

1283

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 Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Johnstonville Road west of Interstate 75
city, town Johnstonville, Goggins
county Lamar/Monroe code GA 171/207
state Georgia code GA zip code 30204

() vicinity of

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

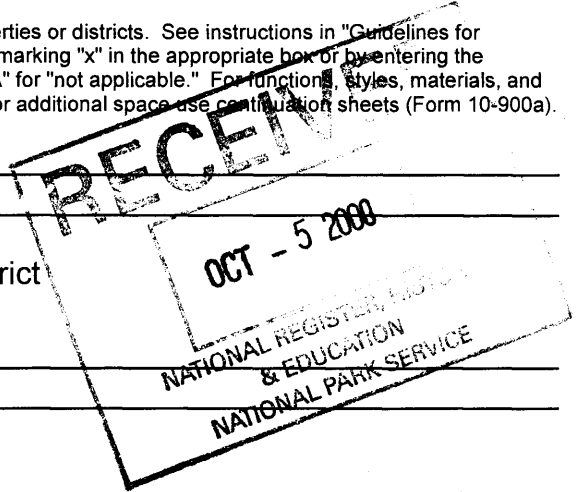
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	60	32
sites	8	0
structures	2	0
objects	0	0
total	70	32

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 Cloves

9.27.00

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce
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

Edson H. Beall 11.2.00

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/department store
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
LANDSCAPE/forest
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/railroad

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/department store
SOCIAL/clubhouse
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
LANDSCAPE/forest
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/railroad

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT/Craftsman

Materials:

foundation brick, stone, concrete
walls wood, brick, concrete
roof metal, asphalt
other

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Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Note: The Goggins community has been referred to as Goggins, Goggans, Goggans Station, and Goggansville in county histories and family histories as well as on historic maps and historical markers. For the purpose of this nomination, the accepted spelling is Goggins.

The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is situated on the high ground between Little Towaliga Creek and Cole Creek in central Lamar County. The National Register district encompasses two small communities with historic residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings; historic farmsteads with associated outbuildings and agricultural fields; rural cemeteries; and historic roads and a railroad. The area historically associated with the development of the two communities was defined by the boundaries of the Johnstonville Georgia Militia District, established in 1821. The remaining acreage, approximately 7,000 acres, that still conveys the development of the two communities lies to the north of US Highway 41/Georgia State Route 18. The area south of US Highway 41/Georgia State Route 18 has been developed with modern residential developments.

The overall pattern of spatial development of the historic district consists of buildings clustered around the communities of Johnstonville and Goggins and farmsteads with associated outbuildings and fields located on roads radiating from the two communities. The agricultural fields feature terracing and are demarcated by historic fence and tree lines (see photo 28). During the historical period of the district, tenant houses were present throughout the district. Clusters of tenant houses were located along the Central of Georgia Railroad in Goggins and southeast of Johnstonville on Dean Road, a dirt road, near Rehoboth CME Church and Cemetery (see Attachment 1/1939 Highway Map). Over the past few decades, many of these tenant houses were lost due to abandonment, neglect, and clearing of the land for pine tree farming. The circulation networks within the district include the system of roads and the Central of Georgia Railroad, completed in 1840. The major paved roads within the district include Johnstonville Road, Van Buren Road, Crawford Road, and Ingram Road. Several dirt roads remain within the district; these roads include Dean Road, Walters Road, Zachary Road, Harmony Hill Ranch Road, and Mott Road. Several cemeteries and family burials are located throughout the district.

The land use patterns within the district have gradually changed over time. In comparing high-altitude aerial photography taken in 1937, 1941, and 1949, the land use patterns reflect the historic farming practices from the early 19th-century planting of primarily cotton as well as the agricultural diversification of crops from the mid- to late 19th century into the early 20th century. The historic land use pattern components include intact historic tree and fence lines, terraced fields, road alignments, open land, and wooded lots. Historically, the vegetation within the district included primarily cotton and lesser crops that included corn, fruits, vegetables, and pulpwood. Smaller areas of land within the district were left open for the raising of cattle and sheep. Prior to 1900, the majority of the land was planted in cotton. These cotton fields (with terracing) are visible on the 1937, 1941, and 1949

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high-aerial photographs (see Attachments 2, 3, and 4). During the 1860s, farmers in the district area turned to the production of peaches which resulted in the increase in the number of acres supporting peach orchards. These peach orchards are located throughout the district and visible on the high-aerial photography. Other historic components of the land use patterns, such as the historic alignment of the roads, organization of the open pasture land, and wooded lots, are still maintained, as illustrated on the high-altitude photography.

The community of Johnstonville, founded in 1821, is located at the main intersection of Johnstonville Road and Van Buren Road. The extant buildings at the crossroads intersection were constructed from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century. Historically, early 19th-century buildings were located at this intersection; however, they are no longer standing. The Johnstonville community is characteristic of the type of crossroads community identified in Dr. Darlene R. Roth's 1989 study, *Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types*. The study identified a crossroads community as encompassing domestic dwellings, commercial buildings, church(es), school(s), and other community landmark buildings clustered around an intersection created by two crossroads and located along both roads in the "cross." The crossroads intersection is clearly formed by the intersection of Johnstonville Road with Van Buren Road. A smaller dirt road, Dean Road, is located next to the main crossroads intersection.

Historically, the corners of the crossroads intersection encompassed a variety of buildings. The buildings that have been lost include an early 19th-century county courthouse (Johnstonville was the original county seat of Monroe County in 1821), a barber shop, a grist mill, and a blacksmith shop. The buildings still remaining include the Fleming Store, built c.1894 (see Resource 6/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 8), the Marvin Methodist Church, built 1885 (see Resource 5/NR Map 1 of 8), the Johnstonville School, built 1915 (now Johnstonville Community Clubhouse, see Resource 7/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 12), the Dr. W. B. Childs, Sr. House, built c.1940 (see Resource 4/NR Map 1 of 8), and the Betty Childs House, built c.1850 (see Resource 8/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 11).

