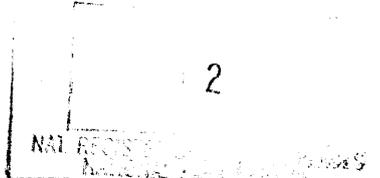


135



2

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 Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3321 Calvin Road
city, town Monticello (X) vicinity of
county Jasper code GA 159
state Georgia code GA zip code 31064

() not for publication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	4	0
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	6	0

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Clove

2-5-03

Signature of certifying official

Date

ex W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Wilson A. Beall *3/26/03*

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Ray
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER/PLANTATION PLAIN

Materials:

foundation	Stone
walls	Wood/Weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is located in a rural area of northern Jasper County, northwest of Monticello, the county seat, near the crossroads known as Calvin in central Georgia. It is a wood-frame, weatherboarded, plantation plain-type house with a one-story previously detached kitchen/dining room now connected by an enclosed breezeway to one side (photograph 1). The main block has two rooms over two rooms with a central hall and two large shed rooms on the rear on the first floor. The end chimneys have been stuccoed. The house rests on stone piers. There is a wrap-around front porch that continues to the kitchen that is not original, but was added before 1902 (photograph 4). One rear shed room also has a trap door leading to a root cellar.

The front (north) façade (photograph 1) of the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House features a symmetrical, three-bay façade with a central doorway, six-over-six double-hung-sash windows, and working shutters. The side (east and west) façades (photographs 2 and 14) each feature a stuccoed chimney and a single nine-over-nine double-hung-sash window with working shutters on the first floor. The east façade also features a previously detached two-room kitchen that now serves as the kitchen and dining room (photographs 4 and 14). This portion of the house was attached by a breezeway at the end of the wrap around porch.

The rear (south) façade (photographs 3 and 4) echoes the front façade with a symmetrical three-bay façade, a central doorway, six-over-six double-hung-sash windows, and working shutters. There is also a one-story range of two rooms with a shed roof on the rear of the house (photographs 3 and 4).

The interior of the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is a central hall plan with two rooms on either side of the hall and two rooms on the second floor, which has no central hall. The interior is finished in wide, tongue-and-groove boards (photographs 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11). There are three historic mantels

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

remaining, two on the first floor (photographs 6 and 7) and one on the second floor (photograph 11), and a variety of original doors. A dogleg stair (photograph 10) in a downstairs room leads to the two rooms upstairs (photograph 11).

There is also a hand-dug well in the front yard (photograph 13), as there was no plumbing until the recent rehabilitation of the house. The house faces the main road with fields on either side and the remnants of a pecan grove in the rear.

There are three historic outbuildings: a frame auto shed (photograph 12), constructed of circular sawn undressed pine with a corrugated steel roof and a loft; a well house (photograph 13), constructed of tongue and groove boards; and a drive-through frame transverse crib barn (photograph 12) with seven stalls inside.

The Kelly Family Cemetery, under different ownership and located across the road from the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House, is not included in this nomination.

Changes made to the house during the nonhistoric period (after 1952) include the addition of plumbing, modern electricity, HVAC, and other structural adjustments.

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

Period of Significance:

c.1810-1820

Significant Dates:

c.1810-1820-Construction date of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent intact example of an early plantation plain-type house. As documented in the statewide historic context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* (1991), the plantation plain is an important historic house type in Georgia and most surviving examples date from 1820-1850. The Phillips-Turner-Kelly House retains its original form, two-over-two rooms with downstairs central hall and two rear shed rooms, with end chimneys and a front porch. There is also a semi-attached kitchen/dining room. On the interior the house retains its original materials and workmanship including tongue-and-groove boards, three historic mantels, and many original doors. The house also retains its original hand-dug well and root cellar. All of these original features portray a house much as one would have found it in the late 19th century. The house, locally known as the Kelly House, is believed to have been built by Wiley Phillips, whose family was in the county as early as 1810, before 1833 when it was sold to Thomas Smith and possibly as early as 1816, when Wiley Phillips married. Richard Turner bought the house and land in 1835. By 1872 it had been bought by Seaborn C. Kelly (1836-1872), for he sold it shortly before his murder while Sheriff of Jasper County. The house and lot were purchased in 1885 by Burton C. Kelly, son of Seaborn, and remained with his descendants until Daisy Kelly died in 1997. Throughout this time it was the main house on a small farmstead, at first owner-occupied, and later tenant-occupied. Statewide, less than 1% of all surveyed historic houses are plantation plain types, and only 1 ½% of all the houses in the statewide survey date before 1835, making the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House a rare and relatively old surviving example of an important historic house type.

