

1762

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 John Thomas Carnes Family Log House
other names/site number Clinton Farm/ Clinton Nature Preserve

2. Location

street & number Clinton Nature Preserve, 8270 Ephesus Church Road
city, town Winston (X)vicinity of
county Douglas **code** GA 097
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30187

(N/A)not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	3	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A
Name of previous listing: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruleard Coors

6-7-01

Signature of certifying official

Date

fx W. Ray Luce, Division Director and
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 A. Beall *7.25.01*

() 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
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: dogtrot house

Materials:

foundation	STONE
walls	WOOD: log
roof	tin
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description:

The Carnes Log House, built c.1828, is a hand-hewn, log, dog-trot type house with an open passageway between two unequal sized rooms or pens. The original log portion is one room deep. Logs are half dovetailed notched and mostly unchinked for adaptation to the weather. The front facade is asymmetrical with two front door openings. The foundation is stone piers. There are two gable-end chimneys built of fieldstones. The three surviving doors are wood plank. There is a partial front porch in front of one pen. There is a rear shed-roofed room that covers the rear entrance to the dog trot passage. This addition is sided with vertical board. On the interior, in the north pen, there is a narrow stair against the front wall, leading to a loft. The north pen also has a stone fireplace with a wood mantel and wood plank floors. The south pen also has wood plank floors. There are two remaining outbuildings. One is a double-pen, wood-sided hay barn with a metal roof and a log foundation. The pig or stock barn is log saddle-notch construction and is a double pen whose historic roof collapsed and has been replaced with a new metal roof. Across the historic roadway from the house is a stone retaining wall and a man-made enclosure around a spring closer to the outbuildings. The site is located along the historic roadbed deep into the nature preserve with adjacent, but un-nominated, land also being within the nature preserve. A Georgia Power electric power line forms one of the borders of the parcel and would preclude any development along that border. Changes to the property have been minimal. A recent grant project completed in 2001 was used to repair certain areas of the buildings.

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Section 7--Description

Description:

The Carnes House, built c.1828, is a hewn log dog trot type house with an open passage between two unequal-sized rooms, one room deep. (Photos 1, 8) The log construction is a dovetail-half joint (log joint formed by two interlocking elements, a wedge-shaped tongue cut only on one edge and a corresponding rectangular cavity). (Photo 6) The logs of the Carnes house are mostly un-chinked. (Photo 6) There are what are probably viewing holes in the lower front facade (approximately 2 inch squares). This building has an asymmetrical facade with two front door openings, and its original plan shape was rectangular. (Photo 3) The foundation is stone pier. (Photos 1 and 2.) The building is one story high.

The Carnes House features a gabled-end corrugated sheet metal roof, and two exterior gable-end chimneys made of fieldstone. (Photos 1 and 7.) The doors on the house are wood-plank, two on the rear and one on the front (south pen).(Photos 10, 11) The north front facade door is missing. All the windows (flat-headed) are missing as well. The partial porch is a front facade verandah. Constructed of wood with a shed roof, the porch covers only the northernmost pen facade. (Photo 3.) Added to the rear of the south pen is a shed-roofed room that also covers the rear entrance of the Dog Trot hall. (Photos 4 and 5.) The addition is sided with vertical board. The Carnes House exhibits no academic style.

Inside the Carnes House, in the northernmost pen, is a narrow staircase against the front facade wall. This stair leads up to a loft, presumably a sleeping area. The north pen has a stone fireplace with a wood mantel and wood plank floors approximately three inches wide. (Photos 9, 10, 12.) The south pen also features wood plank floors. (Photo 11.)

The hay barn is a double pen wood-sided structure. The barn has a corrugated metal gable-end roof and a log foundation. (Photo 17.) According to the preservation plan by T. H. Jones, the building is 10 feet by 20 feet and is divided into two unequal-sized spaces. Jones feels that due to the doors, the building was probably filled with hay or fodder.

The stock barn is log saddle notch construction (corner notching with a round or saddle-shaped depression on one side and a round depression on the other side). The barn is a double pen. The roof which was collapsed at the time of the photographs has been replaced with a modern metal roof with new support. The foundation has also been rebuilt. (Photo 16.) According to the preservation plan by T. H. Jones, the building is 12 feet by 23 feet and has a log wall that divides the structure into two pens. The eastern pen contains a wooden feed trough.

