

823

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 Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm
other names/site number Round Barn Furniture Store

2. Location

street & number State Highway 15, Route 3
city, town Jefferson (X) vicinity of
county Jackson code GA 157
state Georgia code GA zip code 30549

(n/a) not for publication

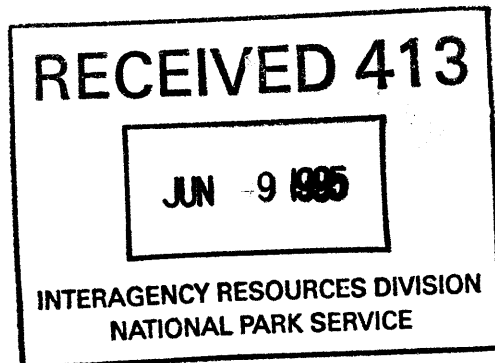
3. Classification

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	6	1
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	7	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

6/05/95
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Elson H. Beall

Entered in the
National Register

7/7/95

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

Boer

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/processing

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/processing
COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

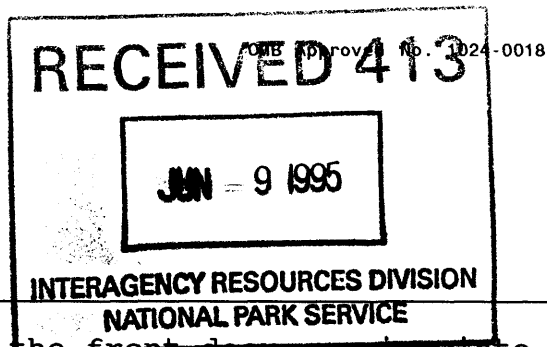
foundation	brick; concrete
walls	wood
roof	asphalt; metal
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm is located along Parks Creek, on State Highway 15, in an agricultural area four miles northeast of Jefferson, Georgia (photo #1). The farm consists of a historic house, five agricultural outbuildings including a round barn, ice house, shed/well house, milking barn, corn crib, and the foundation for the round hog barn on the property which are all historic, and a nonhistoric ranch house.

FARMHOUSE

The one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style, side-gabled bungalow farmhouse was built 1913 (photo #2). Measuring 40 feet across the front by 32 feet deep, the main dwelling includes a rear wing twenty by thirty feet (photo #3). It has the original weatherboard siding including the panels below the porch railings (photo #4). The foundation is brick pier with concrete infill. The roof has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney on the south end of the house, visible through the upstairs window (photo #5). The front windows are 16/1, double hung. A low-pitched, shed-roof dormer is centered on the front facade and has four 12-light square windows. The recessed front porch with solid balustrade is 9 feet deep, and wraps around the north corner where it terminates at an angled side entrance (photo #6).



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The original interior plan is intact with the front door opening into the larger of two rooms on the front of the house which is the living room (photo #7). Off of the living room is the dining room, which is connected to the kitchen, and the hall which runs down the center of the house and leads to the bedroom which is on the opposite side of the hall. The bathroom is at the end of the hall behind the kitchen. There is an added porch behind the bathroom.

The original doors and hardware are intact throughout the house. The living room has its original rustic wood mantel with tile and mirror (photo #8). Both the living room and den have the original plaster walls and wood ceilings, crown molding, picture rail, and baseboards. Functioning pocket doors connect the living room to the dining room which has a simpler wood mantel (photo #9). The bedroom and den have plaster walls and ceilings, wood crown moldings and baseboards, and simple wood mantels (photo #10).

The staircase is in the hall and leads upstairs to two more rooms and the attic. The staircase has its original balusters and square newel post (photo #11). The upstairs rooms have beaded board walls and ceilings and a simple wood mantel in one of the rooms (photo #12). The overall condition of the dwelling is excellent, with materials and details intact.

