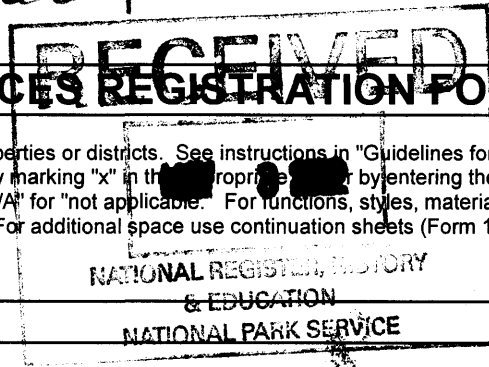


6229



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 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 Gartrell Family House
other names/site number Joseph Gartrell House, Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell House

2. Location

street & number 854 Boyd Road
city, town Tignall (X) **vicinity of**
county Wilkes **code** GA 317
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30668

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- (X) private
- () public-local
- () public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

- (X) building(s)
- () district
- () site
- () structure
- () object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	1

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 Coates

Signature of certifying official

4-30-02

Date

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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall *6/14/02*

For

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
Other: Raised Georgian Cottage

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	wood
roof	metal
other	n. a.

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Gartrell Family House is a raised Georgian cottage built about 1830. It was built originally in southeast rural Wilkes County and moved to the northern part of the county in 1995 where it underwent a state-certified rehabilitation. (Photographs 1, 13.)

The main or raised level of the house is one story high and nearly square in plan. It is covered by a low hipped roof surfaced with historic v-crimp sheet-metal strips. The structure of the house is a hand-hewn, mortised-and-tenoned, heavy-timber frame. The exterior is sheathed in original weatherboard except for original beaded flush board siding under the partially reconstructed portico. Original exterior details include boxed cornices, simple fascia boards, and narrow corner boards. The centered front doorway is trabeated with original side and transom lights. Windows are 12-over-12 replacement sash in original window openings symmetrically arranged on each façade, two windows to each wall; original wood panels are located directly below each of the two front windows. Two interior brick chimneys, reconstructed using original brick, project through the hipped roof. The front of the house features a restored and partially reconstructed partial-width, half-hip-roofed portico with square posts, simple railings, and double wood stairs; the cornice and roof of the portico are original, while the posts and railings are replacements. (Photographs 2-5.)

The interior of the main or raised floor retains its original four-room, central-hall plan. Original historic interior materials include wood floors and ceilings, plaster walls except for areas of sheetrock replacement, simple wood moldings around windows and doors, wide baseboards, a high wood "chair rail" in the central hallway, paneled wood doors, and wood panels under each window. The two interior brick chimneys, reconstructed with original brick, are located between the pairs of rooms flanking the central hall; each fireplace features a simple Federal- or Greek Revival-style wood

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

mantel, original to the house. The central hallway is partially subdivided by a historic lateral wall with a broad cased opening between the front and rear sections. The new staircase to the lower level of the house descends from the rear hall through a historic stairway opening in the floor. (Photographs 6-10.)

Historically, the main level of the house was raised one full floor (approximately nine feet) on exposed brick piers. The ground level remained open until 1958 when it was enclosed by brick and concrete-block walls with several doorways and metal-sash windows. When the house was moved in 1995, it was placed on a newly constructed raised basement; the basement exterior features wide brick pilasters infilled with recessed stucco panels containing replica 12-over-12 windows. (Photographs 2-5.) The new interior of the lower level is finished in a period style. The space is organized in a traditional four-room central-hallway plan, and the architectural details and finishes are patterned after, but not identical to, those of the historic main floor of the house. A new staircase up to the main level was constructed in the central hall. (Photograph 11.) A new lower-level front doorway is patterned after but not identical to the original main-floor doorway. The lower portion of the new front portico was reconstructed with simple wooden posts and a conjectural double stair. (Photograph 3.)

A small two-story addition containing utility rooms and bathrooms was added to the rear of the house. The addition is centered on the rear wall and is lower than the main level of the house. The lower level is brick; the upper level is wood-framed with weatherboard siding. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. The roof over the addition is half-hipped. (Photograph 5.)