Farmsteads associated with the founding families of Johnstonville are located on the roads radiating from the crossroads intersection of Johnstonville. Northeast of the crossroads intersection on Johnstonville Road is the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House, also known as Flewoochi (see Resource 1/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 1). The original section of the house was constructed in 1835 and the additions were added prior to 1860. The house features Greek Revival-style elements which include the wide entablature along the front porch and a trabeated door surround. Other architectural elements include two front-projecting wings, cornice returns, and nine-over-nine double-hung windows. The historic landscaping includes historic cedar trees along the property line adjacent to Johnstonville Road and a historic path lined with mature trees and shrubs leading from Johnstonville Road to the main house. A historic orchard is located just southwest of the main house. Towards the rear (northwest) of the main house, several historic and nonhistoric outbuildings are located. The historic outbuilding include a log-constructed corncrib with a metal gable roof (see photo 3), a wood-

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framed smokehouse, and a wood-framed storage building (see photo 2). A well house, no longer considered a contributing resource to the farm, is located near the rear of the house and has been brick veneered (see photo 2). The modern agricultural-related buildings have been built further away from the historic main house and its associated historic outbuildings. Wood lots, pasture, and agricultural fields extend out from the center of the farm complex. A tenant house, built c.1900, associated with the Fleming-Wooten-Childs Farm is located approximately a 1,000 feet southwest of the main house. (The Fleming family was one of the earliest founding families of Johnstonville). The tenant house is a saddlebag-type house featuring board-and-batten exterior cladding, full-width front porch, and a rear addition (see Attachment 5). Another tenant house, built c.1890, associated with the main house is located further southwest at the intersection of Harmony Hill Ranch Road and Johnstonville Road (see Resource 1C/Map 1 of 8; see photo 4). Originally a single-pen house, a side addition has been added during the historic period. The house features a Greek Revival-style front porch, cornice returns, diamond-shape gable vent, and rear-ell addition. The Fleming Family cemetery is located on the west side of Harmony Hill Ranch Road, just north of its intersection with Johnstonville Road (see Resource 1D/NR Map 1 of 8; see photos 6 and 7). The small family cemetery is marked by a three-foot wall constructed of fieldstones with a wrought-iron door. The cemetery includes modest- to small-sized headstones and obelisks. The earliest graves include burials of two of the earliest settlers of Johnstonville, John Fleming (b.1790, d.1834) and his wife Celia Perry Fleming (b.1790, d.1864).

The landscape southeast along Dean Road and Mott Road (both dirt roads) consists of rolling hills, open land, wooded lots, orchards, and historic farmsteads with associated outbuildings. Historically, several farmsteads with tenant houses lined Mott and Dean roads (see Attachment 1/1939 Lamar County Highway Map). An abandoned tenant house is located on the south side of Mott Road (just west of the fork of Mott Road and Dean Road) and a historic house site is marked by a cluster of mature trees is located across the road from the abandoned tenant house (see photo 16). The grave of Pitt Milner (b.1769, d.1839) is located near the house site (see Resource 11/NR Map 2 of 8).

The Mott House (see Resource 12/NR Map 2 of 8), located less than a mile from the Pitt Milner burial on Mott Road, is one of the more distinctive historic residences within the district. The Gabled-Ell type house was constructed c.1885 and features a pressed metal roof, two front-projecting wings, and a tower (see photo 19). Several historic outbuildings are located behind (south) of the main house.

A historically African-American area was located near the intersection of Zachary Road and Dean Road. Only a handful of historically African-American resources remain in this area. Historically, several farmsteads and tenant houses were located along Dean Road near its intersection with Zachary Road. Today, most of these buildings have been destroyed and their location marked by chimney stacks. The Rehoboth CME Church and Cemetery is one of the only remaining historic African-American resources in this area (see Resource 15/NR Map 2 of 8). The vernacular, one-

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story, front-gable, wood-framed church was constructed in 1876 (see photo 18). Historically, a school, built in 1876, was located across the road from the church. The school was moved to south Georgia to be used as a church.

The Wise-Crawford House, locally known as Wise Crossing, is located at the intersection of Van Buren Road and Crawford Road (see Resource 17/NR map 2 of 8). The Wise-Crawford House is another example of a two-story house, relatively rare in Georgia, located within the district. The two-story wood-framed house features a metal roof, front projecting wing, and a full-width front porch (see photo 21). Several historic outbuildings are located behind (northwest) the main house. These buildings include a c.1899 smokehouse, a c.1899 barn, a c.1899 carriage house, and a 1930s or 1940s garage. A pecan orchard, planted in the 1930s, is located behind (towards the northeast) the main house. The Central of Georgia Railroad, completed through the area in 1840, passes just west of the Wise-Crawford House.

Shiloh Baptist Church (see Resource 20/NR Map 5 of 8), located near the crossing of the Central of Georgia Railroad with US Highway 41/Georgia State Route 18, was organized in 1826 and the existing church was constructed in 1854. The building features a hipped roof, wide cornice band, overhanging eaves, and a rear 1930s addition (see photo 26). A cemetery associated with the church is located just behind (north) of the building. Burials of early settling families of Johnstonville and Goggins are included within the cemetery.

An good example of the type of family cemetery located within the district is the Manry-Wright-Poe Cemetery located on Crawford Road north of its junction with US Highway 41/Georgia State Route 18 (see Resource 18/NR Map 5 of 8). A decorative wrought-iron fence marks the boundary of the cemetery which includes obelisks, smaller stone markers, and several stone tablets marking the graves (see photo 24).

The center of Goggins is located at the junction of Johnstonville Road with the Central of Georgia Railroad. The town was formed during the mid-19th century. Buildings no longer standing in Goggins include an early 20th-century depot, railroad workers' housing (moved to Barnesville, the county seat of Lamar County), pumping station and tank (associated with the railroad), and dwellings (see Attachment 1/1939 Lamar County Highway Map). The remaining historic buildings include the Union Primitive Baptist Church (1890) and Cemetery (see Resource 22/NR Map 6 of 8; photos 29 to 33), Goggins General Store and Post Office (1866) (see Resource 23/NR Map 6 of 8; see photo 35), Goggins Drug Store (1866) (see Resource 24/NR Map 6 of 8), and dwellings built during the late 19th into the early 20th century. The Union Primitive Baptist Church was organized in 1836 and the current church building was constructed in 1890. The vernacular rural church features a front-gabled roof, cornice returns, gable vent, weatherboard cladding, and wooden double front doors (see photo 29). The cemetery is located behind (north) of the church and the earliest burials date to the 1840s.

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The cemetery features stone and wrought-iron fences, obelisks, stone tablets, and other various types of smaller grave markers (see photos 30 to 33). The Goggins General Store and Post Office was built in 1866 and features brick masonry construction, parapet roof, full-width front porch, and a three-bay front facade featuring a center door with nine-over-nine double-hung windows located on either side (see photo 35). The Ethelbert Rumble House, built c.1886, is one of the most distinctive buildings located in Goggins (see Resource 25/NR Map 6 of 8). The two-story Queen Anne-type house features a front-projecting gable, pressed metal roof, and wrap-around-porch with Folk Victorian-style detailing (see photo 36).

Located west of Goggins on US Highway 41/Georgia State Route 18 is the Bethal Baptist Church and Cemetery (see Resource 28/NR Map 6 of 8). The congregation was founded by African-Americans in 1886 and the current building replaced an earlier church that burned in 1966 (see photo 38). Historically, the complex consisted of a church, cemetery, and a school; however, the only remaining historic component is the cemetery (1886). The cemetery features various types of headstones and tablets, stone and brick curbing, and mature hardwood trees (see photo 39).

North of Bethal Baptist Church on North Ridge Road is the John F. Goggins House, one of the oldest residences located within the district (see Resource 29/NR Map 6 of 8). The one-story, wood-framed, central hallway-type house was constructed c.1855. Ell and side additions have been added during the historic period. The house features a gable-end roof, exterior gable-end chimney, wide cornice band, cornice returns, a three-bay front facade featuring a center door with six-over-six double-hung windows located on either side, and a trabeated front door. The landscaping associated with the house is historic and features an orchard of mature pecan trees (see photo 40).