ROUND BARN

The 1913 round barn was built by Lee Nelms for G. G. Williamson (photo #13). The two-story, balloon-framed barn is 60 feet in diameter and has board-and-batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation. A small cupola once topped the hipped roof providing light and ventilation for the central silo, fourteen feet in diameter. Small four-light windows, 24 by 36 inches, are spaced at regular intervals around the barn at both levels. The upper level is accessed by an earthen ramp and bridge (photo #14). This level was floored and used for hay storage. Below, cattle were fed at stanchions surrounding a central silo.

The treatment of the exterior is strictly utilitarian. Vertical board-and-batten siding is painted red and the openings white. Door and window openings are untrimmed except for the protruding sills. A continuous fascia protects the exposed rafter ends, extending approximately one foot beyond the exterior surface. The doors were originally board-and-batten rolling doors. They have since been replaced with a hinged-style door below and enclosed as a storefront on the upper level. The track for the rolling doors still remains on the upper and lower levels. The roof has maintained its original shape, however, as a maintenance measure, asphalt shingles were applied over the original wood shingles. The cupola deteriorated and

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was removed entirely. Other repairs and/or maintenance to the structure have included covering several of the windows at the rear with corrugated metal. Similar repairs occur at the base of the barn. The original stone retaining wall forming the ramp to the upper level washed out and was removed. No other significant changes have altered the exterior of the barn from its original state.

The interior underwent a change in use from agriculture to commercial in 1964 with the opening of the furniture store. After several years in operation, the stanchions were removed from the lower level and the silo sealed off with wallboard (photo #15). Wallboard also covers the perimeter walls of the lower level. The framing visible at this level consists of two by six inch studs, 30 inches on center, resting on a laminated sill plate and rising approximately 19 feet to the laminated top plate. All of the circular plates and beams consist of oak boards, five and one-half inches deep and one inch thick. The top and bottom plates at the perimeter consist of four layers and the intermediate beam eleven feet in from the outside, consists of five. There are no apparent footings for the four-inch square wood posts (many not original) supporting the intermediate beam. Two by ten inch floor joists are attached to the perimeter studs seven feet nine inches above the floor and rest on the intermediate beam. The central silo emanating from approximately fifteen feet below the floor level is constructed like the perimeter walls with vertical members stretching continuously from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof. New structural additions to the lower level include a wood floor and a small stair leading to additional show room space on the main floor above.

The upper floor retains the original wood floors, though covered with carpet (photo #16). The outside walls of the silo as well as the perimeter were covered with wallboard. The interior of the silo was floored at the upper level and used as the furniture store office. Its ceiling and rafters were also added at that time. The inside walls of the silo have retained their original double layer of horizontal siding. Two by six inch rafters span from the silo to the perimeter, attaching to the studs 2 feet 4 inches below the top plate (photo #17). These members apparently never received decking, exposing the underside of the roof framing and structural elements. The track for the hay lid is still intact. It is a straight overhead run, oriented perpendicular to the front opening. Near the top of the silo on its back side is a water storage tank, which was disabled when highway work severed its supply line from across the road.

ICE HOUSE

The ice house building is small, only seven and one-half feet by ten and one-half feet, and located less than three feet from the rear wing

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of the original dwelling (photo #18). The building is one and one-half stories high with a gable roof. A small door provides access to the upper level, yet there appears to have never been decking. The exterior is unpainted weatherboard siding. Asphalt shingles cover the original wood shingles.

EQUIPMENT STORAGE/WELL HOUSE

Adjoining the ice house, is a 12 by 18 feet one story building with a gabled roof and vertical siding (photo #18). No specific use is remembered for the building except for storage of stove-wood and equipment. The well is also located in the southeast corner of the building. Corrugated metal siding has been used for repairs to the siding. The equipment storage/well house has been re-roofed with metal roofing over the original wood shingles, and appears to be in relatively stable condition.

MILKING BARN

North of the round barn is an outbuilding which once functioned as the milking barn (photo #19). It measures sixteen and one-half by twenty four feet with its narrow dimension towards the round barn. Additional equipment storage space was added to the east or rear of the barn. The original barn has a concrete floor and foundation with vertical board-and-batten siding. The roof of the addition meets at the ridge with the original shed roof. Both are covered in metal roofing. The south door of the barn is the original board-and-batten door. The milking barn is painted red and kept in good condition. It is presently used for storage, and no signs of the former dairy equipment remain.