Historically, the house was situated in a rural area, on a low rise of cleared ground, surrounded by mixed woods and open fields, approximately 10 miles east-southeast of Washington, the county seat of Wilkes County (see attached "Sketch Map Showing Former and Current Locations of the Gartrell House in Wilkes County" and "Topographic Map Showing Former Location of the Gartrell House in Wilkes County"). Throughout its history and up to the present, Wilkes County has been a rural county, once largely cleared for cotton agriculture, today heavily forested with pine plantations. Several large shade trees and open fields were located in the original front yard of the Gartrell House; woods were located to the sides and rear of the house (see attachments 1-3). Currently, the house is located in the rural northern part of the county, approximately 13 miles north of the county seat, on a low rise of cleared ground, surrounded by mixed woods and fields. The house is situated in the northern portion of a five-acre tract of land bisected by an east-west dirt road. The house faces south across an open field; several large shade trees are located in front of the house; and woods border the house to the north, northeast, and northwest. The house is approached obliquely, from the southwest, by a two-track dirt driveway. Several large shade trees are located in the front yard. A small section of the yard east of the house has been enclosed by a low picket fence. (Photographs 1, 4, 13.)

There are no extant historic outbuildings historically associated with the house, either at its original or current locations. An unrelated former tenant farm house, extensively remodeled and reconstructed, is located a short distance southeast of the house, near the eastern edge of the open field; this undocumented building may have been associated with a 19th-century tenant farm in the area. (In

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

the context of this nomination, and in light of extensive additions and alterations, this small house is considered noncontributing.) (Photographs 12-13.)

No archaeological investigations have been done at either the original or current location of the house. No assessment of the archaeological potential of the original or current setting is available.

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:

1830

Significant Dates:

1830

Significant Person(s):

n.a.

Cultural Affiliation:

n.a.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n.a.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

According to the 1992 Wilkes County historic structures field survey report, the Gartrell Family House is one of "surprisingly few antebellum houses outside Washington [Georgia]," most of which were abandoned and destroyed with the advent of widespread timbering on abandoned cotton fields starting in the mid-20th century.

The Gartrell Family House is significant in terms of architecture as a relatively old and rare example of a rural raised Georgian cottage which retains virtually all of its character-defining features along with a high degree of material integrity. The raised Georgian-cottage house type is recognized as significant to the architectural history of Georgia in the 1991 *Georgia's Living Places* statewide historic context on residential architecture. The Gartrell House retains virtually all the major character-defining features of this type of house, including a main level raised on piers or a daylight basement, a square or nearly square four-over-four central-hall plan, and a low hipped roof. This type of house also is relatively rare: although the Georgian-type cottage is among the most common in the state, comprising nearly 10% of all surveyed houses, the raised Georgian cottage comprises far less than 1% of surveyed houses, statewide and in Wilkes County. In fact, the Gartrell House may be the only remaining example of this house type in the county. The Gartrell House also is a very old example of the Georgian-cottage type of house, raised or otherwise--only two percent of the surveyed Georgian-cottage houses predate the 1830 date of this house--and it is a very old house regardless of type or style, with only one percent of all the surveyed houses in Georgia predating 1830. The Gartrell House also is architecturally significant for its vernacular expression of the Greek Revival style, as evidenced by its simple geometric massing and symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors, its simple interior and exterior woodwork, its trabeated main-level front doorway, and its fireplace mantels and enframements. The Greek Revival style was extremely popular throughout Georgia from the 1830s through the 1870s, but relatively few examples survive; only two percent of all the surveyed historic houses in Georgia reflect the Greek Revival style, and few of these predate the 1830 construction date of this house. Finally, the Gartrell House is significant architecturally for its surviving original materials and craftsmanship including its hand-hewn, heavy-timber, mortised-and-tenoned wood frame, its beaded and flush weatherboards, its paneled wood doors, and its plaster walls and hand-planed board floors and ceilings. These materials and the ways they are largely hand-crafted in this house represent important architectural trends, especially in the vernacular and rural domestic architecture of Georgia.

Historically, the Gartrell House was associated with several generations of the Gartrell family who moved into Wilkes County from Maryland in the early 19th century and established several plantations in the southeastern part of the county. Joseph Gartrell (1787-1868) is believed to have built this house; one of his sons, Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell (1821-1891), who later owned and lived in the house, was a planter, a criminal lawyer, and a politician who represented Wilkes County in the Georgia General Assembly and Georgia in the Confederate States Congress and the United States Congress.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

C—The Gartrell Family House meets National Register Criterion C because it is significant primarily for its architecture: as a good, intact, early example of a Greek Revival-style, raised Georgian-cottage type house. The house retains a high degree of historic integrity and character-defining features, particularly in its overall design and interior arrangement, exterior and interior materials, and workmanship, and it retains its feeling and association as an example of an early 19th-century house in rural Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

With regard to its 1995 relocation, the Gartrell Family House meets National Register Criterion Consideration B (moved properties). The house is significant primarily for its architecture; it retains a high degree of historic integrity and character-defining features, particularly in its overall design and interior arrangement, exterior and interior materials, and workmanship, and it retains its feeling and association as an example of an early 19th-century house in rural Georgia.

