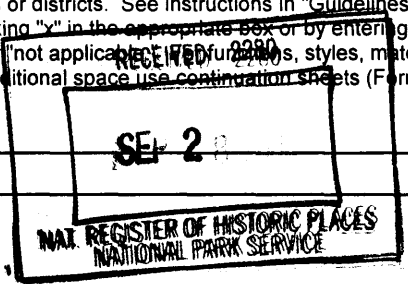


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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



## 1. Name of Property

historic name Strong-Davis-Rice-George House  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 107 Hudson Road  
city, town Eatonton (N/A) vicinity of  
county Putnam code GA 237  
state Georgia code GA zip code 31024

(N/A) not for publication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:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

buildings	2	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Richard Luce 9-25-06  
Signature of certifying official Date

*for* W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Ball 11-9-06

determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

other, explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Ball  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Other: I-House

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	STONE BRICK
<b>walls</b>	WOOD: weatherboard
<b>roof</b>	METAL:
<b>other</b>	N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Strong-Davis-Rice-George House, located within the city limits of Eatonton, GA, is an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century house that was once a part of a family farm. The house is located west/northwest of the center of Eatonton, outside of the Eatonton Historic District (National Register listed June 13, 1975), at the fork of two local roads. Eatonton is the county seat of Putnam County, a rural county midway between Atlanta and Augusta.

The major portion of this house is a frame I-house of post-and-beam construction, three bays wide, and one bay deep on both the first and second floors. The original floor plan of the I-house is a central hallway with one room flanking each side of the hall on both floors. Two single-story buildings of similar age and construction were joined to the rear of the house in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The central hall was extended to connect these two additions. The house is framed on large hand-hewn beams set on rock piers with brick underpinning filled-in between them. The exterior walls are weatherboarded. Exterior trim is made of beaded wood boards. The I-house has gable-end chimneys, one of which has been clad in stucco and one of which retains its corbelled red-brick masonry. A stucco-clad, 19<sup>th</sup>-century exterior chimney remains attached to one of the rear additions, and the other rear addition has a modern interior chimney. The interior of the house retains its historic floor plan and most of its historic finishes. The floors in the main rooms are the original heart-pine plank floors. The modern kitchen, bathrooms, and rear portion of the first floor hall have new tile or brick floors. The house also has historic interior wood doors and door and window surrounds. The

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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original plaster walls throughout the house were replaced with drywall. The early 19<sup>th</sup>-century windows and exterior doors were replaced over the years, although some of these replacement windows date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A recent bathroom addition extends from the rear of the second floor. A rear porch, side porch, and front entrance portico of recent construction have been added to replace earlier porch structures.

One original outbuilding remains on the property. Boxwoods line the driveway and many other boxwoods remain on the property, as do pecan and cedar trees. Other heirloom Southern landscape plants remain on the property also.

**FULL DESCRIPTION**

The Strong-Davis-Rice-George House is an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century I-house with one historic outbuilding situated on 1.27 acres (photograph 1). The two-story, frame house was constructed by or shortly before 1824 of post-and-beam construction. The I-house is three bays wide and one bay deep on both the first and second floors (photograph 2). Two single-story buildings of similar construction and age were joined to the rear of the house in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. One of the additions may have been the original kitchen, is attached to the rear southwest corner of the house, and measures about 17 ft. x 18 ft (photograph 6). The other addition is attached to the rear northwest corner of the house and measures about 30 ft. x 17 ft (photograph 4). An extension of the first floor central hall with a separate gable roof was constructed to join the two additions during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (photograph 5). Circa 1895, a full-width Folk Victorian-style porch was added to the front façade, replacing the original front portico. During the recent rehabilitation of the house, the c.1895 front porch was removed and replaced with a one-story front portico. Other changes to the house include a c.1940 enclosed porch on the north side (c.1940), and a rear porch with laundry room and bath additions (c.1970). The 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions were removed and replaced between 2002 and 2003.

The house stands on piers of native rock. The spans between the rock piers were filled-in with rock and brick masonry underpinning at a later date. The original wood shingle roof had later layers of asphalt shingles. The house currently has 5-V crimp metal roofing. The siding material is pine weatherboarding, much of which is original. Corner boards and window casings on the exterior of the original I-house are beaded.

The front entrance consists of a recently constructed portico with brick steps, six tapered columns and two handrails. The front doorway is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The I-house consists of two rooms (18 ft. x 18 ft.) separated by a central hallway (18 ft. x 10 ft.) on both the first and second floors.

The first and second floor rooms of the I-house retain their original hand-planed wood ceilings and heart-pine floors. Throughout the house, the original plaster walls were removed and replaced with drywall. The original, heavy baseboards remain in many portions of the first floor rooms, but all other woodwork trim has been replaced at various times throughout the history of this structure (photograph 10).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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The first floor rooms (the northeast and southeast parlors) have single-hung, two-over-two, vertically divided sash windows that were installed in 1895. The northeast parlor has two sets of double four-panel doors that were installed in the same period. The mantle in the northeast parlor was formerly located in the dining room (photograph 11). The southeast parlor has a four-panel door leading into the hallway and a two-panel door near the rear of the room. The mantle in the south parlor is an antique piece of simple construction, not original to the house (photograph 13).

The central hall on the first floor has 10- to 12-inch wide, hand-planed board walls without baseboards. Narrow shoe molding and crown moldings were recently added. The stairway is of simple design and was probably reconfigured in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the two rear additions were added and the central hall extended. The stairway ascends to the second floor in a straight line from the rear of the central hall. The walls of the second floor hall are the original wood paneling, oriented vertically to form non-load-bearing partitions between the hallway and second-floor rooms. The ceilings in both halls are of hand-dressed, 10- to 12-inch wide pine boards (photograph 9).

The second floor rooms have their original mantles and two-panel doors. Closets were added to both rooms. The windows on the second floor were replaced in 1982 with double-hung, nine-over-nine sashes (photographs 15-18).

A bathroom/laundry room addition at the rear of the second floor hall was added in 2002. The bathroom has ceramic tile flooring and one double-hung, one-over-one window in the rear wall.