CORN CRIB

Located south of the round barn, parallel to Highway 15, the last outbuilding measures twelve and one-half by twenty four feet with foundation walls continuing toward the road (photo #20). The original shed roof was changed and the west portion of the building removed when Highway 15 was widened. A gable roof took the place of the shed roof. The original use of the building is believed to have been for grain storage or as a corn crib and equipment shed. Later uses of the building in the 1930s and 1940s include a store building and a residence. The exterior of the building is board-and-batten siding, however the north and west facade were covered with corrugated metal and the entire building painted red. A small scale replica of a windmill sits on the ridge of the roof.

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ROUND HOG BARN SITE

In the pasture northeast of the round barn is the foundation to a one-story round hog barn (photo #21). The outer wall measures 30 feet in diameter with a smaller foundation at the center 10 feet in diameter. The building was demolished in the 1960s due to its state of disrepair and danger to the livestock.

There is a non-historic ranch house on the property which was built by Mr. Turner in 1949. The house has had subsequent alterations.

The landscaping is minimal with mature trees and shrubs around the house. The surrounding property is agricultural with pastures and wooded areas.

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
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance:

1913-1945

Significant Dates:

1913 - The house was constructed
1913 - The round barn was constructed

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Round Barn - Lee Nelms (builder)

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Williamson-Maley-Turner farm is significant in architecture for the round barn and the original farm house. It is also significant in agriculture as a historic working farm.

The farm is significant in architecture for its excellent example of a "round barn" representing an experimental era in American farming practices.

During the early 20th century, experimental farming methods were promoted to increase productivity and efficiency of the American farm. One innovation was the round barn, whose merits were explained in the following passage:

Concentration of work is the keynote feature...Everything is so arranged that the least number of footsteps are required to perform the labor, while the maximum of space under a single roof is obtainable. **Building Age**, October 1913.

The Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm round barn is one of three known historic round barns in the state of Georgia. Although now used as a furniture store, this round barn remains intact and in an agricultural setting. Also on the property, and the only known existing one in Georgia, is the foundation of what was once a round hog barn. It was 30 feet in diameter compared to the 60 feet diameter of the large round barn.

The Farm is also significant in architecture for the original farm house which is a good and intact example of a Craftsman style, side-gabled bungalow built in the early 20th century. The building of bungalow-type houses was widespread throughout Georgia from 1900 to the 1930s. The majority of these bungalows are built in the Craftsman style with low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an emphasis on the horizontal like the Williamson-Maley Turner farmhouse. The side-gabled bungalow is one of four types identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting. Bungalows were built in both rural and urban areas. The house is also significant for its intact architectural features such as the original weatherboard siding, windows, doors, hardware, mantels, plaster walls, and wood ceilings, crown molding, picture rail, and baseboards.

The farm is significant in terms of agriculture as a continuous working farm since 1913, as one of very few dairy farms established in the early 1900s in Jackson County, and for its use of experimental

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agricultural technology with the construction of the round barn. The farm is representative of the period around the turn-of-the-century when the round barn was promoted as an innovative and efficient use of space, materials, and labor. The Williamson round barn is one of three known remaining structures in the state of Georgia. G. G. Williamson operated a dairy on the farm from 1913 to 1925 when financial difficulties forced him to move to Florida. H.D. Maley bought the property in 1936 to raise cattle and hogs. Mr. Maley's son-in-law, Louis Turner started the furniture store in 1964 and still raises cattle on the property.