The Carnes House has both a retaining wall and a man-made enclosure around a spring for landscape elements. These are both made of stacked stones. The retaining wall is across the road/path from the front facade of the Carnes House, on the east side of the property. (Photo 15.)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The spring is between the house and the outbuildings on the same side of the road/path as the retaining wall. (Photo 18.) The property is set in a rural forested/wooded environment consisting of only old resources. Road ruts and metal fragments suggest the potential for archeological research around the Carnes House. The Carnes House and outbuildings are vacant.

The property was the recipient in 1999 of a Georgia Heritage 2000 grant which was completed in 2001. The goal of the grant was to arrest ongoing deterioration. This included stabilizing and repairing the character-defining features of the Carnes log house and site. Part of this was to make it safer for limited public access.

The grant project repaired the following. In the original pen or north room, work included replacing rotten materials, repairing logs, raising the southwest corner and resetting the stone piers, rehangng the front door using similar hinges, recreating the dogtrot door with matching materials, repairing the window sash, and working on the chimney and the firebox. The front porch had the original floor reconstructed using hewn log sleepers and sawn floor boards to match existing ones. Four cedar posts were installed as well as log columns. For the south room or kitchen pen, the stone piers were reset, and the roofing around the chimney was fixed. For the dog trot passage, the missing floor boards were replaced. For the two outbuildings, the log barn (pig or stock barn) had floor boards replaced and a new metal roof constructed that is raised above the walls. The wooden barn (hay barn) also got a new metal roof and other repairs to keep pressure off the historic log walls.

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
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance:

c.1828-1869

Significant Dates:

c.1828 - construction of the house

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 Carnes Log House is significant in architecture because it is a historic, intact, dog-trot log house on its original site. Although it is in need of restoration, it has had almost no changes. The house retains its original logs, notching, dog-trot passage, stair to loft, stone chimneys, fireplace, stone piers, as well as wood plank floors. The Historic Structures Survey indicates that there are only about 31 eligible 19th century log dog-trot single family dwellings out of 53,000 surveyed properties in Georgia. This statistic would indicate the rarity of this surviving house type. There are two historic outbuildings, although neither is as old as the house.

The house is also significant in the history of exploration and settlement because it was built on the frontier of Georgia by John Thomas Carnes (1787-1860) who occupied the land in the late 1820s shortly after it was opened for settlement by the Land Lottery of 1827. Almost immediately upon arrival in what was then Carroll County (it became part of Douglas County in 1870), Carnes' wife, Mary Magdalene Carnes (1790-1869) became a founding member in 1828 of the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church. The Carneses raised a growing family in this house while they farmed the surrounding acreage (eventually becoming 700 acres) with a slave household of seven. They raised cotton and corn on the premises. The log house and surrounding farmland are part of land that remained in the Carnes family through their descendant Annie E. Clinton, who at her death in 1983 deeded one half of the property to Douglas County for the Clinton Nature Preserve and the other half to the First Baptist Church of Atlanta. Considering how many log houses in Georgia have been relocated for convenience, the significance of this house and its location within a county-owned nature preserve hopefully assures its preservation at its original site.

National Register Criteria

This property meets National Register Criterion A because it represents the small-time frontier farmer within the broad patterns of American history. The Carnes family came to the then-Georgia frontier and settled, built and enlarged a log house, and started a working farm, of which these buildings are very intact remains. It is also significant that this log house remains on its original location, so many in Georgia having been moved for convenience of preservation.

The property also meets National Register Criterion C because the house retains much of the log construction, a first settler mode of construction, and also remains on its original location. Log construction is an important early development stage in the progression of the architectural history of Georgia, and thus this frontier house represents the first step in this county's development. The house and the two outbuildings all retain original materials.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1828 when John Thomas Carnes built his family home. It ends in 1869 after the death of John Thomas Carnes in 1860 and his wife, Mary Carnes, in 1869.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The three contributing resources are buildings and are the log main house, the wooden hay barn and the log pig or stock barn. The stacked stone walls, spring, and road trace contribute to the significance of the historic property but are not individually counted.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The land that makes up the Carnes-Clinton Farm is in the western part of Douglas County. In Georgia's 1827 Land Lottery, this area was districts 1, 2, and 3 in Carroll County.¹ The Carnes-Clinton Farm is in district 2, lots 107-109, 116-118. Each lot was 202 ½ acres each.