The house was moved as a measure of last resort to save it from demolition; it had been abandoned for a quarter of a century and the former owner had no interest in maintaining, much less restoring, it. The house was moved a relatively short distance, within the same county, and it was moved to a new location that is compatible—indeed almost identical—to the original location: a low rise of ground, surrounded by mixed open fields and woods, approached by a dirt road, in a rural setting. No historic outbuildings or intact landscape features remained at the original location. The main body of the house was moved in two large sections, minimizing impacts to the integrity of the structure and maintaining the integrity of its historic materials, particularly the wood and plaster interior walls. Prior to the move, the roof was disassembled--the roof rafters and other structural members having been numbered and mapped--and after the move, it was authentically reconstructed using the historic materials. The chimneys were reconstructed at the new location following their historic design and using the original bricks. The main floor of the house was raised a full floor level at its new location, similar to its situation at its original location, underpinned with a fully enclosed daylight basement, rather than the original brick piers; the new daylight basement walls were designed to recall the original pier construction, in a contemporary way, rather than appearing as a monolithic continuous exposed foundation. The front portico was reconstructed largely on the basis of architectural evidence (the original front portico had been replaced many years ago). New services and utilities were confined to a new, small, rear addition so that the architectural integrity of the main floor of the house would not be compromised by the insertion of modern bathrooms and utility rooms. Great care was taken to preserve not only the overall form and interior floor plan but also exterior and interior materials including the plaster walls and woodwork. The completed rehabilitation work was certified by the state historic preservation office as meeting *The [Georgia] Department of Natural Resources Standards for Rehabilitation* (which are virtually identical to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*), thereby qualifying the property for state-authorized preferential property tax abatement for historic preservation.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Period of significance (justification)

1830—the year in which the house was built. The house acquired its significant character-defining features when it was built.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The one contributing building is the Gartrell Family House. The one noncontributing building is the former tenant farmhouse on the property, extensively remodeled and unrelated historically to the Gartrell House.

Developmental history/historic context

NOTE: The following historical narrative was prepared by the property owner, Charles R. Jones, and submitted with the *Historic Property Information Form: Old Gartrell House, May 10, 1996*. On permanent file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Some text has been edited by the Historic Preservation Division.

The "Old Gartrell House" is integrally tied to the history of Wilkes County, and on a larger scale, the histories of Georgia and the American South. For nearly 140 years the house was the primary residence of the Gartrell family and their descendants and stood as the principal structure on the Gartrell plantations. The house is associated as being the boyhood home of the Gartrell family's most famous son, Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell (1821 - 1891), "... whose name appeared prominently in Georgia history for over thirty-five years. Gartrell's prominence is due largely to the important part he played in state politics. He served as a member of the General Assembly for two years, and entered the gubernatorial race against Alexander H. Stephens in 1882. He gained national fame as a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States. During this time he was among the most ardent representatives of the extreme Southern-rights group. Their philosophies found no voice with more enthusiasm than his during these sessions. During the Civil War he was a member of the Confederate States Congress and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He also served in the Army as a Colonel, and later as a Brigadier-General. In addition to being a prominent political leader, he was considered by many to be "the greatest criminal lawyer of his time in Georgia." (Lewis, *The Life of Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell*, 1947, Preface.)

According to contemporary Gartrell descendants, the house was built in the early 1800s by Lucius Jeremiah's father, Joseph Gartrell (1787 - 1868). Joseph Gartrell was a first-generation Georgian whose father had come to Wilkes County from Maryland at the end of the Revolutionary War and acquired considerable land holdings in southeastern Wilkes County, where land was being granted to settlers under a legislative act of 1783. Joseph Gartrell became a prominent planter and merchant in this part of the state. He was wealthy and had high social standing. "He married the daughter of Dr. Joseph Boswell, prominent citizen of Wilkes. To this couple was born Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell. There were other children born to this marriage, one being John O. Gartrell, who later played a minor part in the politics of Georgia." (Lewis, *The Life of Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell*, 1947, p. 3.)

