except the hall; however, the original plaster ceilings and crown molding are still intact above the newer ceilings.

The hall at the first floor retains the original, high plaster ceiling and simple molding. At the second floor, most of the ceilings are finished with the original plaster and painted, and in most rooms a simple picture molding trim remains. All wood trim in the house is painted. The basement is partially finished with plastered walls, wood door frames, concrete floor, and some plastered ceilings (although some areas have no ceilings and the first floor joists are exposed). The attic is unfinished. All interior finishes are in fair to good condition.

All interior doors and windows have similar wood trim approximately 12" wide. The front and rear entry doors accessed from the hall have slightly wider, more ornate trim. The glass in the transoms and side lights of the front entry is modern opaque patterned glass; clear glass is used at the rear entry. All doors in the house are four panel, and it appears that the original doors have recessed panels, while newer doors have applied trim. Doors in the two-story addition have transoms, many of which have been boarded up or painted. All doors and trim are painted. The door hardware is a hodge podge of replaced parts, but a few of the original locksets with their decorative knobs are still in place. All doors are hung on a pair of ball bearing hinges.

Fireplaces with coal-burning inserts are still in place in the original two rooms at the first floor. These fireplaces feature stone mantels and surrounds with an arched opening and a crest motif. The cast-iron, decorative, coal inserts are still in place. The hearths have been removed, but the firebrick at the hearth remains. At the two-story addition and the one-story, brick addition at the first floor, fireplaces featuring similar stone mantels and surrounds, cast-iron, coal inserts, and brick hearths remain. At the second floor, the fireplaces have been closed up, and the wood surrounds and mantels have been removed, except in the larger bedroom at the rear addition. Fireplaces openings are still intact in the basement, including the fireplace at the rear room which is much deeper than the other fireplaces. It is believed that this room served as the original kitchen for the house. It should be noted that the two chimneys at the south side of the house do not service fireplaces. The only evidence of their use are flues located within the depth of the original wall, and patches in the nearby plaster walls for flue openings for stoves were cut. It can be assumed that these chimneys



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were for ventilation of freestanding stoves placed in the main hall at each floor.

The stair, extending from the basement to the attic of the house, is the focal point of the hallways. At the foot of the open stair at the first floor, the stairs flair out slightly, and the handrail curves to meet a heavy newel post featuring a turned knob and faceted shaft. The open staircase is accented by a curved, painted handrail supported by turned balusters. The open staircase extends to the attic. The stair to the basement is accessed by a door under the first-floor stair and features square balusters and a simple handrail.

The original house has masonry, loadbearing, exterior walls, 12" and 16" thick, comprised of a double wythe of brick with a cavity at some walls. Interior, loadbearing walls are wood frame walls with 4 x 4 framing at 16" on center. Floor joists are 4 x 12's spaced 12" or 16" on center. Roof rafters are 4 x 8's with the same spacing. New walls are 2 x 4 framing. The two-story addition is completed in wood-frame construction with standard framing sizes and finished with a brick veneer. All other additions are wood frame as well. It is difficult to determine the overall structural system from the few exposed members, but from the estimated completion date, the layout of the house, and the size of structural members, it can be assumed that the original house was constructed with the post-and-beam method (using masonry, loadbearing, exterior walls), and the additions were completed with the platform-framing method.

The two existing gas furnaces, located in the basement hall, were added to the house in the late 1950s. At this time, several vertical ducts were added which are exposed and covered with a sheetrock finish and this time, the lower ceilings were added at the first floor to conceal ductwork feeding the second floor spaces. No other evidence of earlier heating systems (aside from the coal-burning fireplaces) exists. The house was rewired in the 1950's as well, and all electrical wiring has been run in exposed conduits. There are no historic electrical devices or lighting fixtures still in place, but the stubs for gas sconces are still found in the hall and rooms of the original house. Much plumbing has been added during the 20th century to accommodate the boarding-house function, but most lavatories, toilets, and kitchen areas are modern. Two cast-iron, clawfoot bathtubs are still in use in the house, although it is not certain when they were added or if they are in their original locations.

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The original lot for the Lamar house was subdivided in the early 1900s, and a second house was built on the northern half. This house was torn down in the early 1960s. A later owner purchased this vacant lot along with the Lamar house, recreating the original lot. The vacant lot has not been developed and serves as a dirt parking area. The rear yard is likewise undeveloped, with two deciduous trees and a few piles of bricks (possibly at locations of previous outbuildings?) being the only landmarks. At the front, the house sits almost directly on the Seventh Street sidewalk, leaving room only for a small flower bed which is undeveloped. There is a small yard between the sidewalk and the two-story addition which is grassed and includes a mature Crepe Myrtle and a Camellia bush. A stone curb approximately 12" high separates the house and its yard from the sidewalk. The entire site is generally flat, with a very slight slope from the back of the property to the street for drainage.

There are no remaining outbuildings.

Several former buildings are known to have been located within the property boundaries, including a barn or stables in the southwest corner (c. 1860), a small, one-story house (possibly servants' quarters) in the northwest corner (c. 1860), a large two-story, brick-and-wood house adjacent to the existing house (c. 1900), and a series of one-story apartments stretching across the rear (west) boundary of the property (c. 1940). The approximate location of these is gleaned from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

The property, once at the center of an urban residential area, is now one of the few remaining residential structures in this area. It is at the center of the block of Seventh Street between Greene and Telfair Streets and is flanked by a residence (Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home) on the south and a former carriage house (now a small office) on the north. The house and other outbuildings that accompanied the carriage house have been removed, and a former service station (now a car care business) and parking lots complete this block on the west side of Seventh Street. The east side of the street is now completely commercial, including the vacant city bus terminal, a branch bank, and parking areas. A high-rise apartment complex for the elderly forms the boundary for the rear (west) side of the property. It should be noted that this property and the Wilson home both served as parsonages for early Augusta churches, and those churches are still visible from the property--the First Presbyterian Church on Telfair Street (Wilson house), and the First Christian Church on Greene Street (Lamar house).

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Changes to the property, other than the outbuildings which are all gone, are mentioned throughout the above description. Many wood-frame walls were added to the original building and the additions to subdivide the building into apartments during the time that the residence was used as a boarding house (1935-1991). It is difficult to date these interior alterations which presumably occurred over time; however, from examination of the structure, it can be determined that the floor plan of the original building on both floors consisted of a side hall with stairs and two rooms opening off this hall to the north. The basement seems to have been similarly divided, and the attic is unchanged.