As was the case with most of northwest Georgia, the Creek and Cherokee Indians lived on these lands in the years before the white settlers, and left during the Indian removals. Carroll County was created in 1826.

John Thomas Carnes (builder of the Carnes House, the first house constructed on the Carnes-Clinton farm) was Scotch-Irish. His family came to America in the 1720s from County Cork, Ireland. They first settled in Frederick County, Virginia.² Part of the family then moved to North Carolina, where, according to family history (and the 1850 census), John Thomas Carnes was born in 1787.³ John Thomas Carnes, with his siblings later moved to Georgia. Carnes family historian, Hubert G. Holland writes "the pioneer families of David, John Thomas, Joseph, Lydia and Peter Carnes

¹ Mary Florence Arthur Word, Carroll County, Georgia: Abstract of Deed Book A and B 1827-1836, 1992, p. ii-iii.

² "The Probable Lineage of the John Thomas Carnes Family 25 May 1983," pp. 1-2.

³ Holland, "Far and Near," p. 2.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

migrated to Carroll County prior to 1830.⁴ According to several sources, in 1828 John Thomas built what is called the Carnes House in Carroll County for himself and his family. Carnes was married to Mary Magdalene Anne Carnes (1790-1869), who was born in South Carolina.⁵ Mrs. Carnes's maiden name or her family have not been discovered.

This 1828 date agrees with history of the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church, the church that the Carnes and Clinton families were linked with from the church's founding through Miss Annie Clinton's will. Mrs. Carnes was noted as "one of the fourteen charter members in 1828 of the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church which is the oldest Baptist Church west of the Chattahoochee River in north Georgia."⁶

In 1830 John Thomas Carnes shows up in the Carroll County Census, with his wife and six children ranging in age from under 5 to 10. By the 1840 Carroll County Census, he is noted with his wife, an older female (said to be his mother by family history) and seven children ranging in age from under 5 to almost 20 years old. In the 1850 Carroll County Census, Carnes is listed with his wife and six children by name, although by then his oldest, John P. "Jack", is married and living with his own wife and children, as well as brother Joseph, 28, on property abutting his father's. This census notes that his [John] Thomas's oldest daughter is Mary.⁷ In quoting the late Mrs. Ina Carnes Greene Holland, Hubert Holland notes that John Thomas and Mary Carnes had ten children including Mary Anne Carnes who married Lum Clinton.⁸ Lum was short for Columbus, his proper name was Christopher Columbus Clinton, a.k.a. C. C. Clinton.

These census records agree with the Carroll County deeds which note [John] Thomas Carnes as acquiring land lot 109 in 1837 and 118 in 1849, as well as other land outside the district's boundary. It is not improbable that Carnes used the land before owning it or that the land was exchanged but not legally traded until a later date. Additionally it is not recorded when [John] Thomas received Land Lot 116, but later family sales (1860-70's) show Carnes's ownership. Jack Carnes acquired Lot 118 from his father in 1857, presumably after living on it with his wife since before the 1850 Census.⁹ According to Bonner's history of Carroll County, [John] Thomas Carnes had "7 slaves, 152 improved

⁴ Idem., "A New Monument was Erected in a Sacred Area," August 1986, p. 1.

⁵ Holland, "Far and Near," p.2.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ "Probable Lineage," pp. 4-7.

⁸ Holland, "Far and Near," p. 2.

⁹ "Probable Lineage," p. 7.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

acres, 552 unimproved acres, 3 bales of cotton, 47 total livestock."¹⁰ This information was obtained from the U.S. Agricultural Census.