The size, style and relative elegance of the homestead Joseph Gartrell built attests to his affluence

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

and prosperity. The Gartrell house was decidedly grander than most early 19th-century rural Wilkes County homes described in the memoirs of Judge Junius Hillyer (1807 - 1886): "These were all families of property and influence.... They dressed fashionably - some expensively; that is, those that were grown. Their tables also abounded with plenty and luxury. But the remarkable point was that families so refined and intelligent were content to live in such houses. They were generally one story, with the front door opening into a hall eighteen feet square joining the family bedroom eighteen by sixteen feet. In the rear of these two rooms was a shed with a small bedroom in each end, and an open entry between them. There was generally a piazza or porch in front. The rooms were neither ceiled nor plastered nor painted." (Boyd, *The Life and Times of Judge Junius Hillyer*, 1989, p. 75.)

Despite the simple hinterland conditions of early 19th-century rural Wilkes County, Joseph Gartrell apparently provided fundamental privileges for his children at the Gartrell homestead. Educational privileges enabled Lucius Jeremiah to leave Wilkes County in 1839 to enter Randolph Macon College in Virginia and, soon thereafter, the University of Georgia. Little else is known about Lucius Jeremiah's early years. "Concerning the early life of Lucius Gartrell, very little is known. There are no personal records, and descendants are unable to furnish any information on this period of his life. It may be assumed, however, because of the wealth and social standing of his parents, that he received every advantage which his section of the country afforded. These advantages must have been slight, for Wilkes County in those days was little more than the frontier, and life was crude even among the most advanced of the inhabitants." (Lewis, *The Life of Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell*, 1947, p. 3.)

Lucius Gartrell returned to Wilkes County after college and practiced law in Washington. In 1847 he was elected as Wilkes County's Representative to the Georgia General Assembly and was re-elected to that position in 1849. In 1854 Gartrell moved from Washington to Atlanta, and in 1856 he was elected to the United States Congress where he was a vigorous advocate of Southern rights and slavery. He was an ardent proponent of secession; when Georgia seceded, Gartrell tendered his resignation from Congress on January 23, 1861.

Gartrell was a fervent Confederate. Soon after the Civil War began he organized the Seventh Georgia Regiment, of which he was elected Colonel. He eventually left the Regiment to enter the Confederate Congress, where he made strides toward improving the lot of the common soldier. In 1864 Gartrell returned home under the instruction of the Confederate Secretary of War to aid in raising volunteer companies. Gartrell achieved the rank of Brigadier-General in August 1864 and led his newly raised regiments to oppose Sherman's army in South Carolina.

Following the Civil War, Gartrell pursued a dual career of law and politics in Atlanta. He served as a delegate to Georgia's Constitutional Convention of 1877 and was instrumental in getting Georgia's capitol moved to Atlanta during this time. In 1882 Gartrell unsuccessfully opposed Alexander Stephens in the gubernatorial race of 1882 and thereafter spent his efforts practicing law. He died in Atlanta on April 7, 1891.

Land deeds of the property show multiple transfers of title to various Gartrell descendants throughout the second half of the 19th century. Some of these descendants included Mrs. Olivia Bailey (sister of Lucius Jeremiah,) Frank Gartrell, and George Gartrell. At some point in the early 20th century,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

ownership of the property passed to the African-American line of the Gartrell family. Again, there were many transfers of ownership among various Gartrell descendants. These included Welcome Gartrell, Dock Gartrell, Teamy Gartrell, and Emma Gartrell. Mary Gartrell was the last descendant to live on the property. She lived in the house until around 1970 when, no longer able to live alone, she moved to Florida, thus ending a family duration of 140 years at the Old Gartrell House.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Boyd, John Wright. *The Life and Times of Judge Junius Hillyer (From His Memoirs.)* Tignall. Georgia: Boyd Publishing Co., 1989.

Davidson, Grace Gillam. *Early Records of Georgia, Volumes One and Two, Wilkes County.* Macon, Georgia: The J.W. Burke Co., 1932.

Lewis, Joseph, Jr. "The Life of Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell," a thesis written in 1947 as a requirement for a Master of Arts degree at the University of Georgia.

New Century Map of Wilkes County, Georgia. Columbus Granade, July 1901 (denotes the original location of the Old Gartrell House).