National Register Criteria

The Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare surviving and intact example of a Plantation Plain-type house in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is c.1833, the construction date of the house.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Phillips-Turner-Kelly House, constructed c.1810-1820, is the principal contributing building. A crib barn, an auto shed, and a well house, all constructed later but historically associated with the house and its owners, contribute to the setting and are the three remaining contributing buildings on the nominated property. The pecan grove behind the main house is the contributing site on the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

nominated property. The hand-dug well in the front yard of the house is the contributing structure on the nominated property. There are no noncontributing resources on the property.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Phil Jones, property owner, November, 2000. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. It has been augmented and edited by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., historian, Historic Preservation Division.**

The house now known as the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House is located on Land Lot 134, District 16, in Jasper County, Georgia. The land was surveyed and distributed in the 1807 Georgia Land Lottery. The lot was drawn (or won) by Miss Sarah Yarborough of Warren County, Georgia, revealing that this was one of the few times that single, adult, women were allowed to register for a lottery. The lot, a full-sized one at 202.5 acres, was granted to her on August 2, 1809, using her name at the time of registration.

The history of this land lot and the house built on the property after the lottery is not exactly clear with regard to when the house was built or by whom.

It can be supposed that the Sarah Yarborough, who married Jesse Tollerson (Tollison) in Jasper County in 1813, is the same woman who won the lot in the lottery. In the 1820 census, a Jesse Tollerson and family were living in Morgan County, which adjoins Jasper. Recent research into the deeds of Jasper County by John I. Bruno, an attorney, has resulted in the publication of two books in which the earliest deeds are fully abstracted. Between the books and his other research, Mr. Bruno could find no deeds giving any information on this property between 1807 and 1824.

Thus the first reference of what was happening with this land appears in a deed dated August 6, 1824, when 122 acres of land lot 134 "on the waters of Shoal Creek" were sold by Nathan Phillips (1786-1837) to his younger brother, Wiley Phillips, for \$600. (Jasper County Deed Book B2, p.188.) While it is unknown for sure if the house existed on the property at that time, it is significant that this was for approximately the south half of the lot (where the house is located) with the road/highway that exists today running through the lot and serving as the northern boundary for the sale.

Wiley Phillips was born in 1791 or 1792 while his parents were still living in North Carolina. He was one of a large family and, after he married, he remained a resident of Jasper County for the rest of his life. The Phillips family appears to have moved to the area by 1807 when Wiley's nephew, Calvin Fish, was born, as he is considered the first white child born in Jasper County and inspired the name of the road, Calvin Road, upon which the house sits, and the nearby community of "Calvin."

James Phillips, the father of Nathan and Wiley as well as others, bought land lot 108 in Jasper County as early as 1810. Some of this land adjoined land lot #134, but no record has been found to show that he ever purchased the land where the house sits.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

While Nathan had married Anny (Amy) Calloway on October 22, 1819, the younger Wiley had married Sara (Sally) Lane, (born March 20, 1797), on April 2, 1816, both marriages taking place in Jasper County. (Phillips dates, above and below, and other families' data from Lancaster, Jasper County, Georgia, Cemetery and Bible Records (1969)).

By the time Wiley acquired the half of Land Lot 134 on which this house rests today (the south half), he had four children, three of whom were still living, but Sally, his wife, had died on August 8, 1823. As was the custom discovered with other houses of the era, it could be that the deed of purchase actually signified he had finished paying off a mortgage or loan and thus only got a deed and full title with that payment. No mortgage documents of such transactions are found of these earlier times, compared to the way mortgages are recorded today. Since there is no evidence that Nathan and Anny (Amy) ever had any children, one conjecture is that perhaps Nathan felt he did not need a house this size and his brother did. Or it may be possible that Wiley built the house on the land that he had acquired from his brother, sometime between his marriage in 1816 and gaining full title in 1824, or shortly afterward. Nathan Phillips left Jasper County to move to western Georgia, dying and leaving a will in Harris County in 1837.

On February 23, 1824, only six months before the recording of his purchase of this property, Wiley remarried 13-year-old Lucinda Ann Gilstrap (born January 21, 1811, died June 15, 1848). Wiley and Lucinda had five children after the acquisition of this property and before they sold it, born between 1825 and 1832, with three children surviving at the time they moved on.

At the time of the 1830 U.S. Census, Wiley Phillips and family were living next door to John Gilstrap, presumably the father of Lucinda Ann Gilstrap Phillips, and Henry Walker (who had also married a Gilstrap), who is known to have lived near this house for decades.

Wiley Phillips sold this property, all of land lot #134 containing 202.5 acres plus land lot #108 and 50 acres from land lot #107 (a total of 455 acres) to Thomas Smith on February 8, 1833. The price was \$1850. (Jasper County Deed Book B2, p. 521.) Since Wiley and Lucinda had a growing family, it may be for that reason that they sold this house and the surrounding farmland and moved a short distance away. The selling price per acre was nearly identical to Wiley Phillips' original purchase price.

Wiley and Lucinda continued to have children after they left the property with six more born between 1834 and 1847. Wiley became a distinguished member of the community, serving as a Justice of the Inferior Court for Jasper County, similar to a county commissioner, from 1841 to 1847 and 1850 to 1853. During this time he was also a farmer. Wiley Phillips died on August 4, 1875 and is thought to be buried in an unmarked grave on the Phillips plantation site located off Calvin Road.