During the recent rehabilitation of the house in 2002-2003, the first-floor northwest rear addition was partitioned to create a kitchen and dining room (photograph 12). A new chimney and hearth were built between the kitchen and dining room in 2002. The dining room has the original heart-pine flooring and the floor of the kitchen area is now finished with brick pavers. The plaster walls in the kitchen and dining room were replaced with drywall. Some of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century baseboards remain in this addition. The ceiling in the dining room area is constructed of wood, although the boards are narrower than those of the ceilings in the original I-house portion of the structure. A modern French door, flanked by three-over-one c.1940 windows, opens to a nonhistoric side porch.

The southwest rear addition was most likely the original detached kitchen (photograph 14). This room was subdivided in 2002 for a bathroom and utility room. The south exterior wall of this addition has two, modern, four-over-four, single-hung windows on either side of a fireplace. The rear wall of this room has one modern, nine-over-six, single-hung window, as does the bathroom. The floors of this addition are original heart pine. The plaster walls in this room were replaced with drywall in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The wood ceiling in this addition appears to be the original. The bathroom and utility room have modern, four-panel, wood doors, and a pair of modern French doors opens from this space to the rear hall.

A rear porch was constructed in 2002 to replace an earlier porch. Columns, rails, and spindles from the 1895 front porch were incorporated into the design.

An original c.1820s outbuilding, possibly a storehouse, is situated about 30 ft. from the rear of the

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Section 7--Description

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existing house off the southwest corner (photograph 8). The building measures 10 ft. wide x 12 ft. deep and 17 ft. tall at the roof ridge and is wood frame building of post-and-beam construction. It has a steeply pitched roof and nine-over-nine windows on each side.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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  
SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance:**

1824-1895

**Significant Dates:**

1824

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

This house is significant in terms of architecture as a relatively rare surviving example of what was historically a somewhat more common type of antebellum house in Georgia, the I-house. The I-house is identified as an important type of historic house in Georgia in the statewide historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscaped Settings* (1991). Primary characteristics of the I-house type are a long, narrow, tall overall form, two rooms over two rooms on each floor (sometimes with a central hall, as in this case, sometimes not), symmetrical or nearly symmetrical massing and arrangement of windows and doors, exterior end chimneys, and a side-gabled roof. This house is somewhat unusual in that it was apparently a "pure" example of an I-houses when it was built, with no front porch or rear range of ground-floor rooms, although both features were subsequently added. The house is also a "pure" example of a house type in that it exhibits no stylistic architectural elements and derives all its architectural character from its typological features of form, plan, and proportion. The main body of the house retains its overall identity as an I-house in spite of historic and more recent smaller-scale additions to the front (small porch) and rear (several rooms).

From its largest structural elements to its smallest decorative details, this house is a good example of early 19th-century hand-craftsmanship. Most evident are the fireplace mantels, some of the paneled doors, and the ceilings, which reflect a high level of hand-craftsmanship in their construction. Less evident but no less important is the heavy timber frame of the house with its massive hand-hewn posts and beams and its hand-cut mortise-and-tenon joins. This form of structural hand-craftsmanship is most commonly associated with late-18th and early 19th-century rural and small-town houses in Georgia, especially in areas on the frontier where mechanically fabricated building components were less available and "do-it-yourself" was the rule rather than the exception.

Finally, the house is relatively rare in Georgia in terms of its type, size, and date of construction, and this rarity contributes to its significance today. Two-story houses of any type are relatively rare in Georgia, constituting only about 10% of all surveyed houses. Two-story I-house-type houses are especially rare in Georgia, constituting less than 2% of all surveyed houses. I-house-type houses of this date (pre-1824) are even more rare, constituting less than two-tenths of one percent of all surveyed houses. And only about one-half of 1% of *all* the surveyed houses of *any type* in Georgia predate this house.

The house is significant in social history as one of the earliest remaining houses in a community founded in 1808 with which a series of prominent local landowners was associated. The earliest definitive evidence of its existence indicates that when Christopher B. Strong (1783-1851), an attorney and former superior court judge, ran into financial troubles due to being a "surety to a heavy amount for an old army friend" and had to sell all his property in 1824, he was living here on what was then his plantation house, furnished with some fine items. He also owned several slaves. After he removed to Macon by January 1825, he became a leading citizen there, and once again, a judge of the Superior Court. The next owner, Charles P. Gordon, born in 1791, was an attorney who organized the state's first Internal Improvement Convention in Eatonton in 1831 while living here and was a state senator from 1833 until his death as senator-elect in 1836. His nephew, John B. Gordon,



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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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was later governor of Georgia. Both Christopher B. Strong and Charles P. Gordon are among the few lawyers to have lengthy biographical sketches in Stephen F. Miller's *The Bench and Bar of Georgia* (1858), showing they were well-respected by their contemporaries. Rev. Thomas U. Wilkes (c. 1811-1865) bought the property in 1849 and during most of his decade of ownership lived in Atlanta where he was twice pastor of the First Baptist Church. William C. Davis (d. 1872), who followed Wilkes as owner, served as the county treasurer in the 1860s during his ownership and linked the house with other homes owned by his wife's family, the Masons, who were recognized for their local significance with a local Historical Marker that was placed nearby.

The Strong-Davis-Rice-George House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century southern I-house built on the Trans-Oconee frontier. The house is one of the oldest structures in Eatonton, Georgia, and it retains more of its original character than many other early "plain-style" houses in the area. This house has long been associated with the fork in the road, which originally led to Monticello, Georgia, and it stands in its original location.

In his pioneering 1936 study of Louisiana house types, Fred Kniffen first identified and named the I-house type, calling it the Midwest House or the I-house in recognition of the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa origin of many of its builders in Louisiana. In an important and often overlooked footnote to this study, Kniffen stated that the origin of this house type was not restricted to the three states named. As architectural historian Michael Southern has asserted, the I-house has also been identified as the "dominant folk house type throughout the Upland South from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century (Sizemore, 1994). In Georgia, it is more accurately described as the dominant two-story house type, as its one-story contemporaries far outnumber it. Whatever its regional variations, its unflinching characteristics are gables to the side, at least two rooms in length, one room deep, and two full stories in height.