It has been determined that the two-story addition was accessed by a single opening at each floor off of the hall (the previous location of a window), although it is not clear how this long, narrow addition was further subdivided. The small additions to the rear of the building were obviously utilitarian in nature, probably added to accommodate bathrooms and a breezeway that connected the small brick wing to the north to the large brick wing to the south. It should be noted that even these additions are predated by other additions in similar locations.

The 1890 Sanborn map shows large, one-story wings at each of the rear corners of the original building connected by a porch or breezeway; the 1904 Sanborn map shows additions similar to those found today, but all additions are only one story. The 1947 Sanborn map is the first to show the main wing as having two stories, but as late as 1954 the smaller wings were still only one story. The original organization and appearance of the building is still very obvious, even though changing uses of the building have caused it to continually evolve on the interior and exterior.

The house has recently been purchased by Historic Augusta, Inc., and will be restored for use both as a house museum in conjunction with the Wilson Boyhood Home next door as well as museum exhibit space.

**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  
SOCIAL HISTORY OR LAW

Period of Significance:

1860-1945

Significant Dates:

1860, 1934

Significant Person(s):

LAMAR, JOSEPH RUCKER (1857-1916)

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Salisbury, William H. (builder), Augusta, GA

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**Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:**

**Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Joseph Rucker Lamar Boyhood Home is significant for architecture as a good example of the Italianate style of architecture constructed by William H. Salisbury, a local builder. The building is a front gabled, two-story, brick, Italianate style house constructed in 1860. Architectural details include a one-story front porch with columns, dentils, gable brackets, brick chimneys, masonry lintels and sills and a front entrance with transom and sidelights. The Italianate style is relatively rare in Georgia with few good examples surviving.

The house is significant under commerce for its use during the early 20th-century as a tourist home. Lillian Poole who purchase the house in 1934, began renting out rooms and operating "Poole's Tourist Home" until 1952. The house was used as a boarding house until 1991.

Under social history and law the house is significant as the boyhood home of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar (1857-1916). The house served as the church parsonage for the First Christian Church where Joseph Lamar's father, James Lamar, served as pastor. The Lamars resided in Augusta until 1875, when James accepted a new pastorate in Louisville, Kentucky. Joseph Lamar lived in the house between the ages of 3 and 18. He codified the laws of Georgia in 1896, served on the Georgia Supreme Court (1901-1905) and the U.S. Supreme Court from 1910-1916. While living in this house, he became friends with Woodrow Wilson, who lived next door in the Presbyterian Manse. Later their careers in Washington overlapped with part of President Wilson's first term (1913-1917). President Wilson's father, Rev. Joseph Wilson, was well-known on his own in the Presbyterian faith and was made clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America when it formed in 1861.

**National Register Criteria**

The property meets National Register Criterion A because of it was the Christian Church parsonage for the church of which Joseph Rucker Lamar's father was pastor. It also served as a boarding house/tourist home for many decades providing housing for travellers in the era before the proliferation of motels. The house meets Criterion B because of its association with Supreme Court Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar as his boyhood home and was the site of the beginning of his

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personal relationship with Woodrow Wilson, his then-next door neighbor.

The property also meets Criterion C because of its Italianate-style architecture, which is rare in Georgia.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable) N/A**

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house (1860) the same year Rev. James Lamar and his family first occupied it. It runs through the years it was used as a boarding house/tourist home through the end of the historic period, 1945.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

There is only one contributing resource on the property, the main house.

**Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)**

Earliest records show the Joseph Rucker Lamar Boyhood Home land as being part of a larger tract of land owned by Charles A. Crawford during the early to mid-19th century. During this time, Augusta was quickly expanding from a rural trading post to a center for the cotton trade and for shipping to the ports at Savannah and Charleston. By 1853, when a parcel of the Crawford property was purchased by Ezekiel J.C. Wood and William Suddards, Augusta was a thriving Southern town, with a sophisticated cotton market, a respected newspaper, a canal system with developing mills, a medical school, private academy, railroad connections to Savannah and the upstate, and a lively social and political life.

The property owned by Crawford was in the outer part of the city but by no means isolated. It was bound by Telfair Street on the south which was designated as an area for public buildings. The First Presbyterian Church on the 600 block of Telfair Street was already a neighbor, and the 500 block of Telfair Street was occupied by the

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Medical College of Georgia and Richmond Academy, both of which are still extant on their lots. To the north of Crawford's property, Greene Street was already becoming a residential area, and beyond it, Broad and Reynolds Streets were the center of commercial activity.

Ezekiel Wood was a businessman from Philadelphia and Suddards was his estate attorney, practicing law out of nearby Aiken, South Carolina. The property they bought from Crawford's estate for \$2050 was a lot approximately 270 feet along McIntosh (Seventh) Street and 290 feet along Telfair Street (about eight times the size of the current lot). It is assumed that this property was bought for investment purposes, because the city directory listings never indicate that Wood lived in Augusta. He sold the property to Thomas S. Metcalf, president of the Mechanics Bank, in 1858. Metcalf sold a smaller portion of the property to William H. Salisbury and Aaron H. Jones in 1859 for \$4000.00.

The lot bought by Salisbury and Jones extended from the corner of Telfair and McIntosh Streets, 125 feet along McIntosh Street and 127 1/6 feet along Telfair Street. Salisbury and Jones were both in the construction supply business; Salisbury owned "William Salisbury and Co., tanners, plumbers, and gas fitters", and Jones worked for his family business, "S. S. Jones and Co., stoves and house furnishing goods". Both continued to live in their homes on Broad Street even after their sale of the property, so it is assumed that they also bought the property as an investment, to develop and resell as part of the expanding residential area of Greene and Telfair Streets.

Although not done by legal document, the gentlemen split the property some time after the sale. This is verified by a loan agreement made by Jones in 1859 when he borrowed \$4000 against a tract of land described as "bounded on the North by a lot owned by William H. Salisbury, on the East by McIntosh Street, and on the West by lots owned by the trustees of Mary McKinne, fronting on Telfair Street 127 1/6 feet...and extending on McIntosh Street 75 feet." One year later Jones sold this property to the First Presbyterian Church for \$10,000, and the City Directory of the following year listed Rev. Dr. J.R. Wilson and his family living at this property, 53 McIntosh Street.