Thomas Smith, who bought the property from Wiley Phillips in 1833, may have lived in the house about a year. Thomas Smith died sometime between February 8, 1833 and March 5, 1834. Since he did not leave a will, it was required by law that his court-appointed administrators had to sell or liquidate all of his assets in order to pay any debts and provide for any heirs. The administrators had to approach the court to get permission to advertise the real estate for sale. The first indication of his

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

death is the appearance of such a notice in the Milledgeville, Georgia, newspapers, the closest newspapers to this county.

The legal advertisement that resulted in the sale of this house and land first appears in The Southern Recorder, Milledgeville, Georgia, issue of September 3, 1834, and ran for four months until the day of the sale:

“Georgia, Jasper County: Will be sold before the Court House door in said county on the first Tuesday in January, next [January 6, 1835], between the legal hours of sale, all the property belonging to the estate of Thomas Smith, late of said county deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate. (signed) Asa Smith, John C. Smith, Adms. “

The highest bid was from Richard Turner, of Newton County. The deed finalizing the January sale was formalized by the administrators for the estate of Thomas Smith on May 11, 1835, when they sold the 202.5 acres of Land Lot 134 plus 50 acres from land lot #107, a total of 252.5 acres, to Richard Turner for the \$1450 he bid at the estate auction. (Jasper County Deed Book B2, p. 678.) Within a year of the sale of the house and land, the estate of Thomas Smith was closed out and in the Union Recorder of January 29, 1836, the administrators, Asa Smith and John C. Smith, request a letter of dismissal on the estate of Thomas Smith.

The new owner, Richard Turner, actually lived in nearby Newton County and apparently remained there during his ownership of the property. His name is attached to the house because of the length of time it was owned by him and his estate combined, exactly 28 years. Perhaps he had an overseer or a renter who ran the farm, or his son-in-law may have occupied the place. The 1840 census for the adjacent area does not include Richard Turner but offers some indications as to who may have occupied the property. The Gilstraps and the Walkers were still neighbors.

Because it is not known who was occupying the farm, at this time, it is therefore impossible to determine what crops were grown there, but judging from the 1850 Agricultural Census statistics for the neighbors, cotton, corn, and wheat were the main products.

Richard Turner died on March 9, 1852, at age 72, in Newton County (Southern Christian Advocate, May 7, 1852). Benjamin B. Freeman, who was Richard Turner's son-in-law, became executor of his estate under terms of the will that did not mention the Jasper County property specifically. For a decade the farm was managed by Freeman for the estate. Freeman had married Frances L. Turner in 1844 in Jasper County. It would appear from the 1860 population census and the 1860 agricultural census that Freeman lived on the property, as the statistics from the latter record the "B. B. Freeman" farm and give the following details:

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

2 horses
4 asses or mules
6 milk cows
4 oxen
6 cattle
15 sheep
35 swine
75 bushels of wheat
22 bales of cotton
100 bushels of sweet potatoes
180 pounds of butter
\$100 value of homemade manufactured
\$660 value of slaughtered animals

On January 8, 1863, Benjamin B. Freeman, executor of Richard Turner's will, sold the 202.5 acres of land lot #134 plus 50 acres of land lot #107 to Shelly P. Downs for \$1700. (Jasper County Deed Book E, p. 747.)

According to Newton County Estate Records and the book, History of Newton County, Georgia (1988) Shelly P. Downs was the son of Shelly Downs (1795-1862 or 1863) of Newton County and his third wife Louraney (Lurana) (1807-1851) and was one of the executors of his father's estate. He was born August 17, 1838, and died February 21, 1900. He married Ella Cara Vaughn on October 14, 1858 in Jasper County. She was born November 27, 1841, and died July 1, 1903. Both are buried in Monticello's Westview Cemetery. The Downs moved to this house with two children and had four more born during their ownership.

Shelly P. Downs was a doctor by 1858 when he married and served as a surgeon in the 38th Regiment, Georgia Militia during the Civil War, during his ownership of this property. Union forces came through Jasper County from November 18 to 20, 1864. Oral tradition says that the troops came to this house and spent the night there. On their departure, they tried unsuccessfully to burn the house down. Perhaps the original kitchen was burned by the troops; The extant detached kitchen could have been built from 1860 to 1880, or even later. During restoration of the home in April 1999, evidence of a fire was found in rafters next to the scuttle hole in one of the back rooms of the house. Through scraping of the paint in this room, the original paint was dark gray. Over the paint is a layer of soot. Then in a time period of circular sawn wood and square nails (probably post-war) the room was painted light green. Perhaps this layer of soot resulted from the fire during the troops' visit.

On April 14, 1866 Shelly P. Downs borrowed money from Henry Walker (who later died in 1872), a long-time neighbor of this house, and put up this land lot and another as collateral. (Jasper County Deed Book E, pgs. 721-722.)

At this chronological juncture, there is yet another gap in the provable history of when the house's ownership changed. The next legal record makes it clear that sometime between April 14, 1866, and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

January 15, 1872, Seaborn C. Kelly bought the land.

The Kelly family had been living in Jasper County since the early days of the county. Seaborn C. Kelly was the fourth generation of his family to live in Jasper County. Those before him included his great-grandfather, Jacob Kelly (1755-1835), dying in Jasper County; his grandfather, Allen Kelly (1777-1858), also dying in Jasper County, having first bought land in the county in 1813, and his father, Jarrett Burton Kelly (1806-1891) dying in Jasper County.