Most of Georgia's antebellum houses were built in what has commonly been called "plain style," a term that was first used to describe a simple type of building that was characteristic of much of Georgia's architecture in the early nineteenth century and that was brought to light by Frederick D. Nichols in *The Early Architecture of Georgia*. "Plain style" buildings, by definition, lack any reference to true style but were built for utilitarian purposes and finished with the simplest of architectural definition and detail. The "plantation plain" I-house type in Georgia typically had a full-length, shed front porch and a one-story range of shed-roofed rooms and/or porch across the rear (Toole, 1999). Other versions of the I-house may lack the front shed porch, the rear range of rooms, or, as in this case, both.

Evidence suggests that the Strong-Davis-Rice-George House was initially constructed without porches, porticos, shed additions, or ell additions attached, making it significant as an I-house in Middle Georgia that did not conform to the "plantation plain style." Removal of badly damaged interior plaster and deteriorated additions revealed that pine weatherboards originally covered all four sides of the house, except where there were windows or doors. When the badly deteriorated full-length front porch (c. 1895) was removed, evidence of an earlier gabled portico was revealed, yet this

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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“ghost” or “shadow” of an earlier gable was applied to the original weatherboards. It is very doubtful that the original builders would have attached a portico to finished weatherboards. Before the advent of the Greek Revival portico, the typical “plantation plain style” piazza was a simple stoop covered with a shed roof (Nichols, 1957). As plantations prospered, porticoes would be added to existing farmhouses (hence the term “putting up a good front”). Sometimes a small one-story portico was used (Nichols, 1957), as was the case with the Strong-Davis-Rice-George House, but there is no evidence of an original porch.

Similar evidence exists on the rear of the original I- house. Removal of the damaged plaster on the interior walls in the original portion of the house revealed that original weatherboards still cover the rear façade of the house, with the exception of the central hallway area, where the rear wall was entirely removed. On the ground floor, it appears that there were windows on the front and sides only, while on the second floor, there are five windows across the front façade, two along each side, and evidence of reworked weatherboards clearly suggests that the house originally had five windows across the rear. It appears that as more living space was needed, the two additions were added to the rear of the original structure, in contrast to a more typical rear shed addition.

As was characteristic of its type, the Strong-Davis-Rice-George House was symbolic of economic success in an agricultural society. Perhaps the reason for its popularity as a symbol of agrarian prosperity is because it presents to the viewer on the road, the largest and most impressive façade possible for a house of only four rooms. The Strong-Davis-Rice-George’s location in the fork of a well-traveled public road was extremely important in the antebellum South. As John Stilgoe notes:

Southerners treated their roads as extensions of church, courthouse, and store, seeing in them the potential for excitement that northern city dwellers found in streets. Strangers, especially Europeans and “Yankees,” failed to understand the extraordinary importance of the road in southern culture because they searched for the towns or hamlets so uncommon south of Pennsylvania and ignored the roads and waterways that substituted for towns (Stilgoe, 1982).

For this reason, antebellum houses were almost always built within sight of the road. The Strong Davis-Rice-George House appears on an 1878 map of Eatonton clearly marked in the fork of the road as “Davis” (see attached).

The original 150-acre tract was farmed continuously into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with one original outbuilding surviving that appears to have been used as the plantation storehouse. Traces of farm roads can still be seen on aerial photographs of the property, and the location of the barn appears on a 1930s aerial photograph. Former tenant houses are still extant across the street (directly across from the cemetery that was created when Mrs. George subdivided the property in the 1960’s).

The setting of the property adds to its significance. An allee of old boxwoods lines the driveway and numerous other boxwoods outline overgrown garden rooms. The remnants of brick-lined beds contain a number of heirloom southern landscape plants, including a tea olive so massive that it forms a tree, a 7-foot camellia, spiraea, forsythia, kerria, pearl bush, gardenia, antique shrub and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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climbing roses (Eutin, Dr. Van Fleet, Dorothy Perkins), heirloom bulbs (daffodils, irises, spider lilies, crocuses, snowdrops, grape hyacinths, scilla), smilax, crape myrtle, cherry laurels, dogwood, aucuba, azaleas, saucer magnolia, and quince. These plantings are consistent with an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century designed landscape, but some of the plantings may date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rows of daffodils indicate that large quantities of bulbs were once grown on the property. A landscape of work is evident in the back of the property. A frame outbuilding with a metal roof and openings for windows survives. Old fruit trees and boxwoods are planted around it. A partially collapsed chicken coop is located across the yard. Ancient pecan and cedar trees surround the property.

**National Register Criteria**

This house meets National Register Criterion A at the local level because it represents an antebellum property in which a number of locally prominent people lived, each of which contributed through public service to the community and its growth. Many smaller communities in Georgia have similar large houses associated with a succession of locally important individuals. In this case, C. B. Strong was a local superior court judge and Charles P. Gordon was a lawyer and state representative who chaired the internal improvements convention from this house, and both men were recognized in a 1858 publication of important lawyers. Later owners included a major Baptist minister, Rev. T. U. Wilkes. Thus, during these men's 30 years of ownership, the house was a local landmark as each of their homes in succession. The house meets National Register Criterion C at the local level, because it retains its overall form and floor plan, key elements of a historic house type, along with a great deal of original workmanship and materials including mantels, flooring, ceilings, and windows, and its rural setting and orientation away from the original town plan, on a major intersection which was a major part of the reason it was built where it was and at the angle it was to the actual land division lines.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance is keyed to 1824, the earliest date that we can prove a house of significance was on this property due to its sale by C. B. Strong. The period of significance ends in 1895 when the last major historic changes were made to the house. It is a virtual certainty that the house was built somewhat before its sale by C. B. Strong in 1824; although its exact date of construction cannot be ascertained, it most likely was built during Strong's ownership (1818-1824).

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

There are two contributing buildings in this nomination, the main house and the shed/storage shed.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

This history has been written by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, incorporating the research and earlier draft history by the owners, Susan Hitchcock and James Garner, but adding more material based on his knowledge of the area, the early owners, and additional research. The history after the ownership of T. U. Wilkes in 1849 comes directly from the Hitchcock-Garner draft, with only minor changes.