Apparently Jones borrowed the money to build a house on the property (the one still standing, known as the Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home, now on the National Register), and then sold the house to First Presbyterian as a parsonage. Salisbury followed Jones' lead and in early 1860 borrowed \$5500.00 against his property. In June 1860, he sold his property to Mrs. Emily Harvie Thomas Tubman, noted Augusta

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philanthropist, for \$10,000. By the printing of the 1861 City Directory, Rev. J. S. Lamar and his family were living at this property, 51 McIntosh Street, the house now known as the Joseph R. Lamar Boyhood Home.

Mrs. Tubman had long been known as a generous benefactor of the First Christian Church as well as many other Augusta institutions. She was one of the first members of the Christian Church in Augusta which was founded in 1832. Mrs. Tubman had funded construction of the original church on Reynolds Street in 1842 and was instrumental in encouraging James S. Lamar, a young minister with much promise, to pastor the church in 1854. She purchased the newly-completed house and property on McIntosh Street in 1860 for the church to use as a parsonage, and specifically for Lamar. When the Lamar family moved to McIntosh Street, they brought with them their first child, Joseph Rucker Lamar, who was three years old at the time. Joseph Lamar would know this parsonage as home until he left for college.

The Lamars had two other children born in Augusta before 1864 when Mary Rucker Lamar died. By this time, an invasion of Augusta by Sherman's troops was greatly feared, and Augusta was being used as a camp for wounded Confederate soldiers and prisoners of war. The Presbyterian and Catholic churches on Telfair Street were both used as hospitals, and the young Lamar children probably learned a great lesson in reality from being so close to these events of war. After their mother's death, Rev. Lamar feared for his children's safety, and with many other Augustans, the Lamars fled the city to spend the remainder of the Civil War at Mrs. Lamar's family estates. They returned to the house on McIntosh Street in December of 1865, and Rev. Lamar was married to Sarah May Ford, daughter of next door neighbor Lewis Ford.

The years 1866-70 were later to be the most vivid in the childhood memories of Joseph Lamar. He and his brother, Philip, were great friends with their neighbor, Thomas (Tommy) Woodrow Wilson, and together the boys attended school, played baseball, and held meetings in the attics of their homes. In 1870, the Wilsons moved to Columbia, SC, and Joseph and Philip Lamar were sent to school in Jackson County, Georgia. They returned a year later to attend Richmond Academy in Augusta, and finally attended Penn Lucy Academy in Baltimore Maryland before starting their advanced educations.

Joseph Lamar entered the University of Georgia in 1874, but illness forced him to return home after one year in school. He moved with his



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family to Louisville, Kentucky in 1875 where his father had accepted a new pastorate.

Mrs. Tubman deeded the parsonage property on McIntosh Street to the Christian Church in 1870. In 1875, when the Lamars left Augusta, the church sold the property to Ferdinand Bowdre Phinizy for \$10,000. One year later, First Christian Church dedicated their new church and parsonage on the corner of Greene and McIntosh Streets. It should be noted that Rev. Lamar, much loved by the First Christian congregation, returned to Augusta to again pastor the church in 1879 and remained as pastor (later pastor emeritus) until his death. His son Joseph also considered Augusta home and later returned to establish his law and political careers in the city.

Ferdinand Bowdre Phinizy was also a very influential citizen of Augusta. The Phinizy family had been a prominent part of the community since the early 1800's. Phinizy was an entrepreneur, and it is not clear whether he purchased the First Christian parsonage as a personal home or as an investment. He died at just 27 years of age in 1877, leaving a wife (Mary Lou Yancey Phinizy), a son (Bowdre Phinizy), and a daughter (Harriet Phinizy Mays). His widow lived in the house on McIntosh Street (now listed as 530 Seventh Street) for several years until remarrying his first cousin, Charles Phinizy, in 1885. She and her children lived in Charles Phinizy's house on Greene Street from that point on, apparently renting the Seventh Street home.

Between 1885 and 1926 many different families are listed as living at the Seventh Street address which changed street numbers several times, finally being designated as 415 Seventh Street. These families were often associated with the Georgia Railroad and Georgia Railroad Bank, of which Charles Phinizy was the president. Later, the tenants were often employed by the Augusta Chronicle/Herald, of which Bowdre Phinizy was the president. It can be assumed that the Phinizy family used the home as rental property, often for business associates. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show constant changes being made to the additions and to the outbuildings of the house, and the 1904 map shows a second home built adjacent to the original house, still on the Phinizy property.

Harriet Phinizy Mays died in 1910, and Bowdre Phinizy died in 1926. In 1926 the property was split between Harriet Mays' children, Bowdre Phinizy Mays and Mary Louise Bussey. Bowdre Mays received the portion of the property including the original house: "...fronting sixty feet, more or less, on the west side of McIntosh Street, and running

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back of equal width one hundred twenty seven feet and two inches, more or less, and bounded on the North by the lot herein before conveyed to the said Mary Lou Bussey; East by McIntosh Street; South by the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church; and West by lot of Martha P. Miller." Mary Lou Bussey received the remainder of the property, including the newer home: "...fronting forty-five feet on the west side of McIntosh Street, and running back of equal width one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches, more or less, and bounded on the North by said lot of Jennie Lou Kilpatrick and E.W. Martin; East by McIntosh Street; South by that portion of the above described lot of land after conveyed; and West by lot of Martha P. Miller."

The Bussey family lived in the house on their portion of the property, and Mays continued to rent the original house until 1934 when he sold the property to Lillian Poole. She and her husband, Bunyan Poole, lived at the home for the next 18 years and rented rooms. They advertised "furnished rooms", and later called the home "Poole's Tourist Home". It is possible that they rented rooms to vacationers who came to "summer" in Augusta during the early to mid-1900's. Apartments were built behind the home in the late 1940's to expand the rental space. Likewise, the adjacent home owned by the Busseys was advertised as "Cozy Inn, furnished rooms" after 1935. Both properties were bought by Reuben R. Richards in 1952 and continued to be run by the Richards family as rental property. The home was known as "Richards' Tourist Home" and later as "Richards' Boarding House". In the late 1950's Reuben Richards died, and his widow, now Mrs. Robbie B. Jones, continued to own the boarding house and hired John Newman to manage it. Mrs. Jones deeded the home to her son, Reuben Raymond Richards, Jr. in 1983 who, living out of town, continued to hire people to run the boarding house.