The W. A. Farley Homeplace, also known as Southern Oaks, (see Resource 30/NR Map 7 of 8) is located on North Ridge Road north of the John F. Goggins House. The house was constructed c.1850 and has had alterations and additions completed within the historic period. The Georgian cottage-type house features a central hallway with two rooms located on either side of the hallway, standing seam metal roof, hipped roof with a historic dormer addition, two interior chimneys, and a three-bay front facade with a central main door with six-over-six double-hung windows on either side of the front door. Several historic early 20th-century outbuildings remain on the property (see photo 41).

The district has retained a high degree of integrity, and the overall feel of the district is rural. The area outside of the district consists of modern development, a major highway (Interstate 75), and historic areas, such as Barnesville, Lamar County, not associated with the history of the Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District.

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):

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN-AMERICAN
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1835 to 1950

Significant Dates:

1835	Construction of the original core of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House, Flewoochi.
1835 to 1950	Construction of the historic resources within the district.
1840	Completion of the Central of Georgia Railroad.

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is a rural district consisting to two related areas of development with historic residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings; historic farmsteads with associated outbuildings and agricultural fields; family cemeteries; and a historic railroad corridor. The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, community planning and development, and Ethnic Heritage: African-American at the state level of significance.

The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is significant in the area of agriculture for its excellent examples of intact farmsteads with associated outbuildings and agricultural fields representing more than a century of continuous agricultural activity. Prior to the Civil War, cotton was the main cash crop of the farms within the district. According to the 1860 Census, 662 farms totaling 194,067 acres in crop production were located within Monroe County, which included the district area in 1860. Monroe County was among the highest agriculture-producing counties in the state during the mid-19th century. According to the 1860 Agricultural Census, many of the farmers within the Johnstonville area (including Goggins) primarily grew cotton. Other crops following in production included corn, fruit orchards, and wheat. To a lesser extent peas, potatoes, beans, and oats were produced. Farms also included a modest amount of cattle and swine.

During the Civil War (1861-1865) and following decade, agricultural production fell due to post-war negative effects, such as the neglect of fields, loss of cheap labor, and damage to the system of railroad tracks. During the 1880s, cotton slowly returned to prominence within the district area. Farmers within the district could generate more revenue from ten acres of cotton than fifty acres of corn. Also during this period, sharecropping and tenant farming by mostly African-Americans became a common practice within the district, as well as in the state.

Sharecropping and tenant farming in Georgia occurred from the period of Reconstruction to the beginning of World War II. The two systems of farming were developed out of the need for cheap farm labor following the end of the Civil War. Both poor whites and blacks worked as sharecroppers and tenant farmers; however, the majority of those farmers were black. At the end of the Civil War, blacks were no longer bound by slavery, but the anticipated advancements promised by Reconstruction did not happen in Georgia. Unable to secure employment or housing, many African-Americans turned to sharecropping and tenant farming. Large landowners would provide housing to the sharecropper or tenant farmer on his land. The sharecropper would "pay" rent by farming the land and giving a portion of the harvested crop to the landowner. The tenant farmer would pay a cash rent for the use of the land and keep his farm production. These systems did not benefit the sharecropper or tenant farmer much and many fell into a cycle of dependency on the landowner. These systems slowly came to an end at the beginning of World War II. Many of those living on farms left the county and moved to larger cities to work in shipyards or other war-related industries.

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From 1900 to 1920, the district area prospered from the primary production of cotton. During World War I, 1914 to 1918, there was high demand nationwide and overseas for cotton. This pattern was broken during the early 1920s by the severe erosion and destruction of the farmland due to the continuous farming of one crop, cotton, and by the outbreak of the boll weevil. The economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s added to the failing farms and loss of agricultural production within the district.

During the 1930s and into the 1940s, farmers within the district diversified their agricultural practices by planting crops, such as peaches, soybeans, and peas, and turned to raising cattle and pigs. Dairy production was also introduced into the district. From the 1950s into the present, raising cattle and timber farming are the primary agricultural products within the district.

These different periods of agricultural history are still evident within the district. For example, the Fleming-Wooten-Childs Farm (see Resource 1/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 1) consists of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House, the original core of which was built in 1835 and the additions added prior to 1860; several historic outbuildings; a family cemetery; a tenant house; historic fence and tree lines; and agricultural fields. In comparing the aerial photographs from 1937 and 1949 to the National Register Map 1 of 8, which shows an 1991 aerial view of the property, the land surrounding the property has changed little. Open fields historically planted in cotton retain terracing (to control erosion) and historic fence and tree lines (see Attachment 2, 3, and 4). The area surrounding the main house and outbuildings has continuously been used as fields and the area behind the fields still features woodlots. A c.1920 tenant house (see Resource 1b/NR Map 1 of 8; Attachment 5), which represents the period of sharecropping and tenant farming within the district, is located in a field southwest of the main house. A second tenant house (see Resource 1c/NR Map 1 of 8; see photo 4) is located southwest of the main house near the junction of Johnstonville Road and Harmony Hill Ranch Road.

The district is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent collection of residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings. The significant architectural types of residences included within the district Georgian cottage, Georgian House, Central Hallway, Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, bungalow, hall-parlor, and saddlebag, as defined in the *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* context. These architectural types were popular in Georgia from the mid-19th century into the mid-20th century. The Gabled-Ell, New South, Queen Anne types were built in Georgia from the late 19th into the early 20th century. These architectural types were found in both urban and rural areas as popular middle-class housing. The bungalow, hall-parlor, central hallway, and saddlebag architectural types were built in Georgia from the early 19th century into the mid-20th century. As the previous types, these architectural types were found in both urban and rural areas. More than likely, tenant and sharecroppers farmers and working-class families lived in these houses.

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The W. A. Farley Homeplace, built c.1850, is an excellent representative example of the significant historic residences within the district (see Resource 30/NR Map 7 of 8). The significant character-defining features of this Georgian cottage includes a hipped standing-seam metal roof, central square massing, two interior chimneys, integral full-width front porch, symmetrical front facade with a centrally located main entrance with double-hung windows located on either side (see photo 41). The interior features a central hallway with two rooms located on either side. Houses of this type were built in almost all periods of Georgia's history, well into the 20th century, but the greatest concentration is between 1850 and 1890.

The Fleming Tenant House, Resource 1B, is located approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the Fleming Wooten-Childs House (NR Map 1 of 8; see Attachment 5). The tenant house is an excellent representative example of this type of significant historic residence within the district. The significant character-defining features of this c.1900 saddlebag-type house includes a gable roof, board-and-batten exterior cladding, a full-width front porch, and a rear addition. Saddlebag-type cottages were built during the 1830s and 1840s; however, few from this early period remain. Most of the surviving examples within the state were built during the late 19th into the early 20th century.