Smith, Sarah Quinn. *Early Georgia Wills and Settlements of Estates-Wilkes County.* Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia: 1959.

Wilkes County Records at County Courthouse: Deeds (dating back to 1787); Estate Records.

Interviews (all interviews conducted by Charles Jones):

Dr. Tom Bryson (Dr. Bryson is one of Wilkes County's foremost historians). Two lengthy site visits were made by Dr. Bryson and Charles Jones to the house at its original site in November of 1994. Additionally, several visits were made to Dr. Bryson at his home from January 1995 to May 1995.

Mrs. Harry Gartrell (86-year-old sister-in-law of the last Gartrell descendant to live in house). Interviewed twice in her home, April 1995, with several subsequent telephone conversations.

Mr. Charles Irvin (retired Wilkes County librarian). Mr. Irvin provided valuable assistance in researching courthouse plats and deeds during November 1995. (Mr. Irvin is well-versed in Wilkes County history and was able to provide much information about the Gartrell family. Coincidentally, Mr. Irvin's great-grandfather, Isaiah T. Irvin, was a law partner with Lucius J. Gartrell in Washington, Georgia, during the mid-1840s.)

Mrs. Gladys Pinkston (niece of last Gartrell descendant to live in house). Consultations regarding Gartrell family history and the history of the house have occurred almost daily between Mrs. Pinkston and Charles Jones at their mutual place of employment.

Mr. Russell Slaton (curator, Washington-Wilkes Historical Museum, Washington, Georgia). Several interviews and telephone conversations.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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): Wilkes 431 (1977 survey)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.0 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 336090 Northing 3755000 (centered on house)

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property coincides with the current legal description of the property. It is drawn to scale by a heavy black line on the attached "property/sketch map."

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic house and representative rural acreage sufficient to recall the historic rural setting of the property at its original location. The nominated property includes the house on a low rise of ground surrounded by open fields and mixed woods—a setting virtually identical to the original setting of the house.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Richard Cloues, Survey and Register Unit Manager
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** April 30, 2002
e-mail richard_cloues@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Anne Floyd
organization Central Savannah River Regional Development Center
mailing address P. O. Box 2800
city or town Augusta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30914
telephone 706-210-2015
e-mail n. a.

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Charles R. Jones and Tanya Boyd-Jones
organization (if applicable)
mailing address P. O. Box 281
city or town Tignall **state** Georgia **zip code** 30668
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Gartrell Family House
City or Vicinity: Tignall
County: Wilkes
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: November 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 13

1. Front of house (south façade) and driveway; photographer facing northeast.
2. Front of house (south façade), from driveway; photographer facing northeast.
3. Front of house (south façade); photographer facing north.
4. Front (south façade) and east side of house, from yard; photographer facing northwest.
5. Rear (north façade) and west side of house; photographer facing southeast.
6. Interior, main floor level, central hallway; photographer facing northeast.
7. Interior, main floor level, front east room (southeast room); photographer facing northeast.
8. Interior, main floor level, rear east room (northeast room); photographer facing southwest.
9. Interior, main floor level, front west room (southwest room); photographer facing northwest.
10. Interior, main floor level, rear west room (northwest room); photographer facing southwest.
11. Interior, lower ("basement") level, central hallway and front east (southeast) room; photographer facing northeast.
12. Former tenant farmhouse (remodeled, noncontributing), southeast of main house; photographer facing northeast.
13. View of house and setting, from east side of property; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