Sometime during the years between the 1950's and the 1990's the home and its clientele deteriorated, so that by the time it was purchased in 1991 it was known as a "flop house". The apartments in the rear and the adjacent Bussey home had been torn down, and the original Lamar house was in much disrepair. Glennis and Gene Hager of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma purchased the property in October 1991 and began the process of restoration to the property to use as a bed and breakfast inn, a plan that did not materialize.

In January, 1995, the house was purchased by Historic Augusta, Inc., and is to be restored and operated as a museum of Augusta history and a partial house museum by Historic Augusta, Inc., along with the adjacent Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home, also owned by Historic Augusta.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE HOUSE AND THE OWNERS:

Joseph Rucker Lamar (1857-1916), a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, spent his childhood and young adult life in the home at 51 McIntosh (Seventh) Street when it was the parsonage for the Christian Church in Augusta. Lamar was born at Cedar Grove, his maternal grandfather's plantation, in Ruckersville, Elbert County, Georgia on October 14, 1857. His father, James Sanford Lamar (see below), had been the pastor of the Christian Church in Augusta since his graduation from Bethany College in West Virginia in 1854. In 1860, Mrs. Emily Tubman, philanthropist and great supporter of the Christian Church, purchased the newly built home on McIntosh to be used as a parsonage and specifically for the Lamar family who were living mostly at Cedar Grove. The Lamar family moved into the McIntosh Street house when Joseph was the age of three, at the very beginning of the War Between the States. The Lamar family left the home in 1864 in the wake of Mrs. Lamar's death and Sherman's march. They returned in early 1866 and remained until 1875 when Rev. Lamar accepted a pastoral position in Louisville, Kentucky. Lamar's most impressionable boyhood days were lived in this home from 1866-1870. He left home to attend the Martin Institute in Jackson County, Georgia in 1870, but returned one year later to attend Richmond Academy. He left again to complete his secondary education at the Penn Lucy School in Baltimore, Maryland, then entered the State School (University of Georgia) in 1874. Illness forced him to leave the State School and return home in 1875, just in time to move with his family to Kentucky. Upon the departure of the Lamar family, the Christian Church sold the parsonage. They were the first and only family to occupy the home as a parsonage.

Joseph Lamar went on to receive his baccalaureate degree in 1877 from Bethany College in Bethany, West Virginia, one of the founding places the Christian Church. He then studied law at Washington and Lee University. His ties to Augusta were still strong, and he was soon invited by prominent Augusta attorney Henry Clay Foster to clerk in his office. He passed the Georgia bar exam in 1878, but returned to Bethany College in 1879 to marry Clarinda Huntington Pendleton, daughter of the college president. They remained at Bethany one year while Lamar taught Latin, then moved back to Augusta in 1880 when Foster offered Lamar a partnership in his law practice. Thus, Lamar returned to Augusta which he called his home for the remainder of his life.

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Lamar was to quickly rise as a prominent political and legal leader in the state of Georgia. He served as the representative for Richmond County in the lower house of the Georgia state legislature from 1886-1889 and during this time became well known as an outstanding lawyer, writer, and orator. He continued to run his practice solo after the death of Foster in 1890, and for the next 10 years also became distinguished for his research and writings on the state's legal history (including "The Bench and Bar of Georgia during the Eighteenth Century", "Georgia's Contribution to Law Reform", "A Century's Progress in Law", "Work and Position of the American Court", and "Georgia's Law Books"). His work was known as some of the best analyses of Georgia law history. In 1893 he was asked by Governor J.M. Terrell and the justices of the state Supreme Court to act as a commissioner to rewrite the state's law codes, an "achievement (which) stands as a monument to his public service" (Dinnerstein, page 1975). In 1898 he was appointed by the state Supreme Court to the board which examined prospective bar applicants. In 1902 Lamar accepted an appointment to serve as a justice on the state Supreme Court, a seat which he won by reelection in 1904.

Overwork and ill health caused Lamar to resign from the state Supreme Court in 1905, and he returned to Augusta to resume his law practice and his public work, including serving as chairman of the state bar examining board. In 1908 U.S. President-elect William Howard Taft visited Augusta for a vacation prior to taking office. Taft met Lamar, golfed with him several times, and was much impressed with the Georgia attorney. Two years later, Taft considered Lamar for an opening on the Commerce Court, but when he consulted Georgia Senator Augustus O. Bacon and other prominent Georgians, they encouraged Taft to instead nominate Lamar for the Supreme Court vacancy left by the appointment of Edward D. White to Chief Justice. Written recommendations sent to Taft on behalf of Lamar included, "He is the best lawyer in Georgia" and "If I were called upon to construct a model for a judge, I would take Lamar as he is". Thus Taft, a Republican president, nominated Lamar, a Democrat little known outside of his own state, to be considered for the Supreme Court. Lamar's record preceded him, however, and he was unanimously approved by Congress only three days after being nominated. On January 3, 1911, Joseph Lamar became the fourth Georgian and the only former member of the Georgia State Supreme Court to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Lamar served as a highly regarded, conservative Justice of the Supreme Court, known for holding to established principles and for his gentlemanly demeanor. He was highly regarded by his contemporaries, although historians would later overlook him as one of the last

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traditionalists in an age which saw U.S. law change rapidly. Nevertheless, he was continually honored; Yale University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1911, and the Georgia Society of New York honored him as "one of the greatest lawyers ever produced by the South" in 1913. His tenure on the Supreme Court was abruptly cut short in 1915 when he suffered a paralytic stroke, followed by a difficult recovery. Joseph Lamar died in Washington on January 2, 1916, at age 58. At his request, his body was returned to Augusta and is buried in Summerville Cemetery. Upon his death, former President Taft eulogized, "for the Country and the Supreme Court, the loss of a great Judge who united with his eminent ability and learning the fine edge of high character, judicial quality, and purity of purpose".