The significant architectural styles within the district include Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman, as defined in the *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* context. The Betty Childs House is excellent representative example of the Greek Revival style within the district (see Resource 8/NR Map 1 of 8; Johnstonville GIS Location Map). The character-defining features of the house include its side-gabled roof, overhanging eaves, wide cornice band, cornice returns, front portico with wide plain entablature and paired columns, trabeated main entrance, and four-over-four double-hung windows (see photo 11). The Greek Revival style was the first architectural style to appear statewide and was popular from the 1840s to the 1860s.

The significant commercial resources are located in the communities of Johnstonville and Goggins. The remaining historic commercial resources were built from the mid-19th century to the late 19th century. Within the community of Johnstonville, the Fleming Store, built in 1894 (see Resource 6/NR Map 1 of 8; Johnstonville GIS Location Map), is the last remaining commercial building. The character-defining features of the store include its brick-bearing construction (unusual for a rural country store), one-story height, standing-seam metal gable roof, stepped-parapet roof on the front and rear of the building, four-bay recessed brick panels on both side elevations, full-width shed front porch, and a symmetrical front facade with a centrally located main entrance with double-hung windows located on either side (see photos 8 and 9). The remaining historic commercial resources of Goggins include the Goggins General Store and Post Office, built 1866 (see Resource 23/NR Map 6 of 8; Goggins GIS Location Map) and the Goggins Drug Store, built 1866 (see Resource 24/NR Map 6 of 8; Goggins GIS Location Map). The significant character-defining features of the Goggins General Store and Post Office include its unusual brick-bearing construction, one-story height, front-

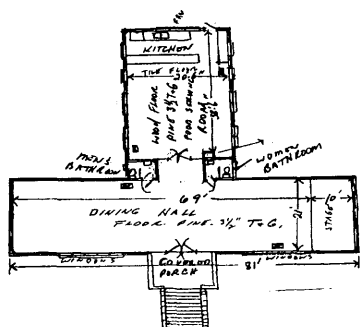
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gable roof, stepped-parapet roof, full-width shed front porch, and a symmetrical front facade with a centrally located main entrance with double-hung windows located on either side (see photo 35). Both the Fleming Store and the Goggins General Store are relatively rare resources in Georgia. According to the Georgia Historic Survey, only 16 out of approximately 50,000 surveyed properties were identified as brick-bearing rural stores. The significant character-defining features of the Goggins Drug Store include its wood-frame construction, one-story height, gable-front roof, and weatherboard siding. Small rural community stores like these make up less than one percent of the surveyed properties in Georgia.

Several significant community landmark buildings are located within the district. Several of these buildings are churches and share significant character-defining features. These character-defining features include a gable-front roof, cornice returns, three- or four-bay side elevations, front facade featuring a main entrance with double doors. The Union Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery is an excellent representative example of this type church (see Resource 22/NR Map 6 of 8; Goggins GIS Location Map). The character-defining features include a side-gable roof, four-bay side elevations, cornice returns, and the front facade features a main entrance with double doors (see photo 29). A historic cemetery features stone and wrought-iron fence, obelisks, and stone tablets (see photos 30 through 33). (The other similar significant churches include Marvin Methodist Church, Shiloh Baptist Church and Cemetery, and Rehoboth CME Church and Cemetery.)



Floor Plan-Johnstonville School

The Johnstonville School, now the Johnstonville Community Clubhouse, was built in 1915 (see Resource 7/NR Map 1 of 8/Johnstonville GIS Location Map). The T-shaped building features a gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and paired and single twelve-over-one double-hung windows (see photo 12). The main entrance opens into a large space with a stage located on one end of the room. A second large open room is created in the rear ell. Intact interior features include pine floors, paneled wainscoting, six-paneled wooden doors with transoms, and plaster walls.

The district is significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American for the presence and contributions of African Americans throughout the district's history as represented by surviving churches and cemeteries. A good example is the Rehoboth CME Church and Cemetery (see Resource 15/NR Map 2 of 8; see photo 18). The Rehoboth CME church is a historically African-American church built c.1870. A large associated cemetery surrounds the church. A school was once located directly across Zachary Road from the church; the school was torn down several years ago. The surrounding area along Dean Road and Zachary Road, both still dirt roads, was historically settled by African-American families (see Attachment 1/1939 Lamar County Highway Map). Almost all of the houses associated with the African-American community have been lost.

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The church and cemetery are the last remaining historic components that can convey the significance of the African-American community located within this area of the district.

A second African-American church and cemetery is located within the district near the community of Goggins. The Bethel Baptist Church was originally built in 1866 but burned in 1966. A second church was built in 1966 to replace the lost building (see Resource 28/NR Map 6 of 8). Along with the construction of the original church, a school for African-American children was built. The school was located next to the church; however, the building was torn down several years ago. The last remaining historic component of this church complex is the historic cemetery located behind the modern church. The cemetery includes burials that date back to the late 1860s and decorative grave markers (see photo 39).

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development for its crossroads intersection of Johnstonville and railroad strip development of Goggins, two important community types identified in Georgia. The community of Johnstonville, founded in 1821, is located at the crossroads intersection of Johnstonville Road and Van Buren Road. The formation of this community type is identified as significant in Georgia in Dr. Darlene R. Roth's 1989 study, *Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types*. The study identified a crossroads community as encompassing domestic dwellings, commercial buildings, church(es), school(s), and other community landmark buildings clustered around an intersection created by two crossroads and located along both roads in the "cross." The early 19th-century buildings situated at the Johnstonville crossroads included the Monroe County Courthouse (Johnstonville was the original county seat of Monroe County), a barber shop, a grist mill, and a blacksmith shop. The remaining buildings located at the crossroad were built from the late 19th century into the early 20th century. These buildings include the Fleming Store, built c.1894 (see Resource 6; Johnstonville GIS Location Map; see photo 8), the Marvin Methodist Church, built 1885 (see Resource 5; Johnstonville GIS Location Map), the Johnstonville School, built 1915 (now Johnstonville Community House, see Resource 7; Johnstonville GIS Location Map; see photo 12), the Dr. W. B. Childs, Sr. House, built c.1940 (see Resource 4; Johnstonville GIS Location Map), and the Betty Childs House, built c.1850 (see Resource 8; Johnstonville GIS Location Map; see photo 11). Johnstonville is an excellent early 19th-century example of a crossroads community with virtually all of its historic buildings intact.