Across the road from this house and off the nominated property is a cemetery enclosed with an iron fence. Within the cemetery are eight human burials plus one dog. The inscriptions mark the later Kelly owners, the Burton Clark Kelly Family: "Father Burton Clark Kelly", (b.) Jan. 6, 1858, (d.) July 28, 1941"; "Mother Ludie Fish Kelly", (b.) May 9, 1859, (d.) Dec. 25, 1958; Sally Elmira Kelly (b.) Dec. 24, 1896, (d.) Jan. 1, 1920; four unidentified human graves, and Daisy Kelly's poodle. Other Kelly family members are buried nearby in a cemetery on South Blackwell road and in Monticello's Westview Cemetery.

Seaborn C. Kelly was born on December 10, 1836 in Jasper County. He married Emily Digby on January 15, 1855. Although family members indicate he was Sheriff of Jasper County, the recent county history does not list him in such capacity. Seaborn and Emily Kelly were the parents of six children, born between 1856 and 1867, their second son being Burton Clark Kelly, born January 6, 1858, a subsequent owner of this house.

Seaborn C. Kelly sold land lot #134 to James Benton on January 15, 1872 for \$1610. It is recorded as "adjoining the lands of Henry Walker on the west, S. J. Wilburn on the east and N. C. Fish on the south." (Jasper County Deed Book F, p. 424.) Shelly P. Downs was a witness to the transaction. The public road was on the north side of the property, as it appeared to be in the earliest transaction of 1824. About three weeks after he sold the house, on February 7, 1872, Seaborn C. Kelly and his brother, John C. Kelly, were killed by Clinton Digby, a cousin of Seaborn's wife, in Monticello, Georgia. The account of the murder is found in the Wednesday, February 21, 1872, Union Recorder, a Milledgeville newspaper quoting from the Atlanta Constitution that had also mentioned the event:

"The Atlanta Constitution relates the following: The dispute had previously originated about the hire of a Negro. The parties were Clinton Digby and brother on the one side, and Seaborn Kelley and two brothers on the other - - all farmers. They met in Monticello on the 7th instant, at the election of Ordinary. The dispute revived between Clinton Digby's brother and the three Kelleys. Young Digby drew his pistol, but before he could use it, one of the Kelleys seized his arm and held it up while the other two Kelleys pounded away in sledgehammer fashion on Digby. At this juncture Clinton Digby came up to the assistance of his overpowered brother. As he approached one of the Kelleys shot him in the leg. Nothing daunted, he fired, killing the Kelley who held his

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

brother; then wheeling quickly, he shot down another of the Kelleys, who died in about an hour. Then mounting a horse, he rode furiously over fences and through the woods, and made his escape." (Tad Evans, ed., Baldwin County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings (Union Recorder), Vol. X 1870-1877, p. 108.)

Seaborn Kelly died without a will. In the Jasper County Ordinary's Minute Book C, page 609, his estate was valued at \$2700.

James Benton, who acquired the property from Seaborn Kelly in 1872, was born on June 22, 1821 in Jasper County. His wife was Mary Ann Rebecca Roberts. He had been a member of Company I, 6th Georgia Regiment, Confederate States of America. The Bentons had eight children, the last one, Clara Cleo Benton, born in 1873, being the only one born after they bought this house and farm.

James Benton owned the house for 13 years, after which time he sold it to Seaborn C. Kelly's son, Burton Clark Kelly, on January 20, 1885. (Jasper County Deed Book I, page 415.)

Burton Clark Kelly had married Annie A. Smith in 1879 and they had two daughters: Bessie G. Kelly, who was born on January 1, 1880, and died just one month later on February 1, 1880, and Annie, born in 1881. Then Burton's wife, Annie, died in 1881 perhaps from the effects of childbirth. Soon afterwards, Burton Clark Kelly married Margaret "Ludy" Serena Fish. They proceeded to have ten children who were born from 1882 to 1902, nine of whom reached adulthood. Seven of the children were born after the Kelly's bought this house and farm. They never all lived as a group in the house because some of the children were married before the last children were born. In fact, the eldest surviving child, Annie, was approximately 22 years older than the youngest child, Daisy Kelly, born April 8, 1902. Daisy Kelly lived with her parents in the home until her father's death on July 28, 1941.

Madison (surname not recorded) wrote in 1992: "After Grandfather Kelly's death [1941], Grandmother lived on at the home place for a while and then rotated living with her daughters. Aunt Daisy lived with another sister, Aunt Lottie Kelly, and Uncle Harvey Kelly about 3 or 4 miles from the home place."

On August 4, 1941, seven days after the death of Burton C. Kelly, his widow Ludy Fish Kelly sold 100 acres (her half of the farm) to her daughter Daisy Kelly. (Jasper County Deed Book A6, pgs. 365 to 366). Daisy's brother, Grover Cleveland Kelly, deeded her the remaining 100 acres of land lot #134 (his half of the farm) three days later, on August 7, 1941 (Jasper County Deed Book A6, pgs. 346-347). Daisy's mother, Margaret "Ludy" Serena Fish Kelly, died on Christmas Day, 1958, at the age of 99 years.