Lamar owed much of his regional and national success to his early years and experiences in Augusta. He, like his father, was encouraged and supported by the Christian Church in Augusta and would always call Augusta home. His early years in Augusta at the parsonage on Seventh Street would be remembered by him in later years as having a special impact. He experienced the Civil War as a child at this house. He received much of his fine education in Augusta which was to later be noted as important training for his brilliant academic and legal career. But he personally found the years 1866-70, when he was ages 9-13 to be of great importance. During these years, after the family's return to Augusta and the end of the Civil War, Lamar would study, play, and grow up with another prominent figure, Thomas "Tommy" Woodrow Wilson. Wilson, one year older than Lamar, lived next door in the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, which his father pastored. The two boys, along with Lamar's younger brother Philip, were close friends, as documented in Lamar's biography:

"The two parsonages stood side by side, their backyards separated by a high fence, which however, was no barrier to social intercourse. Here the two boys met and exchanged boyish confidences. They attended Professor Derry's school, they played on the Lightfoot Base Ball Club, and organized a debating society which met in the attic of one of the two houses....But, in 1870, the Wilsons moved to Columbia, South Carolina, and the two Lamar boys were sent to school in a country village. Woodrow Wilson and Joe Lamar went their separate ways and did not see each other again until forty-three years later, when in 1913, they met in Washington, the elder lad President of the United States and the younger a Justice of the Supreme Court." (Clarinda Pendleton Lamar, page 32)

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In 1912 President-elect Wilson, in his written reply to Lamar's congratulation letter, began, "My dear Justice Lamar, It is hard for me to begin this letter without saying 'My dear Joe', so vividly do I remember the many times when you and Philip and I played together." (Lamar, page 233). Later, Mrs. Lamar recounted the reunion of the two Augusta boys at the White House on Wilson's Inauguration Day:

"The President and Justice Lamar met and greeted each other as old friends, and at once began to recall their boyhood together in Augusta more than forty years earlier....The President remembered that when the two Lamar brothers used to fight each other - as brothers always have and probably always will - Joe, who never took the combats very seriously, was unable to control his desire to laugh. This always roused Phil to an added fury and sometimes provoked another quarrel." (Lamar, page 235)

Lamar and Wilson continued to be close friends in Washington until Lamar's death. President Woodrow Wilson wrote to Mrs. Lamar, "The whole country has reason to mourn. It has lost an able and noble servant. I have lost in him one of my most loved friends" (Lamar, page 281). Not only this friendship, but Lamar's brilliant intellectual approach to law, his introduction to law and politics, and his reputation as a conservative Southern gentleman have their roots in his childhood at the parsonage of the Christian Church on Seventh Street.

The home at 415 Seventh Street is an important part of the establishment of the local Christian Church which in turn was an important part of the beginning of the Disciples of Christ in America. The Disciples of Christ was formed in 1832, during the era of religious awakening in America, and was known as the "Christian movement" headed by Barton Stone and the "Reforming Baptist movement" headed by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The two ideals which were the cornerstone of the church were the importance of Christian union of all denominations and the restoration of the earliest order of the Christian Church which would encourage the unity of all faiths. The movement was brought to Augusta by Dr. Daniel Hook, physician and later mayor of Augusta, who was one of the first Disciples in the South. He is credited with starting many Christian churches throughout the South. He, along with Captain and Mrs. Edward Campfield, began the Christian Church in Augusta in 1832.

In 1836 the small Christian congregation was joined by Mrs. Emily Harvie Thomas Tubman, "a woman of strong intellect and great force of

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character, who was possessed of great wealth and was distinguished for her public spirit and her many philanthropies" (Lamar, page 11). Mrs. Tubman was to prove to be a driving force in the church, both locally and nationally, as well as a prominent citizen who greatly impacted Augusta. Mrs. Tubman financed the building of the original Christian Church Building, a beautiful brick structure on Reynolds Street completed in 1842 (it would become a high school for young women when the church was relocated to Greene Street and eventually be destroyed in the fire of 1916), as well as the present First Christian Church and parsonage, completed in 1876. She also should be credited with bringing to Augusta the man who would make the Christian congregation strong, James Sanford Lamar.

James Lamar was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia in 1829. He educated himself by reading law and was admitted to the Georgia Bar Association in 1850. However, during this time, Lamar also met Alexander Campbell and was much taken by his ideas and the Christian movement. Through Campbell, Lamar met Emily Tubman who was most impressed with the young attorney and "his deepening interest in religion". With her financial assistance, he left the practice of law to attend Bethany College in Bethany, West Virginia where Campbell served as president. Upon his graduation in 1854, Lamar accepted the offer of the Christian Church in Augusta to be its third minister, succeeding Hook and S.J. Pinkerton.

Lamar was to become the driving force behind the Christian church in Augusta and would be known as one of the most prolific pastors of the Disciples of Christ. When he came to Augusta as pastor, the Christian Church had had a difficult start. The congregation faced strong opposition from other Protestant denominations in the community, especially from the strong Presbyterian and Baptist churches who saw the movement as trying to divide their own congregations. The support of Mrs. Tubman, Dr. Hook, and other prominent citizens helped the cause, but by the time that Lamar took his pastorate, the congregation numbered only fifteen to twenty members. There had not been a pastor for over a year, and the church itself had been closed, the members meeting in a home instead. The church was still "utterly ignored and despised" by the other suspecting churches of the area. It was from this state that James Lamar took the congregation and transformed it into one of the largest and most influential churches in the community. He began by writing articles for the local newspaper which earned him the reputation of being an enlightened man with a talent with words. His sermons reinforced this reputation and began to bring the intellectual and influential citizens of Augusta to the Christian Church. By the time

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that Lamar left his position to take a pastorate in Louisville, Kentucky in 1875, the church was "intellectually, socially, and religiously, a power in the city". Between the efforts of Lamar and Mrs. Tubman, the church was also one of the strongest of the Christian churches in America.

In 1856, shortly after beginning his ministry in Augusta, Lamar wed Mary Rucker at her father's plantation, Cedar Grove, in Ruckersville, Elbert County, Georgia. It appears that the couple continued to live at Cedar Grove for their first years of married life while Lamar "commuted" to Augusta to serve the Christian congregation. Their first son, Joseph Rucker Lamar, was born there in 1857. But by 1860 the growing congregation needed the Lamars to be in Augusta at all times. Mrs. Tubman purchased a newly built home on Seventh Street between Greene and Telfair Streets (just four blocks from the church on Reynolds Street) for the Lamars on June 14, 1860. Although it was known as the parsonage for the Christian Church, it was the Lamar's home for fifteen years. Mary Rucker Lamar died in 1864 and the family left Augusta for fear of the attack of Sherman's army. When they returned in late 1865, Lamar was remarried to Sarah May Ford, daughter of his next door neighbor Dr. Lewis D. Ford who was also an active member of the Christian congregation. The Lamars returned to the house on Seventh Street where they lived until 1875 when Lamar accepted a position with a church in Louisville, Kentucky. The church sold the parsonage in March 1875. In January 1876 the magnificent new Christian Church was dedicated at the corner of Greene and Seventh Street, once again built through the generosity of Mrs. Tubman. The complex included a parsonage which James Lamar would occupy in later years. For the Lamar family and the man who made the Christian Church in Augusta strong, "home" and the original parsonage would always be on McIntosh (Seventh) Street.