Gartrell Family Home
Wilkes County, Georgia

ATTACHMENT 1 OF 3

View of front of house at original location prior to move

1994



Gartrell Family Home
Wilkes County, Georgia

ATTACHMENT 2 OF 3

View of front and side of house at original location prior to move

1994

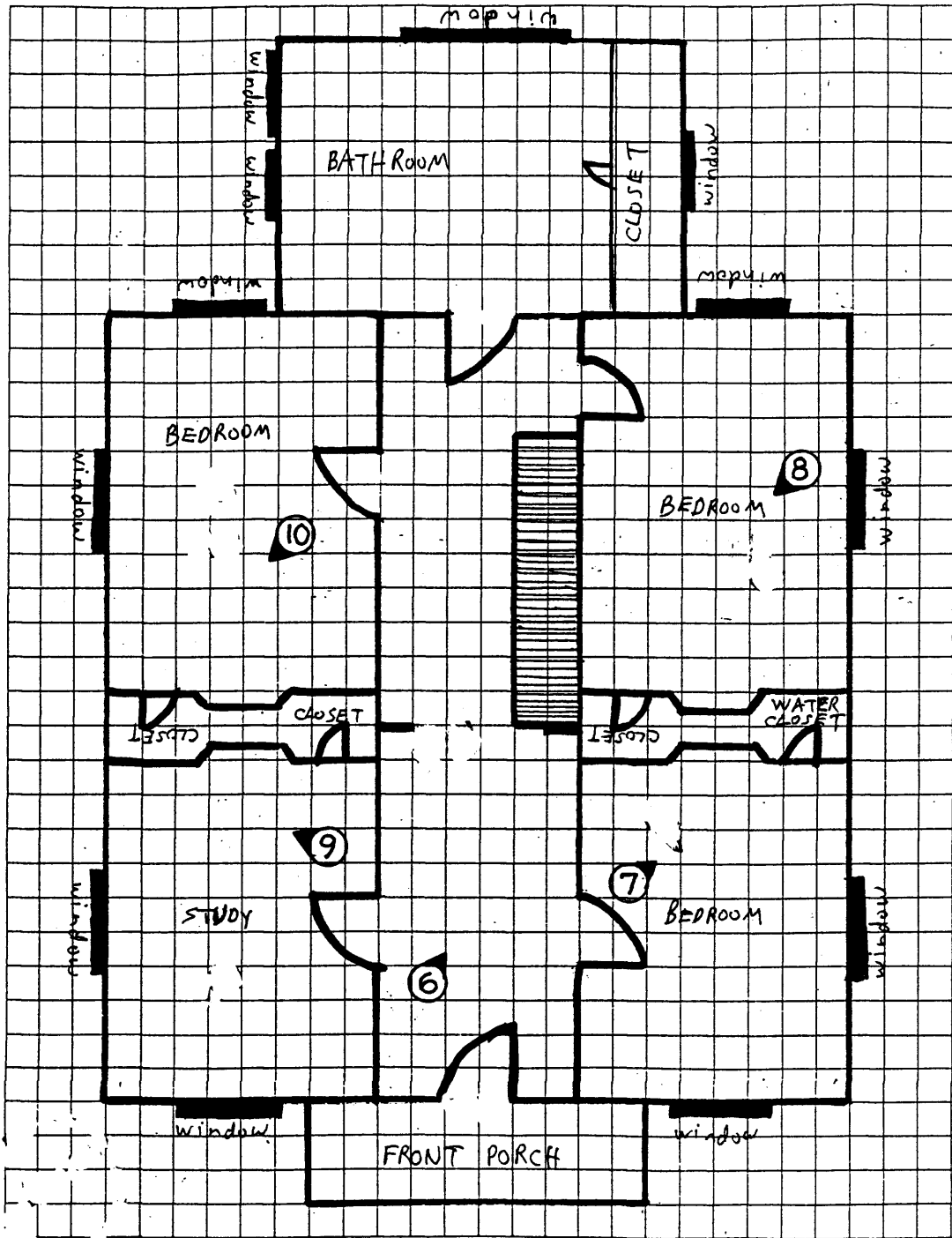


Gartrell Family Home
Wilkes County, Georgia

ATTACHMENT 3 OF 3

View of front and side of house at original location in 1977

Wilkes County field survey no. 431



Gartrell Family Home
Wilkes County, Georgia

INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN SKETCH—MAIN (RAISED) FLOOR

North: ↑

Scale: approximately 1" = 10'