The history of the Strong-Davis-Rice-George House begins with the history of the land. The house rests on Land Lot 134, District 3, in Putnam County. The lot was one of many distributed in the 1805 Land Lottery to Georgia citizens who registered for the lottery. Lot 134, consisting of 202 ½ acres, was won by Samuel Mays of Oglethorpe County, and granted to him on November 28, 1805.

In some of the later land history of this property, there has been confusion over whether or not the house was on Land Lot 117 (the adjacent lot) and later deeds did not make it clear, since the eventual legal parcel associated with the house after 1826 included acreage from both land lots, as well as Lot 116. From the analysis done to finalize this National Register nomination, it is clear the house is located on Land Lot 134, but only 200' to 300' from the southwestern lot line.

Putnam County was organized out of Baldwin in 1807 and the county seat of Eatonton was created on Land Lot 133, adjacent to Lot 134, in 1808.

Land Lot 134 went through a series of owners over the first 15 years after the land lottery and the granting of the lot. By analyzing the prices paid for the land and the acreage involved, one can make some opinion as to when a house or other improvements first appeared on the lot and whether these are the same as the remaining historic house:

Samuel Mays (the lottery winner) sold to William Browning, February 1, 1806. (Putnam County, GA, Deed Book A, p. 107, hereafter given as just book letter and page number in citation.)

William Browning to John Trippe, 1806. (A/123.)

John Trippe to Samuel Dent, July 6, 1811, full lot no. 134 (B/222.)

Samuel Dent to John Trippe, August 17, 1812 full lot, no. 134 (C/247.)

Dent also appears in the 1812 Putnam County Tax Digest as owning Lot 134 and 12 slaves. He also sold some portion of the lot for the Union Academy (D/200) in 1814. He died in nearby Jones Co., GA., in 1818, leaving a will.

John Trippe to William Wilkins, April 16, 1814, full lot, no. 134, cost \$1200.

Wilkins and Branham, the next owner, were both Trustees of the Town of Eatonton when it was incorporated or enlarged in 1809. So they would have an interest in the adjacent lot, as 134 was next to 133 which was where the Town of Eatonton was created/laid out. Wilkins continued for years to

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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be involved in the growing county seat of Eatonton and would have known the potential value of this lot, just northwest of the lot on which the city was created.

William Wilkins to Henry Branham, January 8, 1818, full lot, no.134, cost \$6,000 and followed with an easement related to the Eatonton Academy with regard to keeping a street 80 feet wide open. It is not clear why the price for the lot was so steep at this time. It could be an error in the recording, as all deeds in any courthouse in any era are recorded copies of the originals which the owner retains. It is far too high a price to be realistic.

After he purchased the lot, Henry Branham, a very prominent local doctor, state legislator, and postmaster, began to subdivide Lot 134, which was just northwest of Land Lot 133 on which the Town of Eatonton had been laid out in 1808. One of these sales of part of Lot 134 was to Christopher B. Strong, the earliest owner of the property that is known for certain lived in the house currently under consideration.

Henry Branham sold 32. 1 acres of Land Lot 134 to C. B. Strong on February 16, 1818. (H/71) This part of the lot was described as bordering on Strong, Nathan Lyons, and Branham himself and was the northwest corner of the lot, not where this house is located. It is felt that with the house so close to the land lot line between Lot 134, on which the house sits, and Lot 117, the larger tract owned by Strong, that for many purposes he just considered the house part of Lot 117. Strong obtained the 100 acres, the north/east half of Lot 117, in 1817 from David Howe for \$600. (H/187.)

Strong also purchased 11 acres of Lot 134 in 1819 for \$300 from James Shackelford, who had gotten his portion of the lot from Henry Branham. (I/121.)

According to James P. Marshall, Jr., Eatonton historian, C. B. Strong owned a block and presumably lived in Eatonton c. 1812-1818, based on city lot sales/records. This would be consistent with his selling that property and moving to the property/house being nominated.

As with many land dealings in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Georgia, many of the early owners had various financial ups and downs and many land transactions were either mortgages, or sheriff's sales resulting from a fi fa or other lawsuits to satisfy a debt. Sheriff's sales could appear in the deed book under the name of the sheriff, if recorded at all. Thus with the chance of missing deeds, or those that for whatever reason were never recorded, the early history of this house is best determined in two ways.

(1) The date---derived from a general consensus by several architectural historians and architects familiar with houses of this era and when they think the house was built, based on architectural evidence and similar examples, and

(2) The date suggested from the written records---in this case only the deeds and tax records shed any light on the situation.

One clear fact is known, that in 1824, Judge Christopher B. Strong (1783-1851), an attorney and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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former superior court judge, ran into financial troubles due to being a "surety to a heavy amount for an old army friend" and had to sell all his property (Miller, vol. II, p. 278, footnote). He was living here on what was then his plantation house, furnished with some fine items. He also owned several slaves.

Strong was a prominent leader in the early history of Eatonton. He was the second Superior Court judge for the Ocumulgee Circuit Court, 1816-1822, and first President of the American Colonization Society, which sought to repatriate slaves and freedmen to Africa (Walters, 2000). During the years between 1816 and 1820 Judge Strong continued to accumulate property adjoining his own. He was also a trustee of the Eatonton Academy in 1816. In 1820, when Andrew Jackson came to nearby Greensboro, Georgia, Strong was invited to speak at the dinner. (Rice, History of Greene County.)

The house was situated at a fork in the road. One of the roads leading to the fork is now known as Church Street, and led to the Strong-Davis house, at which point the road forks. From this fork, the road to the left (southwest) led to Monticello, county seat of Jasper County, and the road to the right (northwest), now known as Hudson Road, led to Hudson's Mill and thence to Morgan Co. Christopher Strong at that point had accumulated a contiguous tract of land that extended a good distance along the northwest side of present-day Church Street and included parts of two land lots. In the Putnam Co. census of 1820, the household of C. B. Strong is enumerated on page 106. The adjoining household is that of Wiley Abercrombie. Both households list over twenty slaves apiece, suggesting that these were farm properties and not town lots. Others households on page 106 include those of John McBride and Nathan Lyons, both of whom are described in earlier deeds as having property that adjoined that of Strong's. The deed records and census data suggest the possibility that Christopher B. Strong could have been living in the Strong-Davis house in 1820.