National Register Criteria

The Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its agricultural significance as an intact and working farm with an intact round barn and for the architecture of the round barn and the Craftsman-style bungalow. The Farm is being nominated at the state level of significance because it contains only one of three known historic "round barns" in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The round barn and house were constructed in 1913 and 1945 is the cut off for historical significance. The farm was in continuous operation during this time.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The 1913 house, round barn, ice house, shed/well house, milking barn, corn crib, and foundation of the round hog barn are the contributing resources. The noncontributing resource is the non-historic ranch house.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

December 2, 1909, George G. Williamson purchased 188 acres more or less from S. J. Nix. It was on this parcel of land, four years later, that Mr. Williamson hired Lee Nelms as well as other local labor

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including Early Barrett and Claude Jackson to construct his dwelling, round barn, milking barn, hog barn and other supporting structures. Prior to electricity coming to the Apple Valley Community, the farm had the capacity to generate its own. Williamson operated a dairy on the farm from 1913 to 1925 with 30 head of Jerseys. Milk and butter were sold locally and in the neighboring towns of Commerce and Jefferson.

After running into financial difficulties in 1925, Williamson moved to Florida; however, he retained ownership of the farm until 1936 when the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States foreclosed on the property. The farm was advertised in the Jackson Herald and placed at auction September 1, 1936. W. H. Maley purchased the farm and subsequently sold it to his brother, H. D. Maley. Although no longer functioning as a dairy, Maley raised cattle and hogs.

The round barn and supporting structures fell into disrepair over the next thirty years. At one point, the barn was in desperate need of re-roofing. Due to the difficulty and expense of the undertaking, Maley seriously considered tearing down the barn; however, a local builder and building supply owner, A. G. Mitchell, talked Maley into consulting with Christian Hardware in Athens with regards to putting composition shingles on the barn. This temporarily stabilized the barn. In the early 1960s, Maley's son-in-law, Louis Turner, had a dream of converting the round barn into a furniture store. Turner realized that something had to be done with the barn as it was an unpainted eye-sore that had little usefulness to the family. In 1963, Mr. Turner began making repairs to the barn including painting the exterior. Maley died later that year, but in 1964, Turner opened his furniture store and it remains in business to date. The round barn has attracted people into it, not only for its furniture, but because of its unique structure.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Rakes, Barry. "Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm," Historic Property Information Form, June 1992. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) 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 50 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 267650 Northing 3781600
B) Zone 17 Easting 268200 Northing 3781140
C) Zone 17 Easting 268030 Northing 3780800
D) Zone 17 Easting 267090 Northing 3781330

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm are indicated on the enclosed tax map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn to include the 1913 house, round barn, outbuildings, and the surrounding pastures excluding the portion of the property which is connected only by a narrow strip of land to the main portion being nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 5, 1995

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm
City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Jefferson
County: Jackson
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1994

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 21: Overview of Williamson-Maley-Turner Farm; photographer facing west-northwest.
- 2 of 21: 1913 farm house, front facade; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 21: Farm house rear and northeast facade; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 21: Southwest facade detail; photographer facing east.
- 5 of 21: Southwest facade detail; photographer facing east-northeast.
- 6 of 21: Front facade; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 21: Interior of farm house, living room looking to dining room; photographer facing west.
- 8 of 21: Living room looking to dining room; photographer facing west-southwest.
- 9 of 21: Dining room looking to living room; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 21: Bedroom; photographer facing east.
- 11 of 21: Hall and staircase; photographer facing north-northeast.
- 12 of 21: Second floor bedroom; photographer facing west.
- 13 of 21: Milking barn and round barn; photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 21: Ramp to round barn; photographer facing southwest.