It is thought that the house was vacated after 1958. Calvin Fish (born August 27, 1947) remembers entering the house as a child when Ludy Kelly lived there. Daisy Kelly maintained the house with periodic work including painting and reroofing. She also kept the family furniture in the house until she decided to sell it all to an antique dealer named Digby in Covington, Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Daisy Kelly died in 1997, and the estate passed to her heirs. They sold the house to E. O. Jordan, Inc., and Charles B. Bramlett who, on December 18, 1998, sold the house and 7.28 acres it to Philip A. Jones, then of Atlanta, the present owner, who has restored the house and made it his principal residence.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Dollar, Claudine McCallay, The James McCallay Family, Allied Families Phillips Fish McGee Aiken, Pioneer Publishing Company, Blair, Oklahoma, 1983.

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Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book B2 page 678.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book E pages 721-722.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book E page 747.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book F, page 424.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book I, page 415.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book A6, pages 365 to 366.

Jasper County, Georgia. Probate Court. Deed Book A6, pages 346 to 347.

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Jones, Phil. Historic Property Information Form. November, 2000. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental information.

Lancaster, Jewel Moats (Mrs. Edgar M.), Jasper County, Georgia, Cemetery and Bible Records, 1969.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

MacDowell, Dorothy Kelly. The Kellys of Jasper County Georgia. Aiken, South Carolina: 1984.

Smith, Alice. Interviewed by Philip A. Jones, November, 2000.

Southern Recorder, March 5, 1834, April 7, 1834, September 3, 1834
September 1, 1835

Troutman, Don. Interviewed by Philip A. Jones, January - February, 1999.

Union Recorder, January 29, 1836

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.28 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 248189 Northing 3696708

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the remaining intact acreage associated with the Phillips-Turner-Kelly House and includes the main house, crib barn, auto shed, well house, pecan grove, and well.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian and Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 5, 2003
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us and ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Philip A. Jones
organization N/A
mailing address 3321 Calvin Road
city or town Monticello **state** Georgia **zip code** 31064
telephone (770)396-2547
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Philip A. Jones
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address 3321 Calvin Road
city or town Monticello **state** Georgia **zip code** 31064
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
City or Vicinity: Monticello, vicinity
County: Jasper
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: January, 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

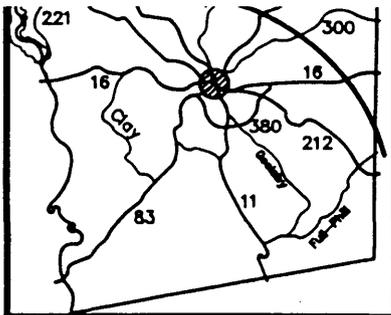
Number of photographs: 14

1. Front (north) façade; photographer facing southwest.
2. West façade; photographer facing southeast.
3. Rear (south) façade and auto shed; photographer facing northeast.
4. Rear façade and kitchen addition; photographer facing north.
5. Interior, first floor, east room; photographer facing west.
6. Interior, first floor, east room; photographer facing southeast.
7. Interior, first floor, west room; photographer facing north.
8. Interior, first floor, kitchen addition; photographer facing south.
9. Interior, first floor; photographer facing northwest.
10. Interior, first floor, stairway to second floor; photographer facing east.
11. Interior, second floor, west room; photographer facing west.
12. Auto shed (at right) and barn (background); photographer facing southwest.
13. Front façade and well house (right foreground); photographer facing south.
14. Front façade and east façade; photographer facing west.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
 Jasper County, Georgia
 Jasper County Property Map
 National Register Boundary: 