According to the will of [John] Thomas Carnes*, dated April 6, 1860, he left his wife, among other things, the property the Carnes House stood on:

Land Lot 109 in the 2nd District of Carroll County containing 202 ½ acres together with all household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, blacksmith tools, one black horse and buggy, two slaves and calves, oxen and wagon, stock hogs for her meat and two sows and pigs, also a Negro boy named Peter, Negro boy names Bob, Negro woman Peggy and two Negro girls names Sara and Parala, which my said loving wife Mary M. Carnes is to have and enjoy all the foregoing property during her natural life or while she remains my widow and at her death or [re-]marriage my will and desire is that the aforesaid property be equally divided with my sons and daughters during their lifetime and after their death to be the property of their children.¹¹

It is interesting to note that in his will, Carnes referred to his property as a plantation. Carnes died later that year (1860). This property then was a full fledged farm when it was annexed into Douglas County in 1870, the year after Mary M. Carnes died.

Douglas County was created in 1870, by an act of the Georgia Legislature. Historian Fannie Mae Davis writes, "Prior to 1870 the 201-square-mile area that became Douglas County was confined within the bounds of Campbell, Carroll and a small portion of Cobb."¹² This new county was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, the late United States Senator from Illinois who ran against Abraham Lincoln for the nomination for President in 1860.

*Note: While the family records call him "John Thomas Carnes," he appeared in many legal records, including deeds and his will, and sometimes the census, as just "Thomas Carnes."

¹⁰ James C. Bonner, Georgia's Last Frontier: The Development of Carroll County, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1971, p. 206.

¹¹ From the files of Frances Carnes Languriand, the above data is recorded in Will Book A, pp. 54-55, Probate Court of Carroll County.

¹² Fannie Mae Davis, Douglas County, Georgia From Indian trail to Interstate 20, (Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987), p. 65.

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While it is not clear when Mary Anne Carnes married Lum Clinton,¹³ it is clear, according to Douglas County's General Index to Deeds, Lum bought portions of the Carnes property from Mary Anne's sisters, Elizabeth Anne Carnes Morris and Emily Anne Carnes Henslee as well as from her brother Jack - parts of Land Lots 109 and 116 in late 1869, 1870 and 1871. However, land between Lum and Jack appeared to swap back and forth or trade off for some time. This property thus stayed in the Carnes and Clinton families until 1983 when Miss Annie, the last Clinton family member,¹⁴ died leaving no descendants¹⁵ and so the Carnes House, built by John Thomas Carnes remained in his family for over 145 years.

Miss Annie donated 200 acres to the State of Georgia, which declined the bequest, and negotiated for the land to be donated to Douglas County in 1987.¹⁶ According to Fannie Mae Davis, the only stipulation in the gift was that the land remain as Miss Clinton had requested - "forever in its natural state, except for the cleaning of fallen limbs and unwanted overgrowth."¹⁷

In her will, Miss Annie Clinton donated \$5,000 to the New Hope Primitive Baptist Church (in Douglas County) for the "care and maintenance of the . . . cemetery where I desire to be buried and where members of my family are buried."¹⁸

. . . all the rest, residue and remainder of my property including all real property I own at the time of my death I will, bequeath and devise unto the state of Georgia for the following purposes:

- (a) All real property contained within the residue of my estate shall be held as a public park or natural area, to be developed at the State deems best, and to be named Clinton Memorial State Park.¹⁹

¹³ Family history notes that in 1861 Lum built a house for his wife and children near his father-in-law's house so that they might live near her family while he served in the Confederate Army. ("Probably Lineage," p. 8.)

¹⁴ Miss Annie was a great granddaughter of Thomas Carnes and the granddaughter of Columbus Clinton, according to "Probable Lineage," p. 8.

¹⁵ Johnetta Dillard, "Restoration sought for historic log cabin," Douglas County Sentinel, February 1, 1996, p. 1A.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Davis, p. 485.

¹⁸ Annie E. Clinton Last Will and Testament, April 3, 1980, p.1.

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 2.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

It was determined that the State of Georgia could not accept the donation and was thus able to transfer it to Douglas County for a local park. The other half of the Clinton Farm was donated to the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, which use it as a recreation area.

Shortly after acquiring their half of the Clinton property, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners began working with the Carnes-Clinton Farm, renaming it the Clinton Nature Preserve. Nature trails were designated along old paths through the woods, a walking track and picnic areas were added to the property. Part of the Annie Clinton House was made into a small museum and a small fishing pond was developed for children and senior adults. The historic buildings, particularly the Carnes property and the Clinton House were left untouched. [Note: The Clinton Farmhouse and associated buildings are not part of this nomination.]