Augusta was also established as "home" for James Lamar. He continued to be much loved by the Christian Church of Augusta and returned often to visit. His children all returned to Augusta as well; son Philip was to die early in 1882 in Augusta, and daughter Mary in 1883. His son Joseph returned to Augusta in 1880 to establish a tremendously successful legal and political career (see above). James Lamar himself returned permanently to Augusta in 1879 to again act as pastor for the church. He was later named pastor emeritus and lived in Augusta until his death in 1908. He is still remembered by the First Christian Church congregation as being a founding father of their church as well as of the Disciples of Christ movement. In his later memoirs he confirmed this, stating, "The (Christian) church in



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Augusta is my joy and crown" (Christian Standard, September 7, 1895).

After the years that the home at 415 Seventh Street was known for its association with the Lamar family and the Christian Church, it continued to be associated with a prominent Augusta family. It was through their connection that the home also was a symbol for the economic development of Augusta and especially its downtown area. The trustees of the Christian Church sold the property to Ferdinand Bowdre Phinizy of Richmond County in 1875. The Phinizy family had been a prominent business family since the late 18th century when its patriarch, Ferdinand Phinizy came to Augusta after fighting for the French in the American Revolution and becoming a prominent farmer in Wilkes County. He established a flourishing trade business and was a civic leader by his death in 1818. His five children held close ties with Augusta, Athens, and the fertile farmland between.

Ferdinand Phinizy II, born in 1819, was the grandchild of Ferdinand I through the line of the second child, Jacob. Ferdinand II established Phinizy and Clayton in Augusta, one of the largest and best known cotton factoring houses in the South. In 1840 he dissolved this company and formed F. Phinizy and Company with his first cousin, Charles H. Phinizy. This insurance company, agent for Southern Mutual Insurance Company, became one of Augusta's most prominent businesses. Ferdinand II held many other prestigious positions in the business world, including director of The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Atlanta and West Point Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Northeastern Railroad of Georgia, the Augusta Factory, and the Bank of University. He died in 1863 in Athens, Georgia where he resided during his later years.

Ferdinand Bowdre Phinizy was the first son of Ferdinand II, born in 1850. He married Mary Lou Yancey in 1870 and went into the family cotton factoring business, then known as C.H. Phinizy and Company, run by his second cousin, Charles. He had two children, Bowdre Phinizy, born in 1872, and Harriet Phinizy Mays, born in 1873. In 1875 he purchased the house at 415 Seventh Street (then known as 51 McIntosh Street) from the Christian Church. He died just two years later, in 1877. His widow lived in at 51 McIntosh Street until 1885 when she married his second cousin and business partner, Charles H. Phinizy.

Charles Henry Phinizy was yet another prominent Phinizy. Beyond the cotton factoring business that he helped establish, he went on to many other important business positions in Augusta and in the South, including founding member of the Augusta Cotton Exchange and the Sibley Manufacturing Company, president of the Augusta Factory (one of

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Augusta's first mills), and president of the Georgia Railroad Bank. His home at 519 Greene Street was known as one of the finest in the city. He raised Ferdinand Bowdre's son, Bowdre, in this home and passed on to him the Phinizy greatness. Bowdre, an attorney, built his career during the turn of the century as the editor and publisher of the Augusta Herald, one of the South's oldest and most well known newspapers. He did not marry until 1924 and died in 1931, leaving no heirs. This line of the Phinizy family was carried on by the children of Harriet Phinizy Mays, Mary Louise Mays Bussey (born 1897) and Bowdre Phinizy Mays (born 1901).

Upon the death of Ferdinand Bowdre Phinizy in 1877, his estate was inherited by Mary Lou Yancey Phinizy who then split it with his children, Bowdre and Harriet, when they came of age. When she remarried in 1885, she rented the home on McIntosh Street for several years, and Bowdre and Harriet later continued this practice. The home was often rented by someone having connections with the Georgia Railroad Bank; later, the home was often occupied by families connected with the Augusta Herald. Around 1900, the Phinizy family constructed another residence adjacent to the original house in the garden area. This home was rented, then occupied by another relative, John Phinizy, and was eventually the home of Mary Louise Bussey and her family. For almost 60 years the home at 415 Seventh Street, and later the home next door at 409 Seventh Street, were an integral part of the powerful Phinizy family and their business ties in Augusta.

The property was inherited by Harriet Mays' children, Mary Louise Bussey and Bowdre Phinizy Mays in 1926. Mr. Mays retained the portion of the property upon which the Lamar house stands, while Mrs. Bussey inherited the portion of the property with the newer home. Both sold their share around 1934 in the shadow of the Depression. The Lamar house was purchased by Mrs. Lillian Poole who with her husband, Bunyan, advertised "furnished rooms" for rent in the house. About the same time, the house at 409 Seventh Street was advertised as "Cozy Inn Furnished Rooms". Thus, with the turn in the economic tide of Augusta, both houses were converted from single family residences to boarding houses. They were still respectable places in a respectable neighborhood. For many years the Lamar House was known as "Poole's Tourist Home" and later as "Richards' Tourist Home", catering to the many people who vacationed in Augusta during its resort era.

Not until the exodus to the suburbs in the 1950s and 1960s did the homes begin to become run down. "Boarding house" became synonymous with "flop house", and by the 1980s, the home at 409 Seventh Street had been torn down, the Lamar house was in much disrepair, and most of

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the surrounding neighborhood had been replaced by parking lots and commercial businesses.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Pruitt, Ellen Neal, AIA. "Boyhood Home of ...Justice Lamar", Historic Property Information Form, May 4, 1992. Copy on file in the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Of specific interest in the bibliography of the above cited draft are the following sources:

Dinnerstein, Leonard. "Joseph Rucker Lamar." Pages 1973-1997 in Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel, eds., The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1969: Their Lives and Major Opinions, Volume III. New York: Chelsea House, 1969.