The community of Goggins, founded in 1834, is located at the junction of Johnstonville Road with the Central of Georgia Railroad. Goggins is characteristic of the type of railroad-strip community identified as significant in Georgia in the *Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types* study. According to the study: "The railroad strip can be found in all parts of Georgia. The most distinguishing feature is that the tracks run right down the middle of town." The main road(s) runs parallel to the tracks. Commercial development can occur on both sides of the tracks, but it is more common for commercial development to occur on one side of the tracks. The historic development of Goggins is located on the north side of Johnstonville Road and the Central of

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Georgia railroad. The collection of historic buildings that were located in Goggins included residential, commercial, railroad-related, and community landmark buildings (see Attachment 1/1939 Highway Map). The remaining extant historic buildings include Union Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, built 1890 (see Resource 22; Goggins GIS Location Map; see photo 35), Goggins General Store and Post Office, built 1866 (see Resource 23; Goggins GIS Location Map), Goggins Drug Store, built 1866 (see Resource 24/ Goggins GIS Location Map), and dwelling built during the late 19th into the early 20th century. Goggins is an excellent mid-19th-century example of the historic railroad-strip type of community in Georgia with its overall form.

Farmhouses with outbuildings, open fields, and family cemeteries are located on the road that radiate from the communities of Johnstonville and Goggins. The Wise-Crawford House, located at the intersection of Van Buren Road and Crawford Road, is an excellent representative example of the type of farmstead located within the district (see Resource 17/NR Map 2 of 8; see photo 21). The property includes the 1896 main house, a c.1899 smokehouse, a c.1899 barn, c.1899 carriage house, and a 1930s or 1940s garage. A pecan orchard, planted in the 1930s, is located behind (towards the northeast) the main house.

The Greenwood Cemetery and Ogletree Cemetery are located along the eastern boundary of the district. Both cemeteries are excellent representative examples of rural cemeteries including burials from several early settling families from the district area. Both cemeteries feature decorative wrought-iron and stone fences, obelisks, and a variety of elaborate grave markers (Greenwood Cemetery, see Resource 13/NR Map 3 of 8; see photo 23; Ogletree Cemetery, see Resource 16/NR Map 4 of 8; see photo 22). The Johnston Cemetery is an excellent example of the type of cemetery associated with the descendants of a family (see Resource 10/NR Map 1 of 8). The entrance to the cemetery is marked by an arch with the name "Wm F. Johnston" (one of the founders of Johnstonville) located in the center (see photo 15). The cemetery includes stone tablets and other decorative grave markers.

The system of roads within the community has changed very little since the founding of the district area. The major paved roads through the district include Johnstonville Road, Van Buren Road, Crawford Road, and Ingram Road. Several dirt roads remain within the district, these roads include Dean Road, Walters Road, Zachary Road, Harmony Hill Ranch Road, and Mott Road. Many of these roads have maintained their historic ten-foot wide roadbeds.

The district is significant in the area of landscape architecture for its overall intact rural and domestic landscapes. The district is an excellent representative example of typical rural landscape created during the early 19th century in Georgia and developed into the early 20th century. According to the *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes National Register Bulletin*, the significant components of a rural landscape include spatial organization, response to environment,

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circulation networks, boundary demarcations, buildings, structure, objects, land use, and cultural traditions. Many of these components are represented within the district.

During the early 19th century, rural settlers would build their communities on the highest ground. This pattern is clearly represented with the settlements of Johnstonville and Goggins. Both communities are located on the high ground between two creeks. Agricultural fields featuring historic fence lines and hedgerows, terracing, and groves are located on the land between the high ground the creeks. The communities are connected by a system of roads and the railroad provided a way for the communities to export and import their goods.

The historic domestic landscaping includes significant features associated with the, Landscape of Work, Ornamental Yards, and New South landscape as defined in the *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* context. The Landscape of Work is among Georgia's earliest and most basic forms of historic residential landscaping. The Fleming-Wooten-Childs House is an excellent example of the Landscape of Work and Ornamental Yard, which are commonly found together on one property (see Resource 1/NR Map 1 of 8). The Landscape of Work is located behind the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House and the Ornamental Yard is found in the front yard of the house. The significant components of the Landscape of Work include a farmhouse, outbuildings, outdoor activity areas, a well, a small "kitchen garden" in a side or rear yard, agricultural fields and woodlots, and sometimes a small grove of fruit or nut trees. Many of these components are represented towards the rear (north) and side (west) of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House. The outbuilding located behind (north) of the main house include a log-constructed corncrib (see photo 3), a well house, a wood-framed smokehouse, and a wood-framed storage building (see photo 2). Within the spatial development of this area, the outbuildings are located in areas and in relation to each other that best served the farm. The agricultural fields with fence lines and fruit orchard leading into woodlots are located on the eastern, western, and northern sides of the main house (see aerial photo of the resource area on NR Map 1 of 8; Resource 1).

The front yard of the main house features a very different landscape than the Landscape of Work of the rear and side yards. The Ornamental Yard was popular during the same period as the Landscape of Work. In the Ornamental Yard, a central core of land within a larger Landscape of Work is heavily embellished with formal landscaping. This is primarily aesthetic in nature and contributes little if anything to the basic operations of the property. The area might be clearly delineated from the surrounding landscape of Work, or it might blend into it, with the lawn becoming pasture or field and trees becoming forest or woodlots. Other features include lined driveways or paths. The Ornamental Yard is located in the front (south) of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House. The significant components of the Ornamental Yard represented include the cedar trees lining the property along Johnstonville Road (see aerial photo of the resource area on NR Map 1 of 8; Resource 1), mature trees and foundation planting lining the brick-lined main path from Johnstonville

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Road to the main house (see photo 1). The Ornamental Yard blends into the surrounding agricultural fields and orchard.

The Walter C. Johnston House also features significant components of the Ornamental Yard landscape. These components include the circular front drive and the low retaining wall setting the front yard off from the rest of the yard (see Resource 21/NR Map 6 of 8; photo 27).

The New South landscaping was popular in Georgia during the latter decades of the 19th century. The overall effect of New South landscaping is informal "picturesque eclecticism." Chief characteristics of New South landscaping are informal, almost casual quality and its great variety of landscape features. Most features, particularly trees and shrubbery, are blended together for overall effect, although the occasional specimen plant or landscape object may be highlighted. Fences are made nearly transparent by the use of cast iron and wire; frequently they are replaced by low retaining walls, curbs, and hedges and planting mark property or boundary lines. The overall effect is a park-like environment. Several good examples of the New South landscape are represented within the district. The iron fence marking the property line of the Ethelbert Rumble House is an excellent representative example of the type of cast iron fence characteristic of the New South landscape (see Resource 25/NR Map 6 of 8; photo 36). The wire fence with granite posts, a rare surviving feature, marking the property line of the Betty Childs House is an excellent example of the New South landscape.

The park-like environment of the informal tree and shrub plantings and grass lawns is created with both ornamental trees as well as functional trees. The Ethelbert Rumble House uses informally planted pecan trees in the front yard as elements of the New South landscape (see Resource 25/NR Map 6 of 8; photo 35).