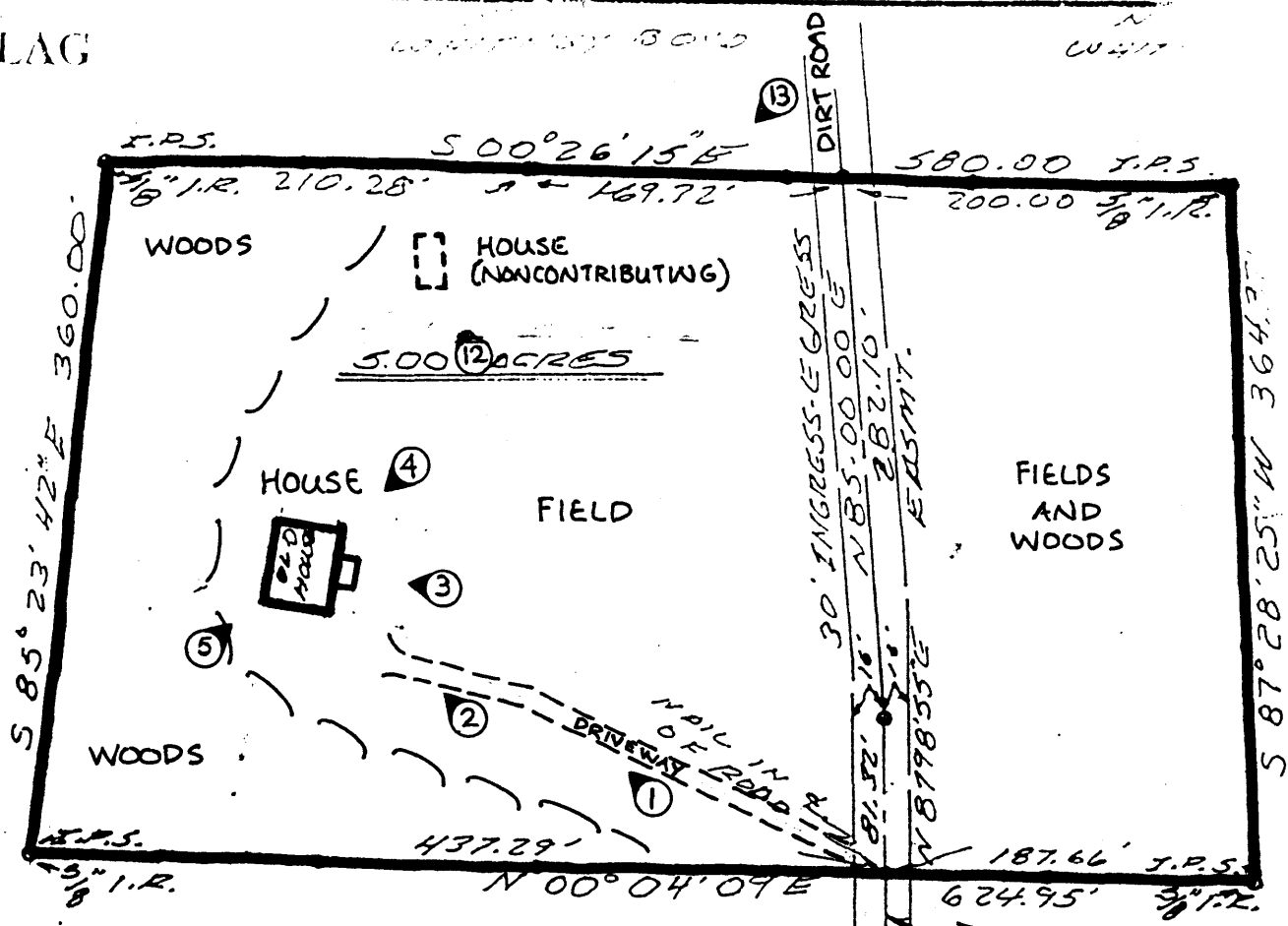
Photograph and Direction of View:



LAG

WHITNEY BOYD

W 411



N 1/2
 WHITNEY BOYD
 573° 02' 10\"/>

MAGNETIC

586° 02' 05\"/>

N 79° 50' 00\"/>

1.0 MILES ± TO
 WINSON ROAD

BOYD ROAD

(COUNTY DIRT ROAD)

Gartrell Family Home
 Wilkes County, Georgia

PROPERTY SKETCH MAP

North: As indicated ←

Scale: As Indicated (approximately 1" = 100')