Gordon, David. "Joseph R. Lamar (1857-1916)." Pages 1121-1122 in Leonard W. Levy, editor-in-chief, Encyclopedia of the American Constitution. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1986.

Lamar, Clarinda Pendleton. The Life of Joseph Rucker Lamar. New York: Putnam, 1926.

Bentley, Rosamunde. "415 Seventh (McIntosh) Street, Originally 51 McIntosh Street, Augusta, Georgia: Parsonage of the First Christian Church (1860-1875) and Boyhood Home of Supreme Court Justice Joseph R. Lamar". Unpublished paper.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Sanborn Maps for Augusta, Georgia for the following years: 1884, 1890, 1904, 1923, 1947, 1954.

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

- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ( ) 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:** Historic Augusta, Inc.; Richmond County Historical Society Collection, Augusta College, Augusta, GA.

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**

N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** less than one acre.

**UTM References**

A) Zone 17 Easting 410320 Northing 3703830

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is the city lot (now two city lots) marked on the enclosed tax map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is all that is currently associated with this house and the two lots make up the original city lot on which the house was originally built.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth St. NW  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** April 9, 1996

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Lamar, Joseph Rucker, Boyhood Home  
**City or Vicinity:** Augusta  
**County:** Richmond  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** September, 1995

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 13, Front facade, photographer facing north.
- 2 of 13, Front and north facades, Lamar House on the right, photographer facing west.
- 3 of 13, Front facade, detail of steps, photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 13, North and rear facades, photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 13, Rear facade, photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 13, Rear and south facades, photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 13, Front facade, bay window, photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 13, Interior, first floor, stairs, photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 13, Interior, first floor, double-parlor, photographer facing north.
- 10 of 13, Interior, first floor, double-parlor looking toward entrance hallway, photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 13, Interior, first floor, bay window, photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 13, Interior, second floor, above double parlor, front room, photographer facing north.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

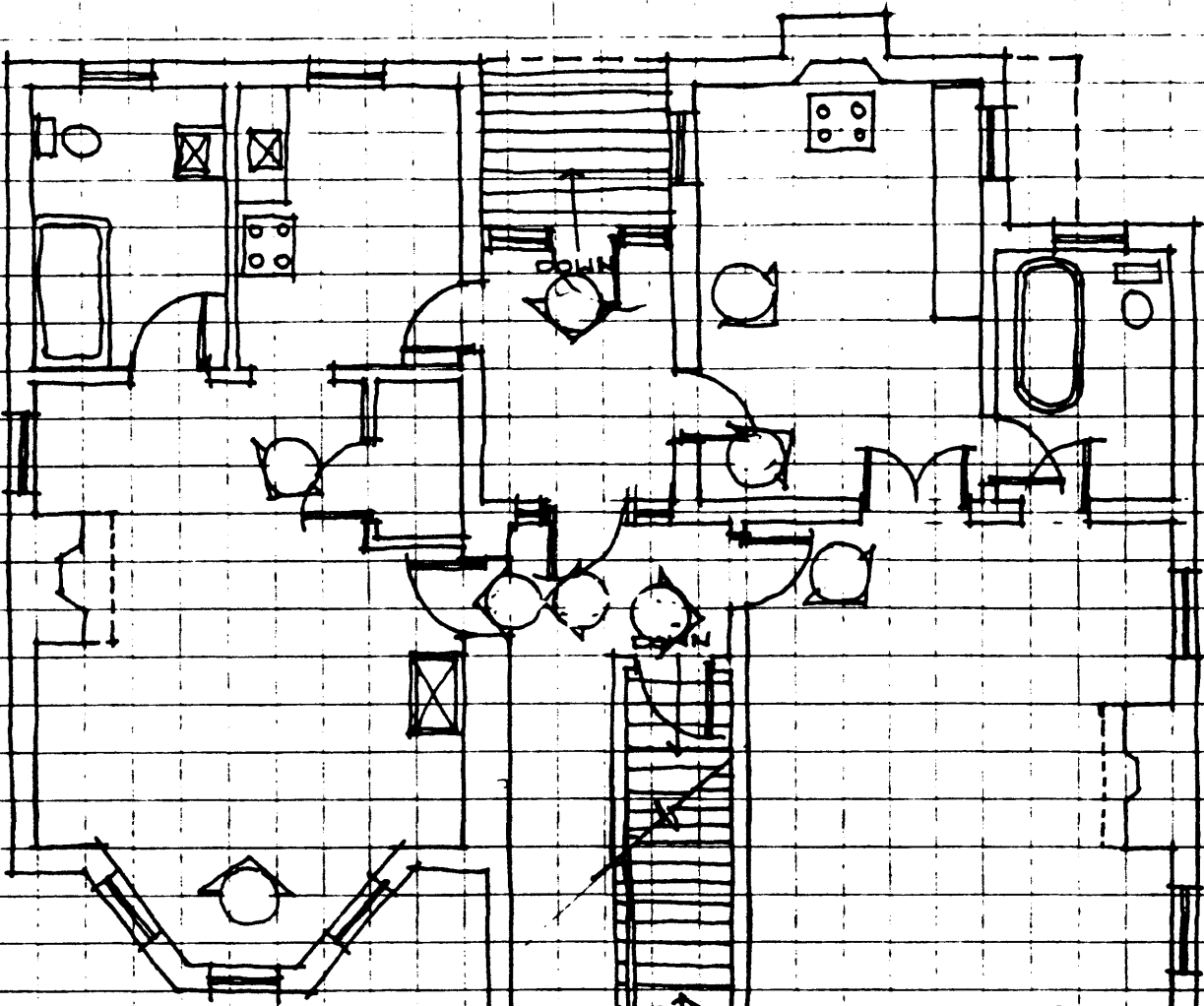
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**Photographs**

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13 of 13, Interior, second floor, above double parlor, back room,  
photographer facing northeast.





FLOOR PLAN

JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR BOYHOOD HOME

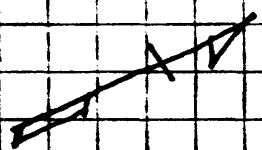
AUGUSTA, RICHMOND COUNTY, GA

SCALE: AS MARKED ON PLAN.