National Register Criteria

The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is eligible under National Register Criterion A for agricultural history and spatial development. The district is eligible under National Register Criterion C for its intact rural community plan-forms, and for its historic rural, agricultural, and domestic landscaping, and for its excellent collection of architectural styles and types significant in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

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Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the district begins in 1835 with the construction of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House and ends in 1950, the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The 70 historic resources within the district which retain integrity encompass 60 historic buildings which include residences, community landmark buildings, stores, and outbuildings that are substantial in size, scale, or importance; 9 sites which include family cemeteries and the remaining intact field patterns with historic fence and tree lines; and 2 structures which include the railroad and system of roads. Due to the size of the district and limited accessibility of some resources, not all of the smaller contributing outbuildings, such as corn cribs and sheds, were counted or marked on the district map. The 32 nonhistoric resources consists of resources constructed after 1950 or which have lost historic integrity.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****Note: The following history was prepared by Jean Purvis, "Johnstonville Historic District," Historic District Information Form, November 10, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Creation of the Community

On May 21, 1821, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in the General Assembly met and enacted "an act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States for the use of Georgia, of the Creek Nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at Indian Springs, on the Eighth day of January, 1821." The land was divided into five counties: Dooley, Houston, Monroe, Fayette, and Henry. "All that land lying between the last mentioned line and a line commencing at the Seven Islands on the Ocmulgee River, and running due west forty miles, thence due south to the Flint River, shall form one other county to be called "Monroe." Section II of this act provided that each of the counties be surveyed and divided into districts nine miles square, as near as possible, and these districts to be subdivided into square tracts, each containing two hundred two and one-half acres. The area of Monroe County encompassed a total of 773,759 acres, divided into fifteen districts which were sub-divided into 3,903 land lots of which 185 were fractional.

Hundreds of settlers came in 1821 with the land lottery. The 202 ½ acre lots were marked by oak stakes at the corners of the newly found lots. They came on horses, covered wagons and on foot.

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The new district was called Johnstonville, after the Johnston family from South Carolina, and Thomas Johnston was the militia captain. In most instances, the militia districts were named for their militia captains. Johnstonville has been the only name used for the Militia District 504.

It is thought that the very earliest settlers of Johnstonville came to the areas of Land Lots 254 and 255. This area was near the Towaliga River and possibly an old Indian settlement. Most of the early settlers had large acreage and some of them had slave labor in the early 1800's. The village was growing into a bustling community around a crossroads area. The crossroads was on a leg of the Old Alabama Road Trail and the Pony Express delivered mail to Johnstonville, Goggins, and other communities in the district.

Johnstonville had a post office as early as 1837. Thomas Johnston was the first postmaster. He held the office until 1851, and at that time, John Johnston was appointed postmaster. The old post office was in a row of buildings which are gone today but would be behind the old Fleming store, which is still standing. This post office was closed in 1866 after the Civil War ended. Old timers say there was another post office at a later date, however, the building is gone. Goggins, west of the Johnstonville community, had a post office at a later date. This was housed in the Goggins General Store and Post Office which is still standing today.

Johnstonville had a cotton gin, small courthouse, barber shop, shoemaker, two or three village stores, a jail, several gristmills, several academies and schools, several churches, a blacksmith shop, and a village doctor. Goggins, within the district, had much of the same, other than the schools, a small drug store and voting place, a train depot, and a doctor.

Early cemeteries in the Johnstonville District were: Johnston, Willis, Greenwood, Fambrough, Poe-Manry, Union Primitive, Shiloh, Fleming, Cole, Hill, Ingram, Rehoboth, Rocky Mount, Bethel Baptist, and Ogletree.

Economic History

Agriculture has been the lifeline of the middle-Georgia area since the early settlers of 1821. Most of the early settlers had rolling hills with deep fertile top soil over a red clay subsoil base whereas the early farms they left behind had been worn down. Virgin forests furnished timber for their homes and barns and was used for fuel.

Many streams are gone today that furnished water for livestock and power for gristmills and sawmills. The well known gristmills in the Johnstonville district were: Martin Mill (later know as Potts Mill), Ingram Mill, Adams Mill, and Reeves Mill (none are still standing). Corn was the staple that early settlers depended upon for the production of food. They had "roast n'ears", boiled or roasted, ground, and served as corn bread, corn mush, or grits. Corn was also used to feed the livestock.

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Gristmills were of the greatest importance. A gristmill and its operator could be found on many streams where the water was used to power the mill.

The main source of income was cotton. In 1890, Monroe County produced 18,725 bales of cotton. Both Johnstonville and Goggins had cotton gins and most of the farmers were geared for cotton production. Most of the time cotton was sold at the gin, taken to Macon to market, or shipped to an independent buyer after the railroad was completed. The boll weevil and soil erosion hurt the production of cotton within the district area. By 1920 many people had given up and moved away.

Most of the land owners or farmers in the district had large fruit orchards. The Mott House in Johnstonville had a variety of fruits. The house featured a large basement and fruit was stored in this part of the house. There were many peach packing sheds and canning facilities in the Johnstonville district. When peach trees became too heavy a chore, the farmers planted pecan trees.

The roads in the Johnstonville district are thought to be the early Indian trails and predate the district. The first railroad track to have to do with this area was laid on December 9, 1838 in the western section of Macon. On November 22, 1838, the railroad received its first engine, the "Ocmulgee." The first coach arrived on December 3, and on December 10, one day after the track was completed to Forsyth, the first train came to Forsyth. This was later called "The Central of Georgia Railroad." The train reached Barnesville, Lamar County (originally located in Pike County) by 1841. Around 1900, a site in Land Lot 187 in the Goggins area was donated for a train station by Union Primitive Baptist Church. The depot, constructed in 1900, was a frame building with a standing-seam metal roof. The passenger end was one story and the freight end was one story with a platform deck (the depot is no longer standing). Other buildings associated with the railroad included an agent's house, an one-story five-room building constructed in 1885; three standard section laborers' houses; one section laborer's house built in 1907; and one section foreman's house, frame, built in 1880. None of these buildings are still standing.

In January, 1919, the Central of Georgia Railroad abandoned the old water line to the pumping station. In November, 1944, Central of Georgia retired all the water facilities at the station. The water supply had been pumped from a pond after the pipeline had been abandoned. There were two pump houses. By 1954, everything at the Goggins station had been retired. Six railroad-related houses were bought for \$2,000.00 and moved to Barnesville. The only remaining component of the railroad complex is the Central of Georgia tracks.

Education and Social Activities

Between 1865 and 1876, the beginning of public education in Monroe County, a number of academies merited distinction. Among them was the Fleming Academy founded by W.D. Thurmond of Johnstonville. From January 22-June 8, 1900, there were twenty-seven students enrolled in the

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Fleming Academy. The fee was \$175.00 for five months, and some of the students boarded with local residents for \$10.00 per month (the building is no longer standing).

The Johnstonville School (now Johnstonville Community Clubhouse) was built in 1915 and located near the Fleming Academy. In 1918, sixteen students attended Johnstonville School. Before the county change in 1920, the Monroe County Board of Education called a district meeting for the residents of the entire Johnstonville district. Three trustees were elected at this meeting to be in charge of the Johnstonville School.