In the first years of its existence, the population of Putnam County surged as settlers rushed in to occupy the fertile lands west of the Oconee River, which had been ceded by the Creek Indians in 1802. By 1810, the two-year-old county's population had surpassed that of its parent, Baldwin County, even though Baldwin held the state capitol. In 1820, the population had reached 15,475 (including slaves), but steadily declined after that, not reaching that level again until the 1990s. Eatonton had reached its zenith as Georgia frontier "boom town" by 1825, and many of the Putnam County planters moved west.

After the many lawsuits that resulted in the public sale of his real estate, itemized below, Christopher B. Strong was among those who moved west, but only slightly, to Macon, where he became prominent in that city's early history. A notice in the *Georgia Journal* for January 11, 1825, indicates that he had a law office there. Strong is mentioned on a historical marker as one of the founders of Christ Church (Episcopal), which is Macon's oldest church. In Macon, he became a Superior Court Judge again, this time for the Flint Circuit, and served from 1828 to 1834. A fine biographical sketch of the life of Judge Strong is found in Stephen F. Miller's *The Bench and Bar of Georgia: Memoirs and Sketches*, Vol. II, pp. 261-295. He died in 1851 in Perry, Georgia, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon (*Macon Messenger*, May 7, 1851).

The legal troubles of Judge C. B. Strong, all from 1824, show how quickly he lost all of his real estate

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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in Putnam County, and are itemized below. The following legal notice, and the three follow-up sales, all quoted here, are the first firm indication that this house was in existence.

*The Georgia Journal*, January 23, 1824, p. 3, column 5:

**For Sale, A Valuable Farm, Adjoining the Village of Eatonton**

*Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in February next [February 3, 1824] my Farm, adjoining Eatonton, containing upwards of 250 acres of excellent land, to which may be added the tract embracing my residence--- The Farm is in good repair, with a good Gin-house, and other necessary buildings. If the purchaser desires, he can add to the same 160 acres of good land adjoining it—the whole of which would form one of the most desirable settlements in the state.*

Jan 13 [ date ad first placed]                      C. B. Strong

This advertisement does not necessarily indicate that he was selling his residence, but does imply that the farm and the residence were near each other, and for our purposes here, that a residence existed. The 160 acres mentioned must be the 157 acres that were to be sold in the final, or fourth advertisement, below. The above notice was for a sale, arranged by the owner. As his financial troubles deepened, he was sued and it became necessary for his property to be publicly sold to satisfy these debts.

*The Georgia Journal*, February 17, 1824, p. 3, column 7:

**Postponed Sale**

*On the first Tuesday in March next [March 2, 1824], will be sold at the market house in the town of Eatonton, Putnam county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property to wit.*

*The balance of C. B. Strong's property that was not sold within sale hours on the first Tuesday in February, consisting of negroes [slaves], horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation tools, sold as C. B. Strong's property, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Peter J. Williams, and other fi fa's against C. B. Strong.*

William Varner, Sheriff [ of Putnam County]

This ad would imply that the land advertised in the first advertisement above was sold in February, but whether the residence was sold or not is not clear. The March sale notice, above, does not mention any real estate. But Judge Strong's financial worries increased, and the next month's legal notices included yet another sale:

*The Georgia Journal*, April 27, 1824, p. 3, column 5:

**[Sheriff's Sale, Putnam County, Georgia]**

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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*On the first Tuesday in June [June 1, 1824] next, will be sold at the market-house in the town of Eatonton....*

*330 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John McBride, Nathan Lyon, and others, near the town of Eatonton; also 7 negroes [slaves that were named], also one horse, 15 head of hogs, two cows, calves, 15 barrels of corn, 2 stacks fodder, 1 mahogany secretary and book case, 1 bureau, 1 elegant sofa, three mahogany tables, two large gilt looking glasses, 1 dozen curled maple chairs, 1 doz. plainer [chairs], 4 beds and furniture, 2 mattresses, 1 set elegant china ware, and other household, table, and usual family and kitchen furniture, levied on as the property of Christopher B. Strong, to satisfy the following fi fa's, [all vs. Christopher B. Strong: John Warren, John Hudson, Jonathan Vanwagenin, and Greenberry Allen for the use of Uriah Ward]*

William Varner, Sheriff

This again indicates, from the furnishings, that Judge Strong had a residence, and that it was finely furnished with items of the period. It does not clarify if the residence was being sold, or had already been sold. But often land was sold without any mention of a residence in the deeds, and it could have been the same here. It would also seem that one would sell their principal residence last, if they had to sell it at all. Subsequent deeds, below, indicate that the house was sold at the final sale. The final sale notice, below, narrows the scope of the sale to a parcel and acreage that is consistent with later owners and the acres that they owned that included the house, thus it would seem likely that the house itself was definitely included, although not mentioned, in the following:

*The Georgia Journal*, September 28, 1824, p. 3, column 5:

**[Sheriff's Sale, Putnam County, Georgia]**

*Will be sold on the first Tuesday in November next [November 2, 1824] .. the following property, to-wit:*

*157 7-20 acres of land, more or less, the same being composed of 4 several parts of lots no. 117 and 134, in the 3d district of originally Baldwin, now Putnam county, all of which are adjacent and in constituting an entire tract are bounded by Lyons, Tomlin, and M'Bryde—levied on by virtue of a mortgage fi. fa. in favor of Henry Branham vs. C. B. Strong—property pointed out and more particularly described in the mortgage.*

Wm. Varner, Sheriff.