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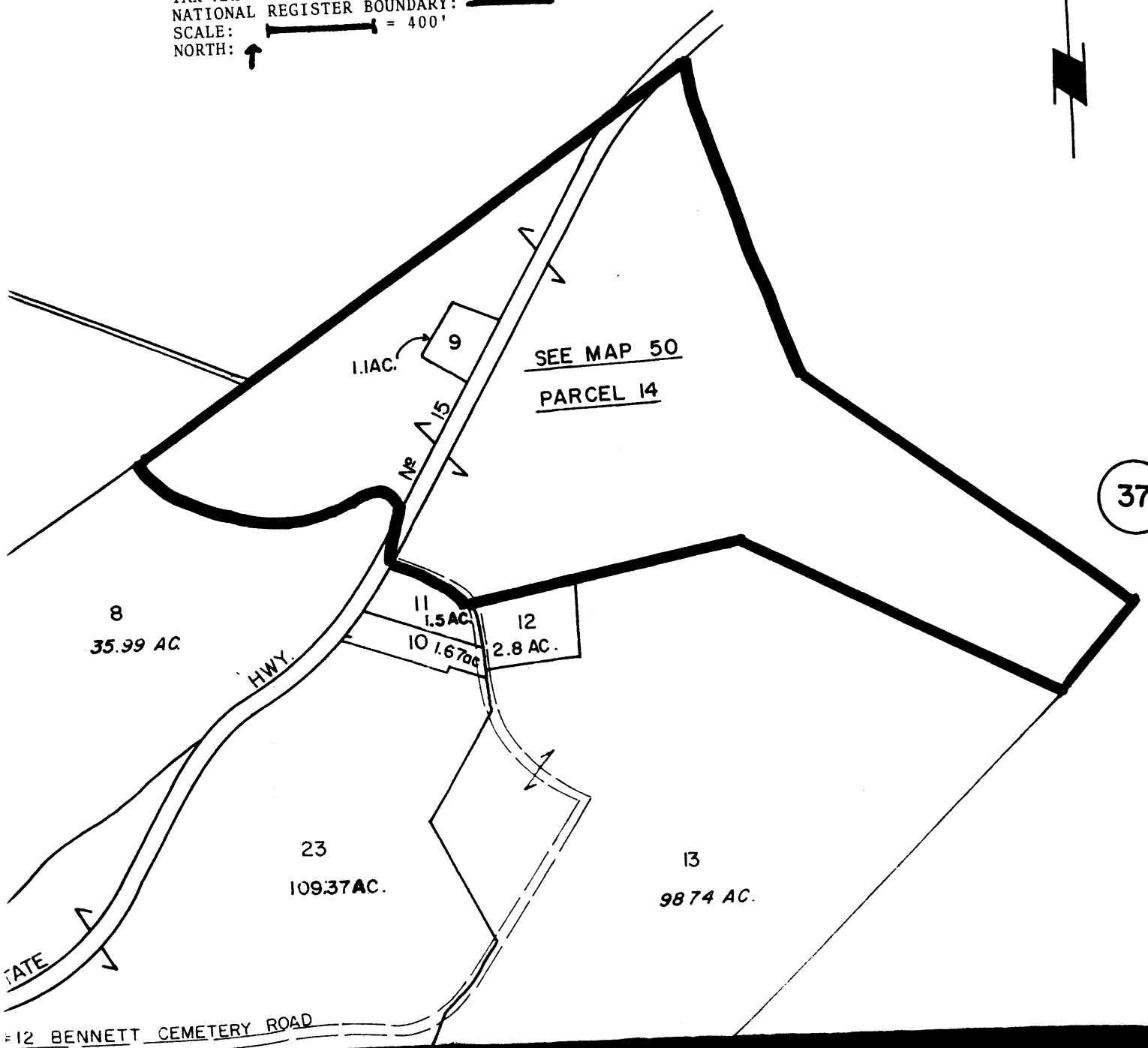
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Photographs