Along with the three trustees, the Johnstonville Women's Club helped to run the school. A federated Women's Club was organized in Johnstonville in 1924 and helped to run the school until 1939, the year the school closed. The new county (Lamar County) did not put funds into the school. It had completely been funded and maintained by the three trustees and the Johnstonville Woman's Club. Around 1945, the school became the Johnstonville Community Club. Since that time, the members and residents of the Johnstonville community have maintained the building.

The Johnstonville Women's Club, organized in the auditorium of the Johnstonville School in 1924. The club worked for the improvement of education and the youth of the community. The club has made repairs to and continues to maintenance the school building.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Hannah, Evelyn and Carolyn Walker Nottingham. The Early History of Upson County. 1930.

Hay, Louise Frederick - History of Macon County

Hill, Cora A. Old Timers of Forsyth and Monroe County, 1976.

Lambdin, Augusta Editor - History of Lamar County 1932.

Mitchell, Lizzie R. - History of Pike County, 1822-1932.

Monroe County Historical Society, Inc., Monroe County, Georgia, A History. 1979.

The Retired Teachers of Pike County, Journal and Reporter 1989. History of Pike County.

Unpublished works:

Purvis, Jean. "Tokens of Johnstonville and the Great Wilderness." 1998.

_____. "Johnstonville Historic District," Historic District Information Form, November 10, 1997.
On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources,
Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Census Records:

"Some Mid-1800 People Monroe County, Georgia, 1850". Note: This included population,
manufacturing and agriculture.

Manufacturing: 1860 Macon County Federal Census

Population: 1870 Macon County Federal Census

Oral Interviews:

Virginia Corley, Forsyth, Georgia, summer 1996. .

Jane Newton - Retired from Monroe County Tax Assessor's office and historian, Forsyth,
Georgia many times. 1996-1997.

Judge Ben Spear - Probate office, Forsyth, Georgia, summer 1997.

J.P. Jennings Historian, Griffin, Georgia. Spalding County Library - 1993.

Walter Logan, Historian, Griffin, Georgia 1993. Spalding County Library.

Carolyn "Johnston" Horn, Barnesville, Georgia. 1992-1995.

Catherine Johnston Moore, Barnesville, Georgia. 1993-1994.

Dave Boatman, Grapeville, Texas, Shirley Hedgecock. 1996-1997

Greg White - Marietta, Georgia, Shirley Hedgecock. 1995.

Merle Childs, wife of Dr. Fleming Childs, Johnstonville, Lamar County 1991.

Martha Manry Welsh, Barnesville, Georgia. Summer-fall 1997.

Phil Williams. Johnstonville, Lamar County. 1993-1994

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 9--Major Bibliographic References

Paul Milner - Johnstonville, Goggins areas. Summer-fall 1997
Stella Williams - Johnstonville area. Summer and fall 1997.
Ruth Mitchell, Griffin, Georgia address but in North Lamar County. Summer 1997.
Gus English, Old Unionville District. 1996.
Mrs. John Bankston, Forsyth Highway. Summer 1997.
Frank Dumas, a neighbor. Fall 1997
Mrs. Roy N. Ogletree. October 1997
Rhett B. Smith, Warner Robins, Georgia. November 1997.

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**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): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 7,360 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 776,043	Northing 3,667,497
B)	Zone 16	Easting 776,153	Northing 3,660,922
C)	Zone 16	Easting 774,748	Northing 3,661,134
D)	Zone 16	Easting 769,926	Northing 3,662,544
E)	Zone 16	Easting 770,861	Northing 3,644,983
F)	Zone 16	Easting 771,667	Northing 3,666,477

Verbal Boundary Description

The Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached USGS topographical map.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District encompasses the remaining historic residential, commercial, agricultural, and community landmark buildings and historic family cemeteries that are associated with the historical development of the district area. The district is bounded on the north by the legal property lines, on the west by legal property lines and historic tree lines, on the south by U.S. Highway 41/ Georgia State Route 18, and on the east by the Lamar-Monroe county line. The two cemeteries along the Lamar-Monroe county line are included within the National Register boundary since these cemeteries include burials of the settling families of Johnstonville and Goggins.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 2000

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telephone (770) 358-2719

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 10--Geographical Data

- consultant**
- regional development center preservation planner**
- other: Homeowner.**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District
City or Vicinity: Johnstonville
County: Lamar
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 1 of 8

- 1 of 41 View of the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 41 View of outbuildings associated with the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 41 View of outbuildings associated with the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House; photographer facing north.
- 4 of 41 View tenant house associated with the Fleming-Wooten-Childs House; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 41 View of the Dr. W. B. Childs House; photographer facing north.
- 6 of 41 View of the Fleming Family cemetery; photogapher facing north.
- 7 of 41 View of the Fleming Family cemetery; photogapher facing north.
- 8 of 41 View of the Fleming Store located at the crossroads community of Johnstonville, photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 41 View of a historical marker and the Fleming Store; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 41 View of the Johnstonville School; photographer facing northeast.

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Photographs

- 11 of 41 View of Betty Childs House; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 41 View of the Johnstonville School; photographer facing east.
- 13 of 41 View of the Wm. Frederick Johnston House; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 41 View of historic barn associated with the Wm. Frederick Johnston House; photographer facing east.
- 15 of 41 View of the Johnston Family Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 2 of 8

- 16 of 41 View of abandoned tenan house; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 41 View of open field with the John Gardner House in the background; photographer facing southwest.
- 18 of 41 View of the Rehoboth CME Church and Cemetery; photographer facing north.
- 19 of 41 View of the Mott House; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 41 View of central hallway-type house; photographer facing northeast.
- 21 of 41 View of the Wise-Crawford House; photographer facing southwest.

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 3 of 8

- 22 of 41 View of the Greenwood Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 4 of 8

- 23 of 41 View of the Ogletree Cemetery; photographer facing north.

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 5 of 8

- 24 of 41 View of the Poe-Manry-Wright Cemetery; photographer facing north.
- 25 of 41 View of central hallway-type house; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

26 of 41 View of the Shiloh Baptist Church and Cemetery; photographer facing northeast.

The following photographs are found on National Register Map 6 of 8

27 of 41 View of the Walter C. Johnston House; photographer facing northeast.

28 of 41 View of terraced fields; photographer facing north.

29 of 41 View of Union Primitive Baptist Church; photographer facing north.

30 of 41 View of Union Primitive Baptist Cemetery; photographer facing north.

31 of 41 View of Union Primitive Baptist Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

32 of 41 View of Union Primitive Baptist Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.

33 of 41 View of Union Primitive Baptist Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

34 of 41 View of the Central of Georgia alignment; photographer facing west.

35 of 41 View of the Goggins General Store and Post Office; photographer facing southeast.

36 of 41 View of the Ethelbert Rumble House; photographer facing north.

37 of 41 View of the Central of Georgia alignment and the Dr. Smith Rumble House;
photographer facing southwest.

38 of 41 View of the nonhistoric Bethal Baptist Church; photographer facing west.

39 of 41 View of the historic Bethal Baptist Cemetery; photographer facing west.