Today, the Carnes Log House is located a good ways from the other parts of the Clinton Nature Preserve, and only the land around the house is the part included within this nomination. A preservation plan was prepared in June 1999 by a preservation professional. Later in 1999, the property was the recipient of a Georgia Heritage 2000 grant which has been used, as described above, to stabilize the house and outbuildings, and make the house safer for limited public access. All of these upgrades were done according to the plan.

The house and grounds are managed by the Douglas County Parks and Recreation Department. They are working toward improved access to the house through signage, more accessible paths and trails, and increased public awareness.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Bonner, James C. Bonner. Georgia's Last Frontier: The Development of Carroll County. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1971.
- Carroll County, Georgia. Deeds, Grantees A-K, 1828-1934.
- Clinton, Annie E. "Last Will and Testament." April 3, 1980.
- Davis, Fannie Mae. Douglas County, Georgia From Indian trail to Interstate 20. Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987.
- Douglas County, Georgia, Superior Court. General Index to Deeds and Mortgages: Reverse A-c, 1871-1964.
- Dillard, Johnetta. "Restoration sought for historic log cabin." Douglas County Sentinel. February 1, 1996.
- Historical Society of Douglas County. Historic Douglas County, Georgia brochure. American Color Graphics, August, 1995.
- Holland, Hubert G. "They Came from Far and Near." October 1987.
- _____. "A New Monument was Erected in a Sacred Area." August 1986.
- Jones, Tommy Hart. A Preservation Plan for the John Thomas Carnes House. Prepared for [the] Douglas County Board of Commissioners. June 1999.
- Languriand, Frances Carnes. Carnes descendant. Telephone interview 28 January 1997.
- _____, from the files of. "The Probable Lineage of the John Thomas Carnes Family, 25 May 1983."
- Moret, Andrea. "Annie Clinton's gift: Late nature lover leaves Douglas County 200 acres of unspoiled beauty," Douglas County Sentinel. November 3, 1987.
- Word, Mary Florence Arthur. Carroll County, Georgia: Abstract of Deed Book A and B 1827-1836. 1992.

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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 17 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 696670 Northing 3731340
B) Zone 16 E696900 N3731350
C) Zone 16 E697120 N3731150
D) Zone 16 E696620 N3731160

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked on the enclosed plat map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is that portion of the Clinton Nature Preserve that is associated directly with the Carnes Log House and contains the log house, the two outbuildings, part of the old road bed, and part of the surrounding lands owned by the current owners, Douglas County.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Ave. SW, Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 14, 2001

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

name/title Robin Hubbell
organization Community Preservation Partners
street and number 2625 Piedmont Road, Suite 56213
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30324
telephone (404) 371-9791 [Consultant has now moved.]

consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: John Thomas Carnes Family Log House
City or Vicinity: Winston vicinity
County: Douglas
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December, 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 18: Front facade with old road bed; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 18: South and east (front) facades; photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 18: North and east (front) facades; photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 18: Rear (west) facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 18: Rear (west) and south facades; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 18: South corner of front facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 18: North corner of front facade with chimney; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 18: Dogtrot (middle) portion of the house as entered from front facade/porch; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 18: North room (to right of dogtrot, above); photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 18: North room looking through dogtrot to south room; photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 18: South room; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 18: Attic Room, above the North room; photographer facing south.
- 13 of 18: Dogtrot looking toward shed addition; photographer facing west.
- 14 of 18: Dogtrot looking toward front porch from shed addition; photographer facing east.

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Photographs

15 of 18: Stacked stone retaining wall along the road bed in front of house; photographer facing east.

16 of 18: The pig barn; photographer facing northeast.

17 of 18: The hay barn; photographer facing northwest.

18 of 18: Spring enclosure; photographer facing north.