SOURCE: DRAWN BY ELLEN PRUITT

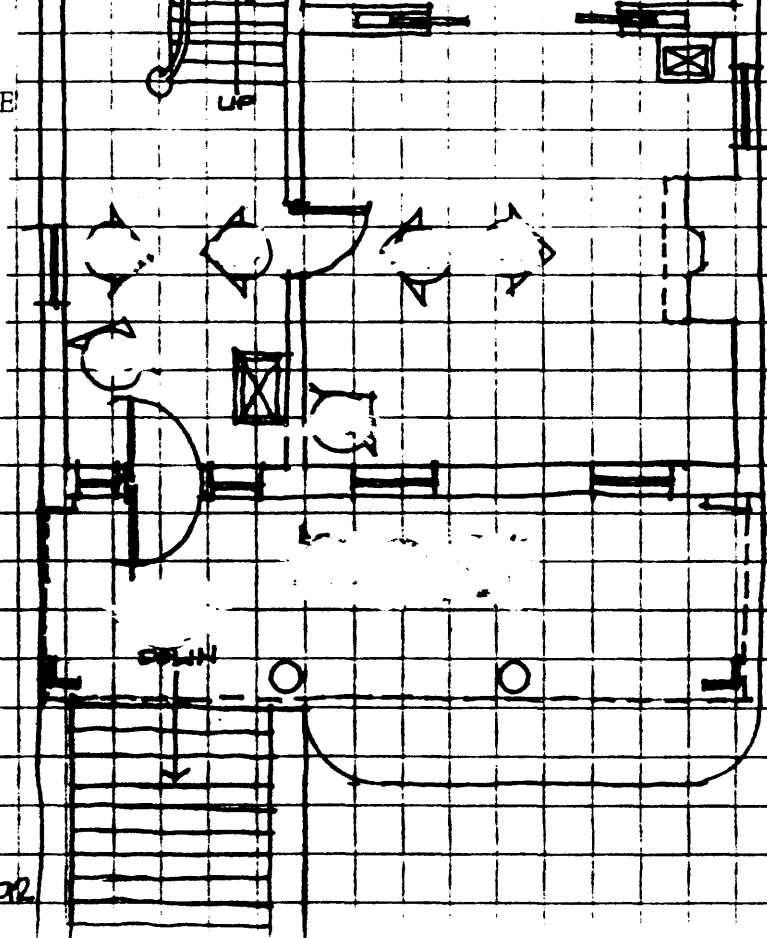
DATE: 4-30-1992

KEY: FIRST FLOOR

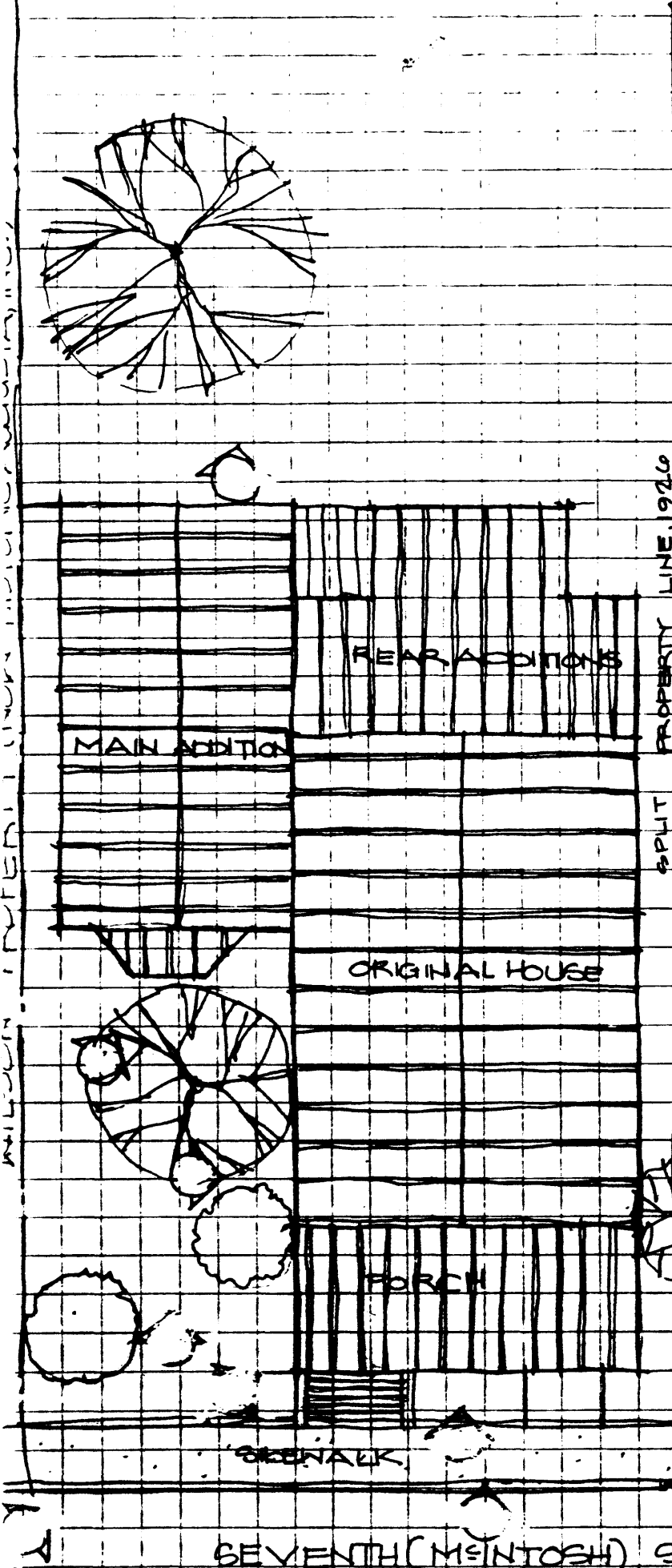


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

APP 1/8" = 1'-0"



LAMAR HOUSE, AUGUSTA, GA  
 PREPARED BY: ELLEN PRUITT 4/30/92



SKETCH MAP (SITE PLAN)  
 JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR BOYHOOD HOME  
 AUGUSTA, RICHMOND COUNTY, GA  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: DRAWN BY ELLEN PRUITT  
 DATE: 4-30-1992  
 KEY: AS MARKED ON THE PLAN

SITE PLAN  
 APP 1" = 18.33"

LAMAR HOUSE, AUGUSTA, GA  
 PREPARED BY: ELLEN PRUITT  
 4/30/92

CARRIAGE HOUSE PROPERTY

SEVENTH (MCINTOSH) STREET