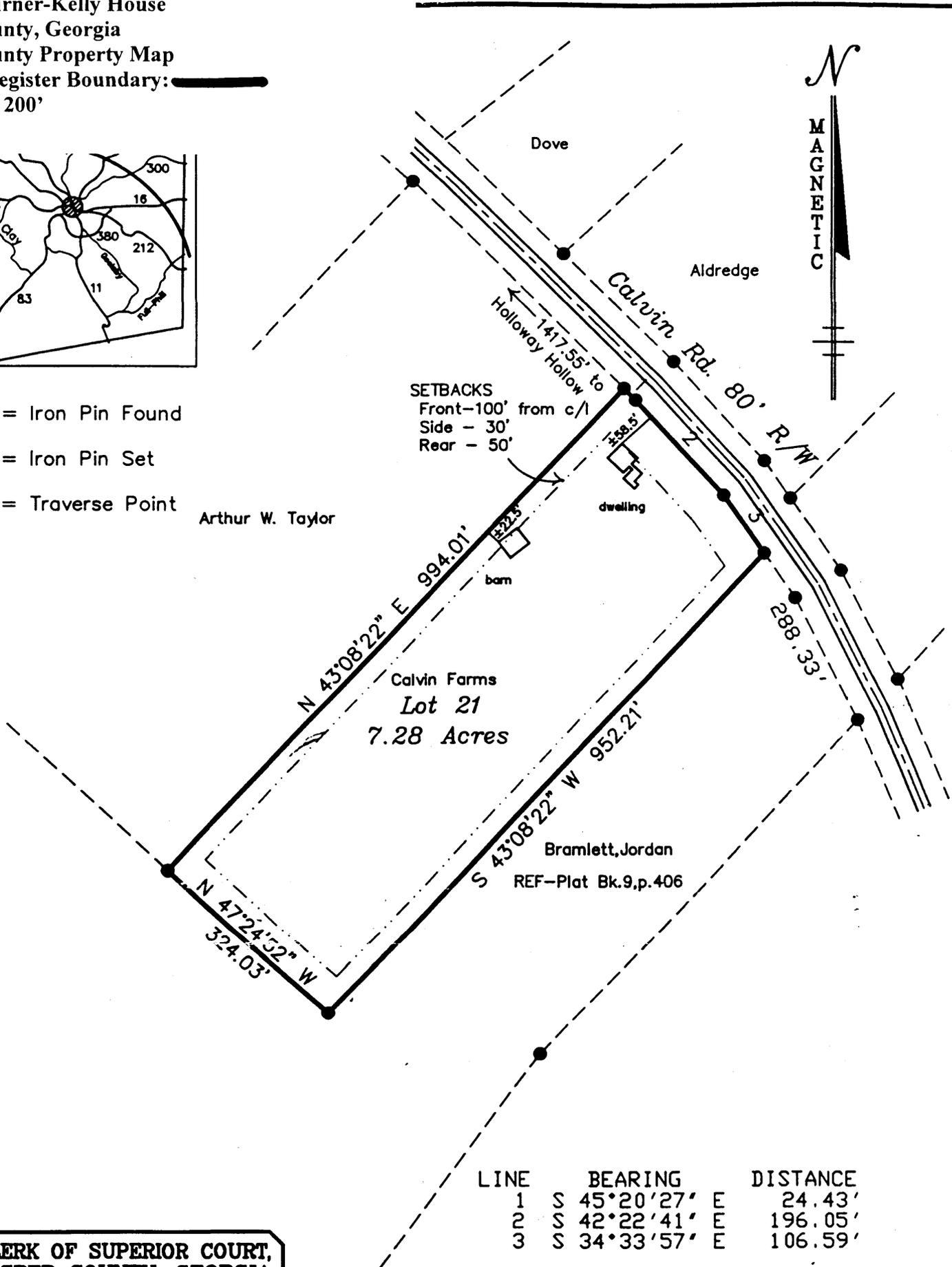
Scale: 1" = 200'
 North: ↑



- = Iron Pin Found
- = Iron Pin Set
- ▲ = Traverse Point

Arthur W. Taylor

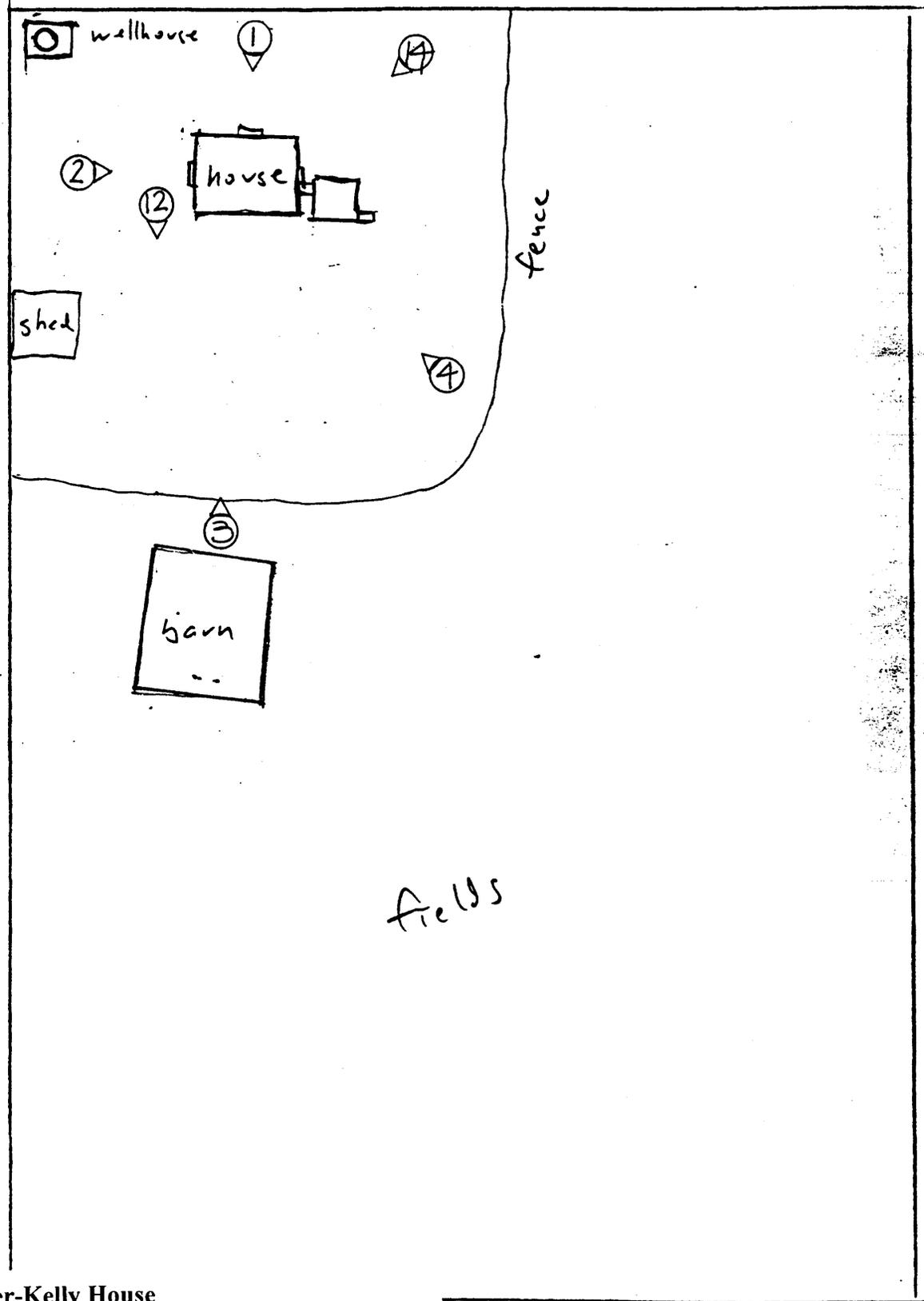
SETBACKS
 Front - 100' from c/l
 Side - 30'
 Rear - 50'



LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
1	S 45°20'27" E	24.43'
2	S 42°22'41" E	196.05'
3	S 34°33'57" E	106.59'

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT,
 JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FILED AND RECORDED
 AT _____
 IN PLAT BOOK _____ PAGE _____
 DAN JORDAN, CLERK

13



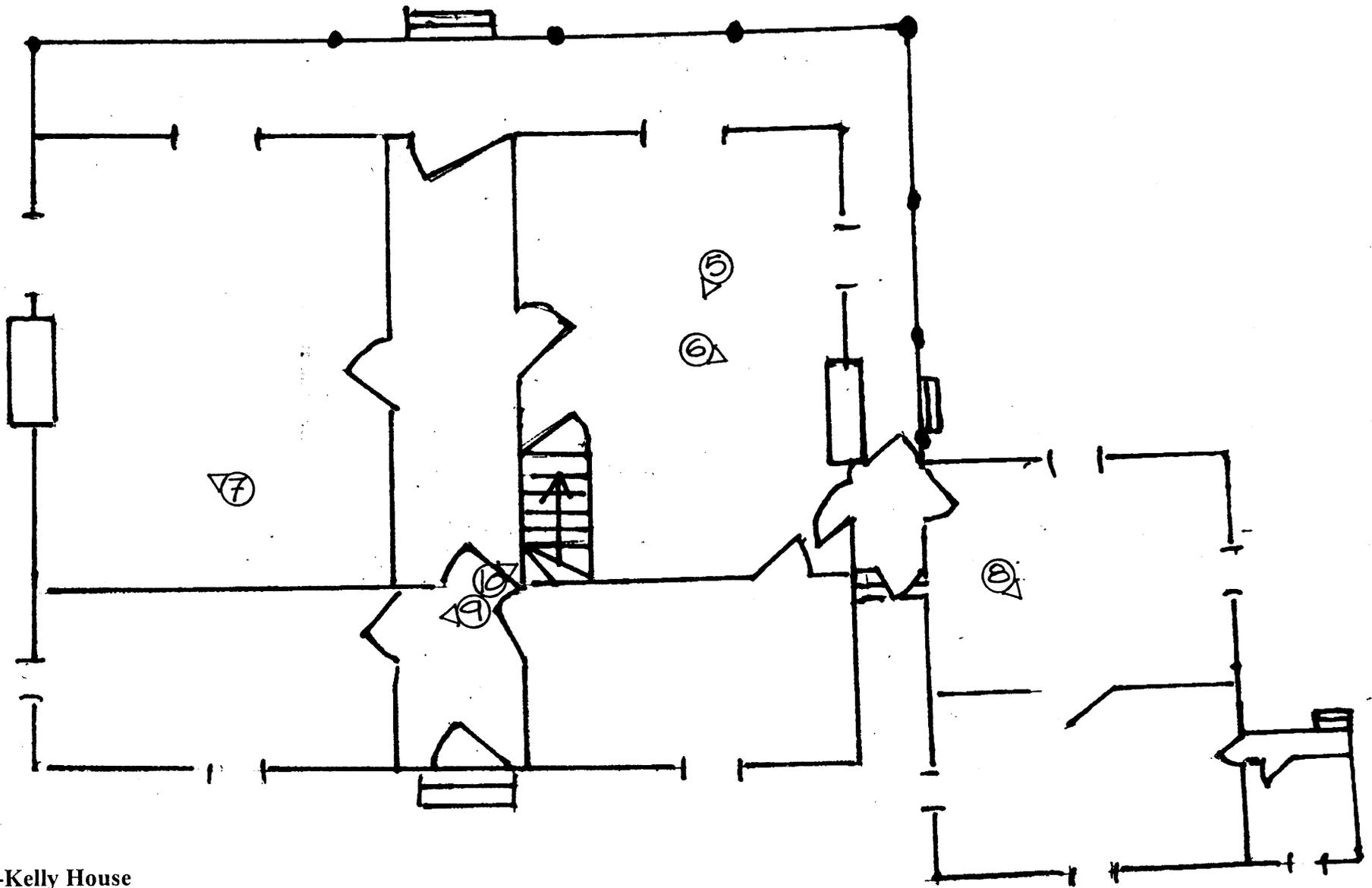
Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
 Jasper County, Georgia