PKB	POINT OF BEGINNING	○	OVERHEAD POWER
RBR	IRON REINFORCING BAR	—	
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	--- SS	LINEAR SEWER
SS	SEWERY	---	TELEPHONE
TEMP	TEMPORARY	---	WATER
W	WATER	---	
WV	WATER VALVE	○	FENCE LINE

NOW OR FORMERLY
 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ATLANTA
 DEED BOOK 394, PAGE 342

John Thomas Carnes Family Log House
 Vicinity of Winston, Douglas County, Georgia
 Plat Map
 Scale: 1"=200'
 Source: Armstrong Land Surveying Co. for Douglas Co.
 Commission
 Date: c. 1999 North: ↑
 Key: Boundary is marked by heavy black line

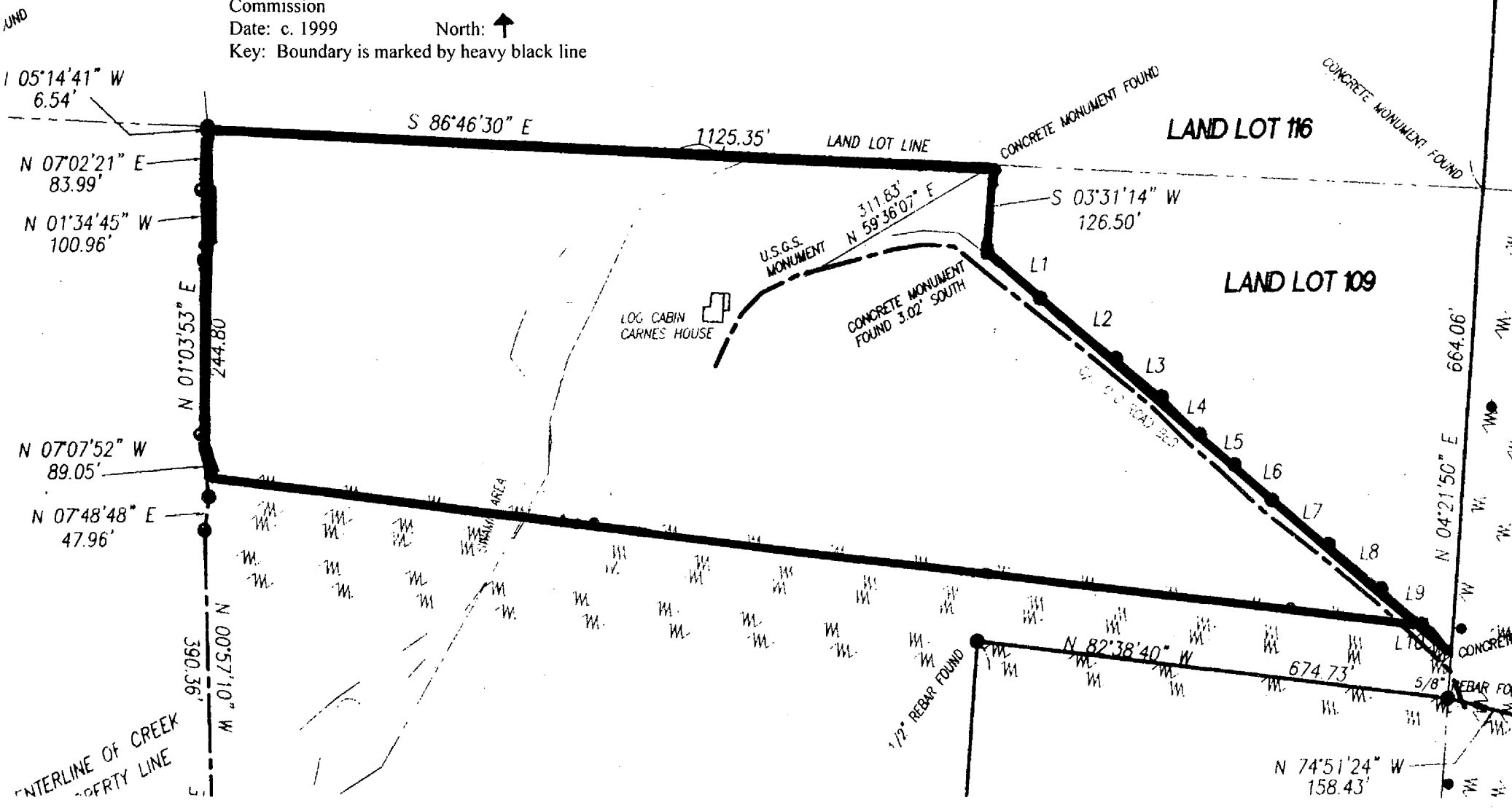
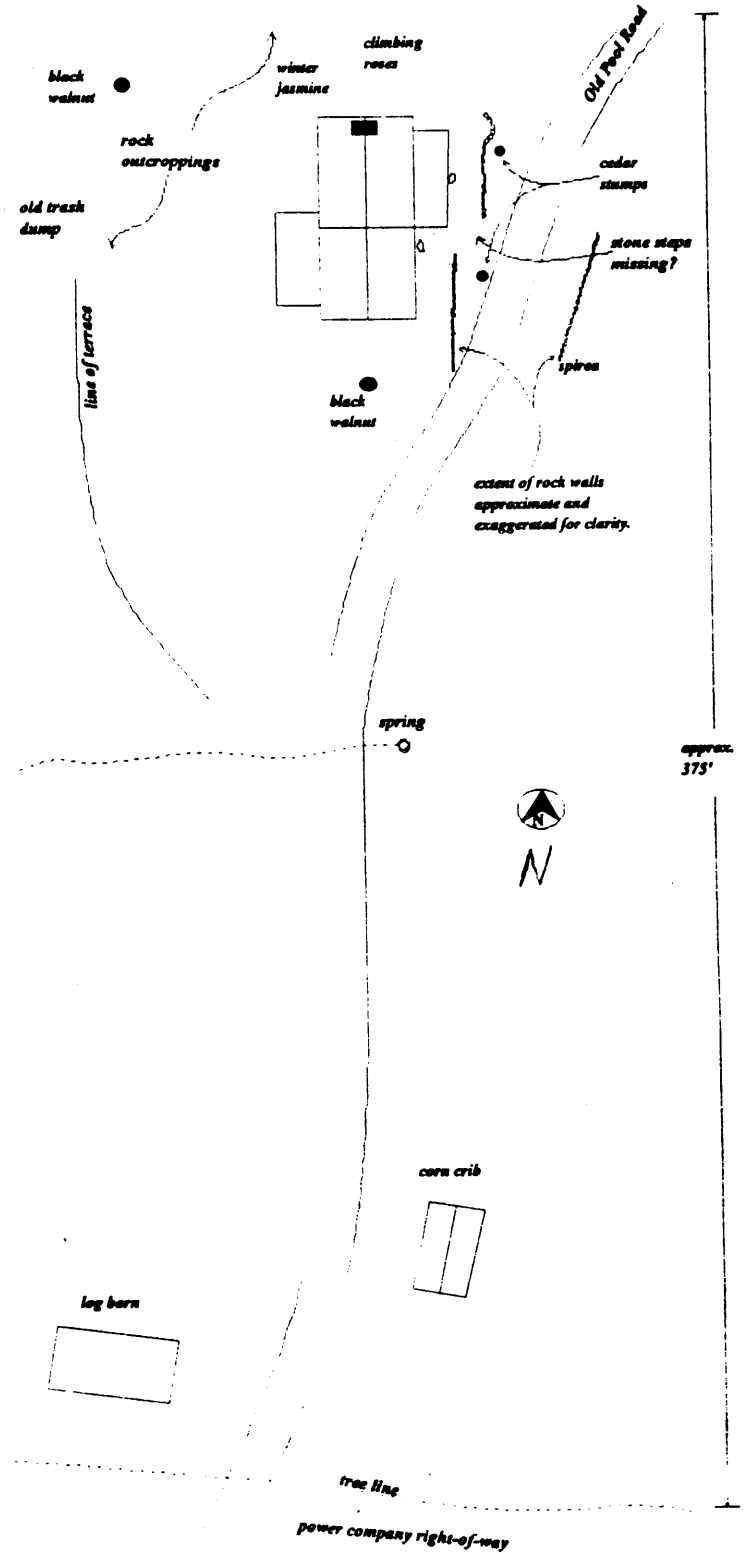