By stating that the details about the property are in the mortgage, and being very brief, but recognizing that the only property he probably had left would be the house and surrounding land, and noting that later deeds to the house included approximately 150 acres, it would seem that this sale was for the house and adjoining land and the deeds prove this. Since the final sale totaled 167 ½ acres, it could be that there was a typo in the final sales notice and that it should have been 167 rather than 157 acres.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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It was at this final sheriff's sale, and the deeds following it, that we learn the fate of Mr. Strong's residence. On November 2, 1824, William Varner, Sheriff, sold to Henry Branham, for \$1600, the north part of Land Lot 117, 101 ¼ acres, and also the "southwestern part" of Land Lot 134, on which said "Christopher Strong now lives," containing 67 ½ acres, both tracts lying adjacent to each other and constituting "one entire body" and bordering on Tomlin, Lyon, McBride and others. (K/441.)

Shortly thereafter, Henry Branham sold on December 28, 1824, to Benjamin Moseley, for \$1100, "the parcel of land on which Christopher B. Strong now lives" the southern part of lot 134, containing 67 ½ acres. (K/483-484.) Moseley, who lived on into the 1850s in the county, had his own house elsewhere and must have immediately sold off a small part of this parcel containing the house to Charles P. Gordon, although the deed is not recorded. In another deed, on the same day, December 28, 1824, Dr. Branham sold for \$700, the part (one-half) of Land Lot 117 that he had obtained in the sheriff's sale in November, to Charles P. Gordon. (L/358.) Gordon also obtained on January 6, 1825, 56 acres of Land Lot 116 from Williamson Roby, also sold at the sheriff's sale. (L/358.)

In yet another transaction, Charles P. Gordon sold to Benjamin Moseley, for only \$100, on June 5, 1827, four acres of land, bordering on Gordon's land, and adjoining McBride and McKenzie, but with no further clue as to where this was. (M/5-6.)

An analysis of the plats to these parcels of land indicates that the Strong property bordered on the southwest side (the town side) on Church Street/Monticello Road.

In summary, all of these various sales indicate the financial morass Judge Strong found himself in. It is clear from later deeds, that the house and residence of Judge Strong was sold to Charles P. Gordon, himself a very prominent Georgian.

Charles P. Gordon, born in 1791, was an attorney who organized the state's first Internal Improvement Convention in Eatonton in 1831 while owning this house. He was a state senator from 1833 until his death as senator-elect in 1836. His nephew, John B. Gordon, a Confederate General, was later governor of Georgia, and a U. S. Senator. Both Christopher B. Strong and Charles P. Gordon are among the few lawyers to have lengthy biographical sketches in Stephen F. Miller's *The Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Vol. II (1858), showing they were well-respected by their contemporaries.

When Charles P. Gordon died in Putnam County, in 1836, the property remained in his family for over a decade before it was sold. It is not possible from existing records to know who lived in the house during the entire time period, 1836-1849. On February 21, 1849, James and George Gordon, executors of the Estate of Charles P. Gordon, sold the property to Thomas U. Wilkes for \$500 (Deed Book R, p.207). The tract was described as adjoining Mosley, Adams, Barnes, and others. The deed described the property in the same manner as when it was sold to Gordon, excepting some acres that Gordon sold during his lifetime, which was likely to have been that portion which lay on the southeast side of the Monticello Road [Church Street].

The land is described as being the place where Wilkes "at present lives" and consisted of 150 acres.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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It was described as 100 acres of Lot 117, and 56 acres of the lot [Lot 116] that Strong bought of Weeks, the tract having been sold to Gordon "in his lifetime." Thus it was 156 acres reduced to 150 acres. The sliver of Land Lot 134, on which the house rests, had, by this time, been considered part of Land Lot 117 and was not mentioned in this description. As mentioned above, the house is only about 200 to 300 feet from the land lot line.

This matches a deed that Strong executed after he moved to Macon, Bibb County, dated March 11, 1826, to Charles P. Gordon. In this deed he sells for \$100, presumably a token amount, perhaps like a quit claim deed, to satisfy the title, "being the same mortgaged in two parcels to Henry Branham & Williamson Roby, by the said Christopher B. Strong, & by them sold to the said Charles P. Gordon in two parcels, one by Branham as a tract containing [100 acres] and the other by Roby [56 acres] ..." He further describes the 56 acre portion, which we know was in Lot 116, as being the tract that he, Strong, purchased of Weeks. Since the house site would have gone to Gordon via Moseley, it was not mentioned in this transaction.

As explained by the current owners, after careful research and analysis, the house while sitting on Land Lot 134, had by this time, 1826, being so close to the lot line between lots 117 and 134, became considered, when mentioned, as being part of lot 117, although legally it was not.

Now that we have seen what the written records tell us about this property, what dates do the architectural historians and architects suggest for this house based on its architecture? Local historian James Marshall stated 1818-1820; Tommy Jones, architectural historian and restoration contractor, 1825-1850, thinking the earliest part could be 1824 or pre-1824, with an 1830s addition during the Gordon years; Richard Cloues, Historic Preservation Division architectural historian, 1810s-1820s; Stephen Moffson, Historic Preservation Division architectural historian, 1820-1850. W. Lane Greene, restoration architect who worked on the house, believed that the main body was 1830-1835, and felt certain that parts of the house were moved and attached to it, such as the kitchen; he also felt that part of the main house was pre-1824 and part 1830s, built before the 1836 death of Gordon.

There could possibly have been an earlier house or other rooms on an earlier house that were replaced by the end of the Gordon period (1836). This is not believed to be likely, however.

The rest of the history of the nominated house follows a fairly easy chain of title:

Rev. Thomas Usher Wilkes (c. 1811-1865), who bought the property in 1849 from the Gordon estate, during most of his decade of ownership lived in Atlanta, where he was twice pastor of the First Baptist Church. There are a number of biographical sketches of his life in various Baptist publications. The Wilkes family did live in Eatonton, presumably at this house, in the 1850 Census, where his real estate was valued at \$2,000. His wife, nee Maria Louisa Graves, died in Eatonton in 1854. In the 1860 Census he was living in Atlanta, selling this property shortly after the census was taken. He later moved to Arkansas where he died. The *SemiCentennial History of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta* (1904) described him as "a plain man, somewhat rough in style and voice, but full of zeal and spiritual fervor, and was imminently successful."