Site Plan

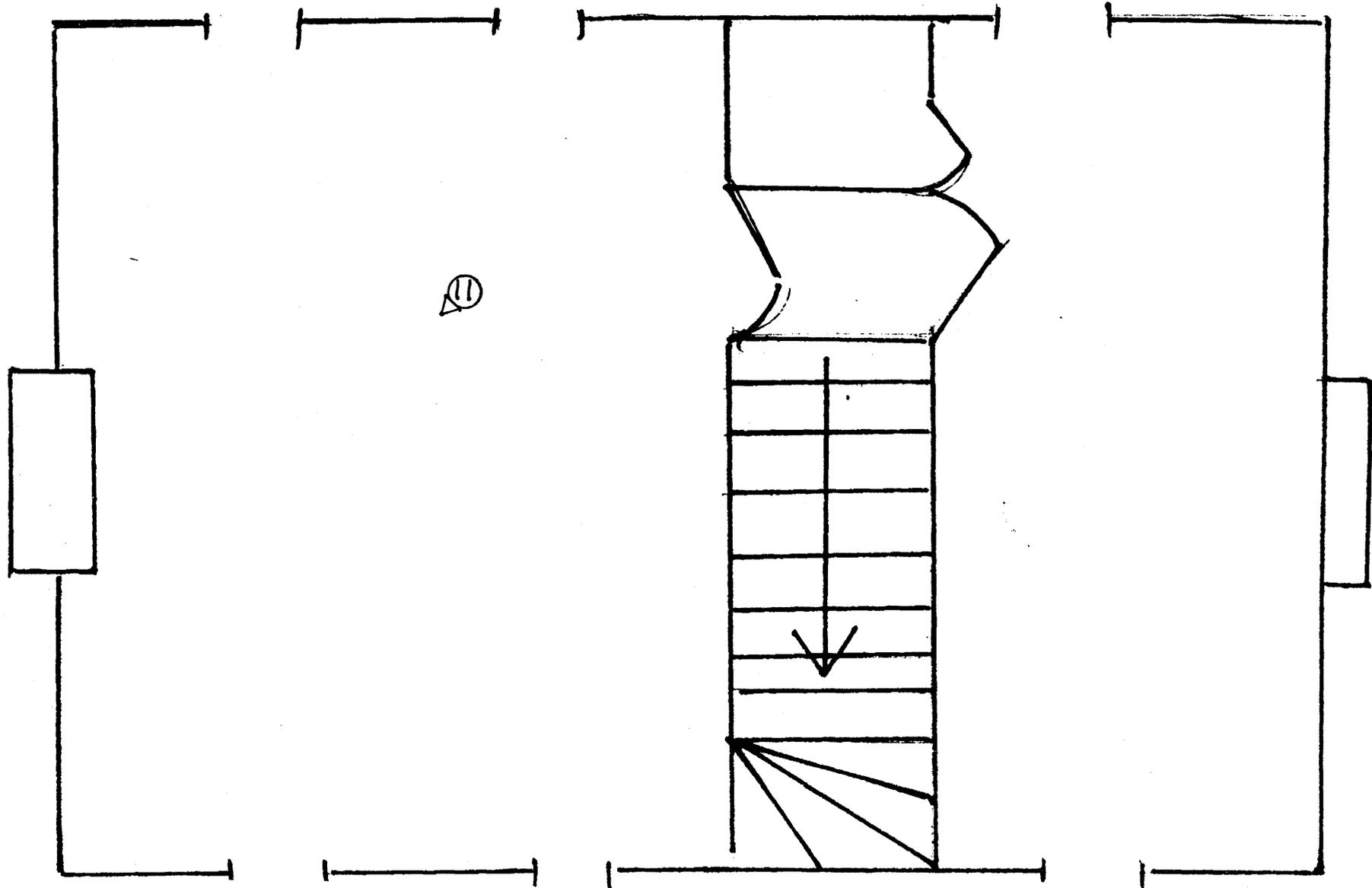
Photograph Direction/Number: ①▷

Scale: Not to scale

North: ↖



Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
Jasper County, Georgia
First Floor Plan
Photograph Direction/Number: ①
Scale: Not to scale
North: ↖



Phillips-Turner-Kelly House
 Jasper County, Georgia
 Second Floor Plan
 Photograph Direction/Number: ①
 Scale: Not to scale
 North: ↖