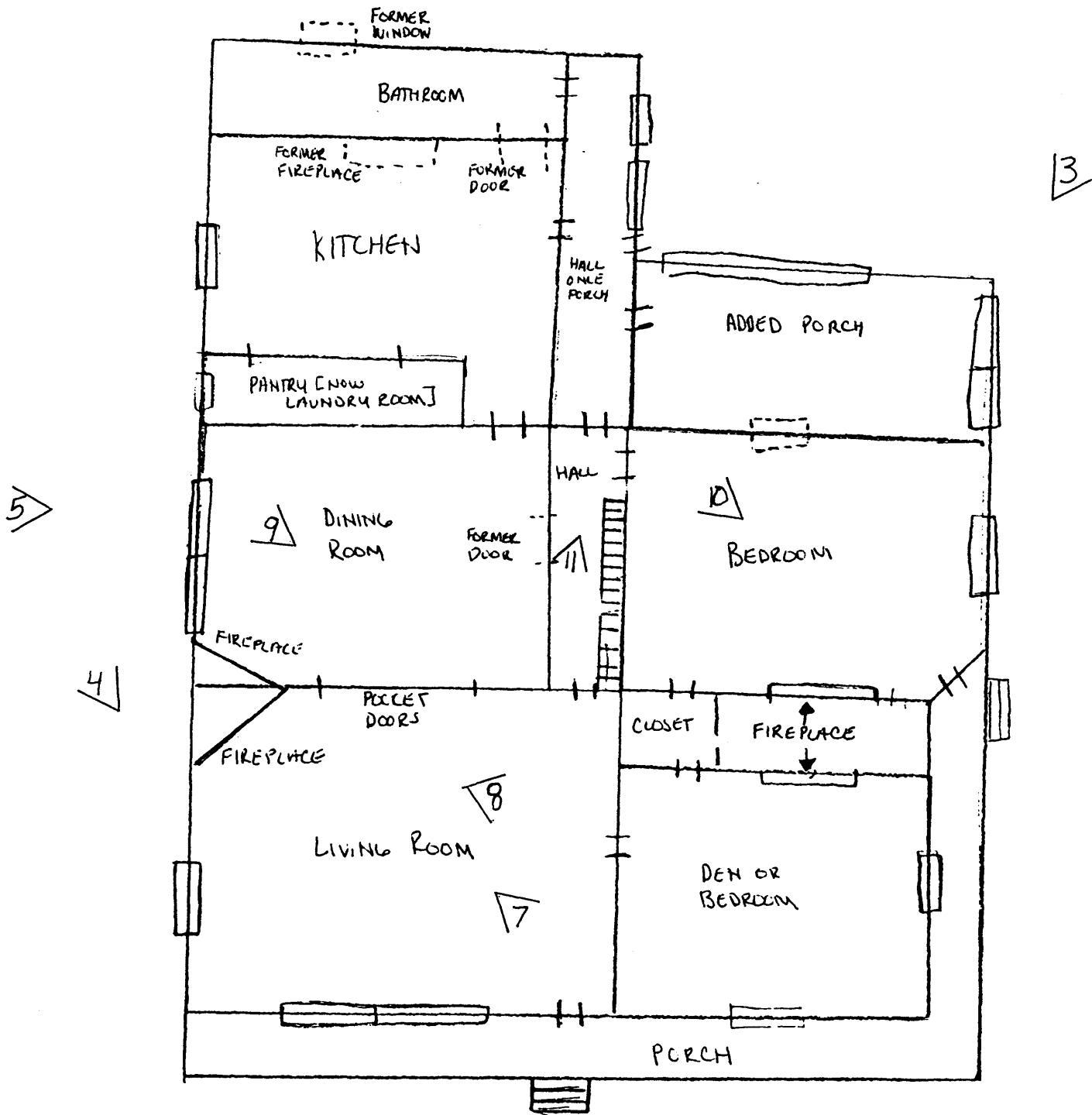
- 15 of 21: Interior of round barn, ground floor; photographer facing southeast.
- 16 of 21: Interior of round barn, first floor; photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 21: Interior of round barn, silo; photographer looking up.
- 18 of 21: Ice house, equipment shed, and well house; photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 21: Corn crib, round barn, and milking barn; photographer facing west.
- 20 of 21: Corn crib with farm house in background; photographer facing west.
- 21 of 21: Foundation of round hog barn; photographer facing east.

WILLIAMSON-MALEY-TURNER FARM
JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

TAX MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 
SCALE:  = 400'
NORTH: 



WILLIAMSON-MALEY-TURNER FARM
 JEFFERSON, JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FIRST FLOOR
 NOT TO SCALE




WILLIAMSON-MALEY-TURNER FARM
 JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FLOOR PLAN: FIRST FLOOR
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW:
 SCALE: NONE
 NORTH: ↑

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WILLIAMSON-MALEY-TURNER FARM
 JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SITE PLAN
 PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 
 SCALE: NONE
 NORTH: 