Boundary of Nominated Property: ———

Photograph and Direction of View: ◉

ERROR OF CLOSURE 1-15,000
 TRAP & ADJ. - 4" / ANGLES
 ADJ. BY COMPASS RULE
 H.K.P. CHECK 1-79,000

N 87° 03' 38\"/>

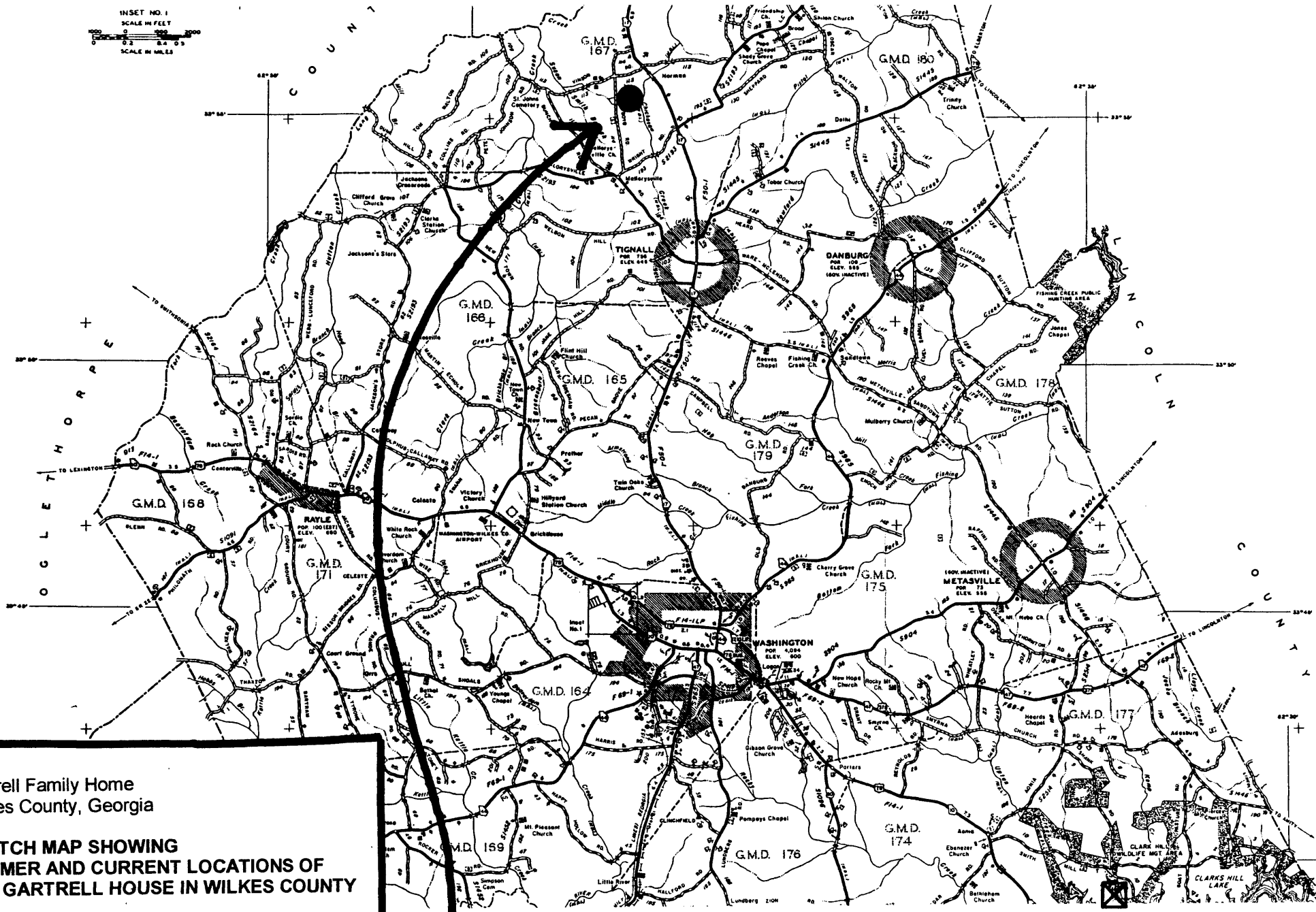


SCALE 1" = 100'



Larry A. Godfrey, Jr.
 LARRY A. GODFREY SR., I.P.S. No

INSET NO. 1
 SCALE IN FEET
 0 1000 2000
 0 0.2 0.4 0.5
 SCALE IN MILES



Gartrell Family Home
 Wilkes County, Georgia

**SKETCH MAP SHOWING
 FORMER AND CURRENT LOCATIONS OF
 THE GARTRELL HOUSE IN WILKES COUNTY**

Scale: approximately 1" = 3 miles

North: ↑

Former Location of House: ☒

Current Location of House: ●



Gartrell Family Home
Wilkes County, Georgia

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
FORMER LOCATION OF
THE GARTRELL HOUSE
IN WILKES COUNTY**

Scale: approximately 1" = 2000'

North: ↑

Former Location of House: X

WILKES CO
WHITFIELD CO

CLARK

ELEVATION 330