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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On October 10, 1860, Wilkes, who was then living in Atlanta, sold the property described as "one hundred fifty acres more or less" to William C. Davis (Deed Book S, p.266). The sale included the house where Davis was living at the time and the "land lying between the road to Eatonton Factory & the road leading from Eatonton to Michael Dennis Mills on Indian Creek and adjoining lands of James Nicholson, Junius Wingfield, and Alfred C. Mason." This is the first mention of the house itself in the deed records.

William C. Davis was an attorney and a prominent member of the community. He served as county treasurer for a number of years and he was married to Elizabeth Mason, daughter of one of Eatonton's earliest and most influential families. A local historical marker in Eatonton notes the site of the Mason house and mentions William C. Davis. James Nicholson, Junius Wingfield (son-in-law of Benjamin Moseley), and Alfred C. Mason, were listed as adjacent property owners when Davis bought the property. Davis later bought the town lots in "Square X" in Eatonton, where the Methodist Church now stands, and he appears to have been living there at the time of the census of 1870. It appears that Davis' son, John W. Davis, was living in the farmhouse [the nominated property] at that time. William C. Davis died in 1872, and A. W. Marshall was appointed guardian to one of his minor children. Marshall later won a judgment against the estate on behalf of the child, and the farm and dwelling were sold at auction to satisfy the judgment. William C. Davis' sons, James T. Davis and Clark M. Davis, former Confederate officers, were the high bidders. The deed recorded in 1877 when title passed to the Davis sons includes a drawing of the property, which shows the dwelling house in its present position. In 1878, a map of Putnam County was produced that clearly shows the house, labeled "Davis," standing in the fork of the road. On February 21, 1882, the Davis brothers sold to Mrs. Phosa M. Johnson the property "known as the William C. Davis place," which was described as 150 acres and the dwelling (Deed Book X, p.181).

Johnson sold the property to Henry B. Hearn on January 5, 1891 (Deed Book A (new series), p.416). Hearn sold the property, described as containing 150 acres, to J. O. Cooper on March 17, 1894 (Deed Book B, p.286). Cooper sold the property to Fanny Cornelia Rice on October 29, 1894 (Deed Book B, p.338).

Ms. Rice was the owner when the house underwent an extensive renovation in 1895. This work was likely to have been performed by C. D. Leonard, who remodeled many of Eatonton's old homes in the late nineteenth century (Brittain, 1975). In addition to interior modifications, a full-length Victorian-style porch was added to the front of the house (since removed), and electrical wiring and plumbing appear to have been installed at that time. A map produced about 1895 for the installation of the city sewer system clearly shows the house and storehouse in their present configuration. On September 12, 1905 Ms. Rice transferred title to the property to Charles B. Rice (Deed Book D, p.442). On November 2, 1908, Rice sold the property, described as containing 157 acres, "known as the S.A. Rice place", to Sarah E. Hurst (Deed Book G, p. 98). On January 3, 1911, W. E. Hurst, acting as executor for the estate of Sarah E. Hurst, sold the property at public auction to W. H. Malone (Deed Book H, p.99). Malone sold the property known as the Rice farm to James H. Hollis in 1917 (Deed Book H, p.489), and Hollis sold it to Paul D. Atkinson on December 29th of that same year (Deed Book H, p.498). Atkinson was locally renowned for his reputed ability to levitate objects, and he often

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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raised a piano in the house for the amusement of guests (personal communication, James P. Marshall, Jr., to the owners). Atkinson sold the property described as the "S. A. Rice place" to E. G. Kilpatrick on January 2, 1920 (Deed Book K, p.36).

The beginning of 1920 was a prosperous time for Putnam County. Although the boll weevil had devastated cotton crops across the South, Putnam County had yet to experience an infestation of this pest. "Believing their land was 'weevil-proof' caused land speculation at high prices. They planned to plant bigger crops in 1920. This necessitated larger loans..." (Walters, 2000). The boll weevil arrived in Putnam County that summer, and the entire community was devastated. Kilpatrick transferred title to the property to E. B. Ezell & Co. on February 9, 1927. Kilpatrick, like most of his Putnam County neighbors, must have "fallen on hard times," and was forced to give up title to his home to a creditor. E. B. Ezell was a local financier, who later formed the Middle Georgia Bank with Dr. Benjamin Hunt.

The arrival of the boll weevil in Putnam County, coupled with the onset of the Great Depression, was devastating to the local economy. Between 1920 and 1930 Putnam County experienced the loss of 45 % of its population. Subsequently, the value of real estate in Putnam County plummeted. By 1930 town lots in Eatonton sold for as little as \$25.00 (Walters, 2000). Mr. Kilpatrick still lived in the house when the Middle Georgia Bank sold it to Horace George on June 11, 1928 (Deed Book M, p.147). The George family lived in the house and operated the farm into the 1960's. Mrs. George eventually sold the acreage long associated with the house, and much of it was developed as a cemetery, not associated with this nomination, but shown on the topographic map northwest of the house and labeled the Pine Grove Cemetery.

In the 1990s the house was abandoned and began to deteriorate. The house stood on a lot of only 0.585 acres when Mrs. Helen Carnes purchased it on November 12, 1998. Ms. Carnes had previously purchased an adjoining portion of the original acreage, and she reconfigured the property around the house to include the extant landscape features that were once a part of the house lot. The current property includes the "fork in the road" by which this property has been identified since before the Civil War. The house eventually was included in the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation's Revolving Fund, purchased in 2001 from Mrs. Carnes. The house was sold through the fund in January 2002 to the present owners, Susan Hitchcock and her husband, James M. Garner.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Marshall, James P., Jr., various interviews about local history and records, by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., summer 2005, and August 2006, and also earlier by the owners.

Miller, Stephen F. *The Bench and Bar of Georgia* (1858), Vol. II.

Putnam County, Georgia. Deeds and Estate records from the courthouse records.

Walters, Kathleen Bowman. *Oconee River: Tales to Tell*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., 1995.

**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**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      1.27 acres

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 17      Easting 276625      Northing 3689991

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is marked on the enclosed plat map.