40 of 41 View of the John F. Goggans House; photographer facing north.

The following photograph is found on National Register Map 7 of 8

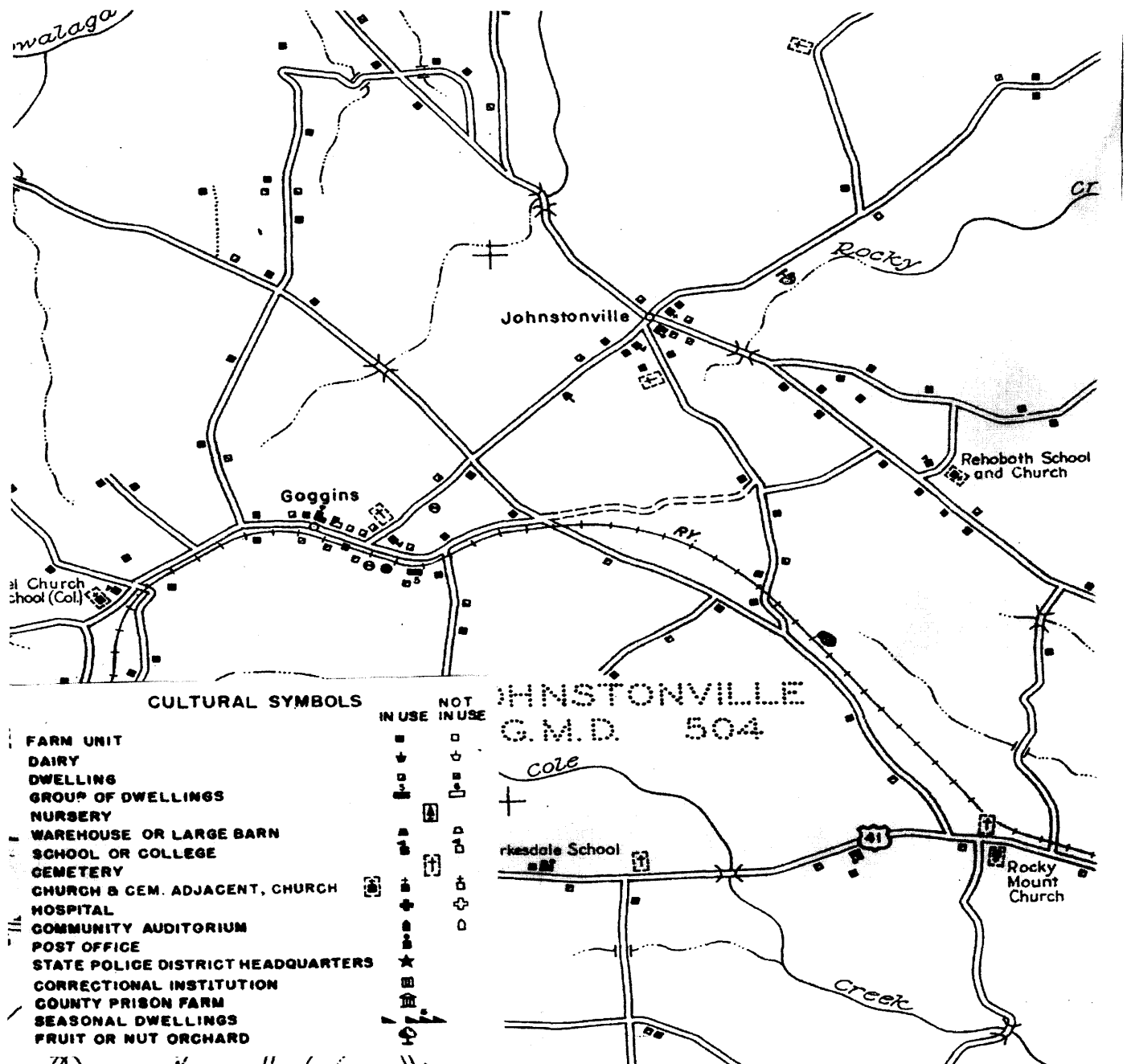
41 of 41 View of the W. A. Farley Home place; photographer facing north.

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Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1 1939 Lamar County Highway Map

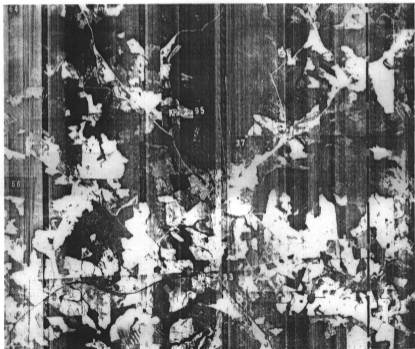


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Attachments

ATTACHMENT 2
1937 High-aerial Photograph
Scale: 1" = 20,000'

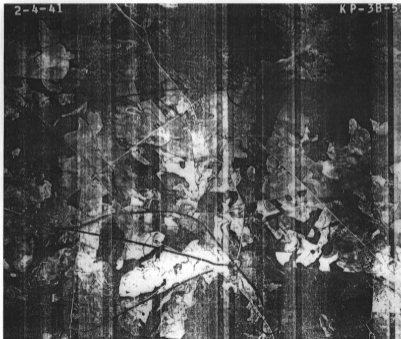


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Attachments

ATTACHMENT 3
1941 High-aerial Photograph
Scale: 1" = 20,000'



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Attachments

ATTACHMENT 4
1949 High-aerial Photograph
Scale: 1" = 20,000'



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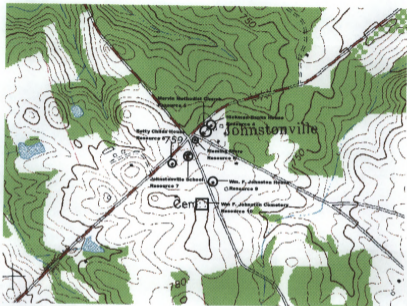
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 5
Resource 1b/NR Map 1 of 8
Source: Scanned image from photograph



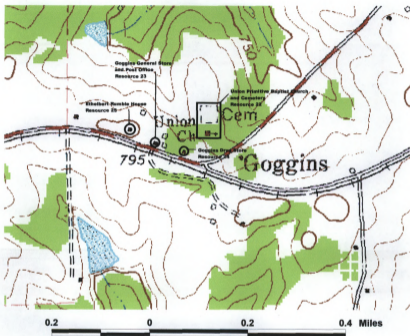
Johnstonville Location Map



Johnstonville GIS Location Map
Johnstonville-Giggins Historic District
Johnstonville, Lamar County, GA.
source: Johnstonville, GA. Topographic Map



Goggins Location Map



Goggins GIS Location Map
Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District
Johnstonville, Lamar County, GA.
source: Johnstonville, GA. Topographic Map



**National Register Index Map
Johnstonville-Goggins Historic District
Johnstonville, Lamar County, GA.
NR Map 1 through 8
Not to Scale
— = National Register Boundary**