Figure 2 Sketch plan of Carnes House site. Scale is approximate.



John Thomas Carnes Family Log House
Vicinity of Winston, Douglas County, Georgia
Scale: Not to scale
Drawn by: Tommy Hart Jones
Date: 1999
Key: All designations marked on plan
North: ↑

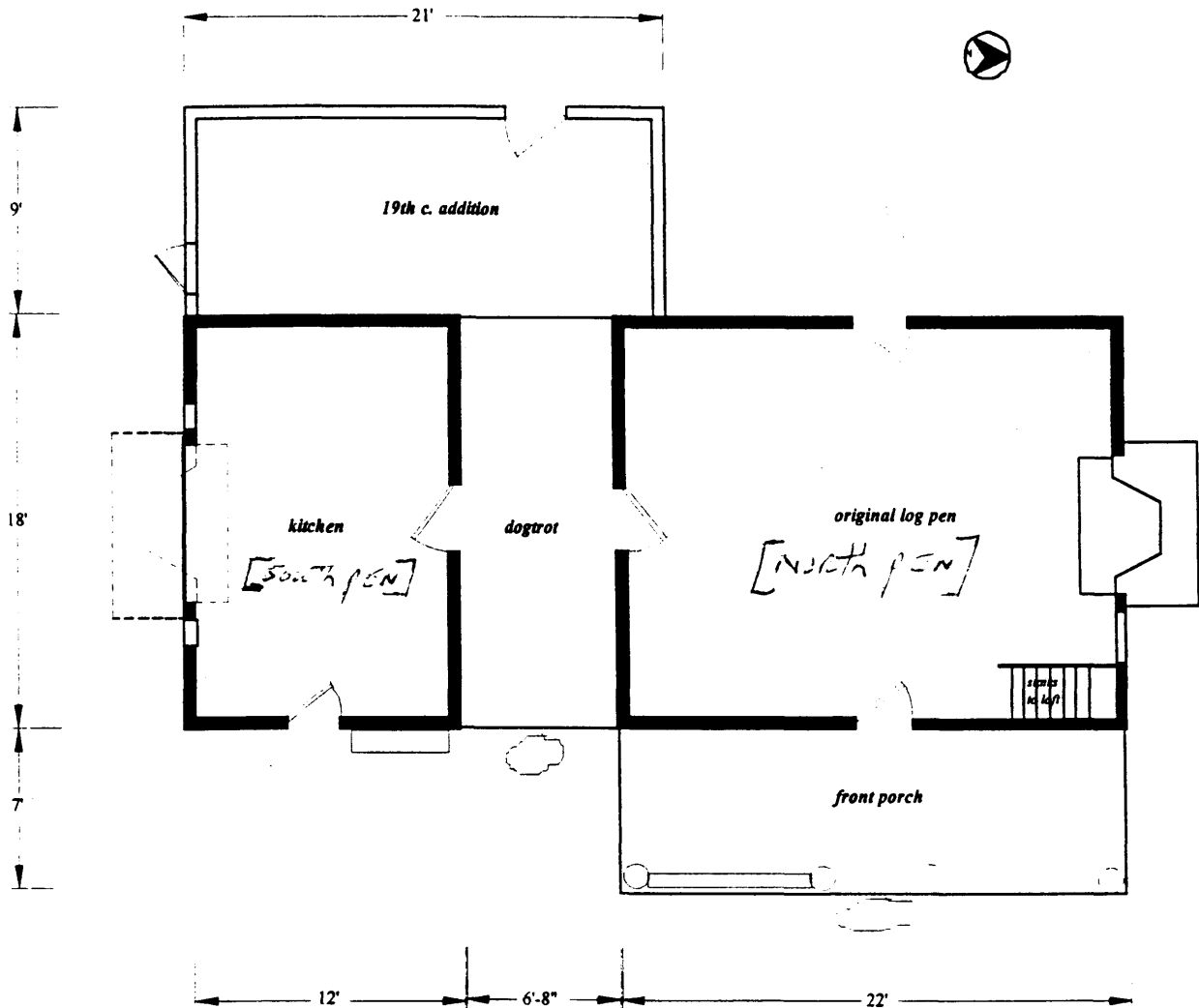


Figure 1 Plan of John Thomas Carnes House, Clinton Nature Preserve, Douglas County, Georgia; measured and drawn by Tommy Hart Jones, 1999.

John Thomas Carnes Family Log House
Vicinity of Winston, Douglas County, Georgia
Floor Plan
Scale: Measurements on plan
Drawn by: Tommy Hart Jones
Date: 1999
Key: All room uses marked on plan
North: →