### **Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is all that the property owners own at this location. It is all that continues to be associated with this house. Much of the land formerly associated with the house has been developed.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr./Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840      **date** August 14, 2006  
**e-mail** ken\_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

**name/title** Susan Hitchcock/James M. Garner  
**organization** N/A  
**mailing address** 107 Hudson Road  
**city or town** Eatonton      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31024  
**telephone** N/A  
**e-mail** susan\_hitchcock@nps.gov

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

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Susan Hitchcock/James M. Garner  
**organization (if applicable)** N/A  
**mailing address** 107 Hudson Road  
**city or town** Eatonton      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31024  
**e-mail (optional)** susan\_hitchcock@nps.gov

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Strong-Davis-Rice-George House  
**City or Vicinity:** Eatonton  
**County:** Putnam  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** April 2005

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 18

1. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
2. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
3. Front and north facades; photographer facing southwest.
4. North façade showing kitchen entrance; photographer facing southwest.
5. Rear or west façade; photographer facing east.
6. South façade showing rear extensions; photographer facing northeast.
7. South façade, closer view of chimney; photographer facing northeast.
8. Outbuilding at rear of house; photographer facing southwest.
9. Interior, first floor, entry/central hall, from rear of hall; photographer facing northeast.
10. Interior, first floor, front parlor/ northeast parlor; photographer facing southeast.
11. Interior, first floor, northeast parlor looking back toward mantle and opening on left for dining room; photographer facing northwest.
12. Interior, first floor, just to left of previous photo, the dining room and kitchen; photographer facing west.
13. Interior, first floor, southeast front parlor; photographer facing southwest.
14. Interior, first floor, room behind the southeast parlor; photographer facing southwest.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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15. Interior, second floor, southeast bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
16. Interior, second floor, looking from southeast bedroom across hall to northeast bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
17. Interior, second floor, stair hall looking into northeast bedroom; photographer facing north.
18. Interior, second floor, northeast bedroom; photographer facing north.

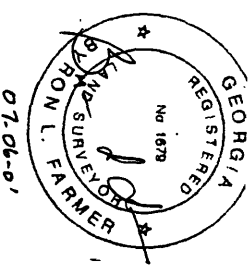
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

**STRONG-DAVIS-RICE-GEORGE HOUSE**  
PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA  
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP  
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: —  
NORTH: ↓  
SCALE: 1" = APPROXIMATELY 80'  
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNERS

REGISTRATION NUMBER 1679

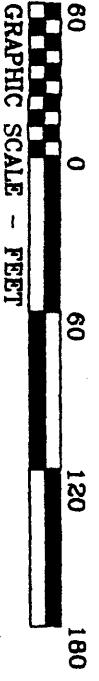
**CERTIFICATION**

THIS MAP OR PLAT IS BASED  
ON ONE FOOT IN 26,544 AND  
ON AN ANGLE POINT, AND WAS  
MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
THE RULES AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE SURVEYING BOARD OF  
GEORGIA. THIS MAP OR PLAT  
IS NOT TO BE USED FOR  
CONVEYANCE OF LAND OR  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
BOUNDARIES UNLESS IT IS  
PROVEN TO BE ACCURATE  
BY A COURT OF LAW.



TABULATION OF CORNER MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

CORNER NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND ON RW
2	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
3	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
4	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
5	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
6	1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
7	1/2" RE-BAR SET
8	1/2" RE-BAR SET ON RW
9	1/2" RE-BAR SET ON RW
10	1/2" RE-BAR SET ON RW
11	COMPLETED POINT ON RW



GRAPHIC SCALE - FEET

**FOR**  
**HELEN J. CARNES**  
LYING IN GMD 368  
CITY OF EATONTON  
PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA  
REFERENCE: PLAT BOOK 24, PAGE 50

*Helen J. Carnes*  
SURVEYOR

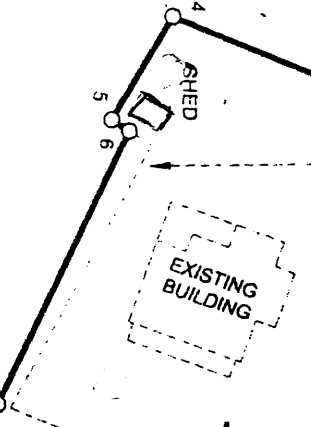
**PUTNAM COUNTY BUILDING & ZONING**

COURSE	BEARING	DISTANCE
1-2	S 29° 27' 00" W	65.65'
2-3	S 27° 33' 05" W	12.61'
3-4	S 27° 41' 12" W	84.75'
4-5	S 59° 23' 33" E	46.04'
5-6	N 32° 40' 04" E	8.14'
6-7	S 63° 34' 57" E	117.34'
7-8	S 82° 57' 01" E	138.86'
8-9	Rad: 1743.73' Tan: 108.27'	Arc: 216.26' CA: 7° 08' 22"
9-10	Chd: N 63° 30' 54" E	216.13'
10-11	N 08° 52' 33" W	7.16'
11-1	Rad: 1008.09' Tan: 140.56'	Arc: 279.31' CA: 15° 52' 30"
	Chd: N 76° 42' 00" W	278.42'
	Rad: 1008.09' Tan: 76.20'	Arc: 152.11' CA: 8° 38' 43"
	Chd: N 64° 26' 25" W	151.96'



POINT OF REFERENCE  
RAILROAD SPIKE SET IN INTERSECTION  
OF CENTERLINES OF GROVE STREET  
AND HUDSON ROAD. SEE PLAT RECORDED  
IN PLAT BOOK 24, PAGE 50.

DASED LINES INDICATE  
ORIGINAL PROPERTY LINES  
AS SHOWN ON PLAT RECORDED  
IN PLAT BOOK 12, PAGE 31



1.27 ACRES (TOTAL)

PROPERTY LINE

POINT OF BEGINNING  
1/2" RE-BAR FOUND ON RW

S 10° 57' 33" E  
26.21'

GROVE STREET

R/W

HUDSON ROAD

40' R/W

R/W

40' R/W

CHURCH STREET

PUTNAM COUNTY BUILDING & ZONING


SHED

EXISTING BUILDING

**MAP**

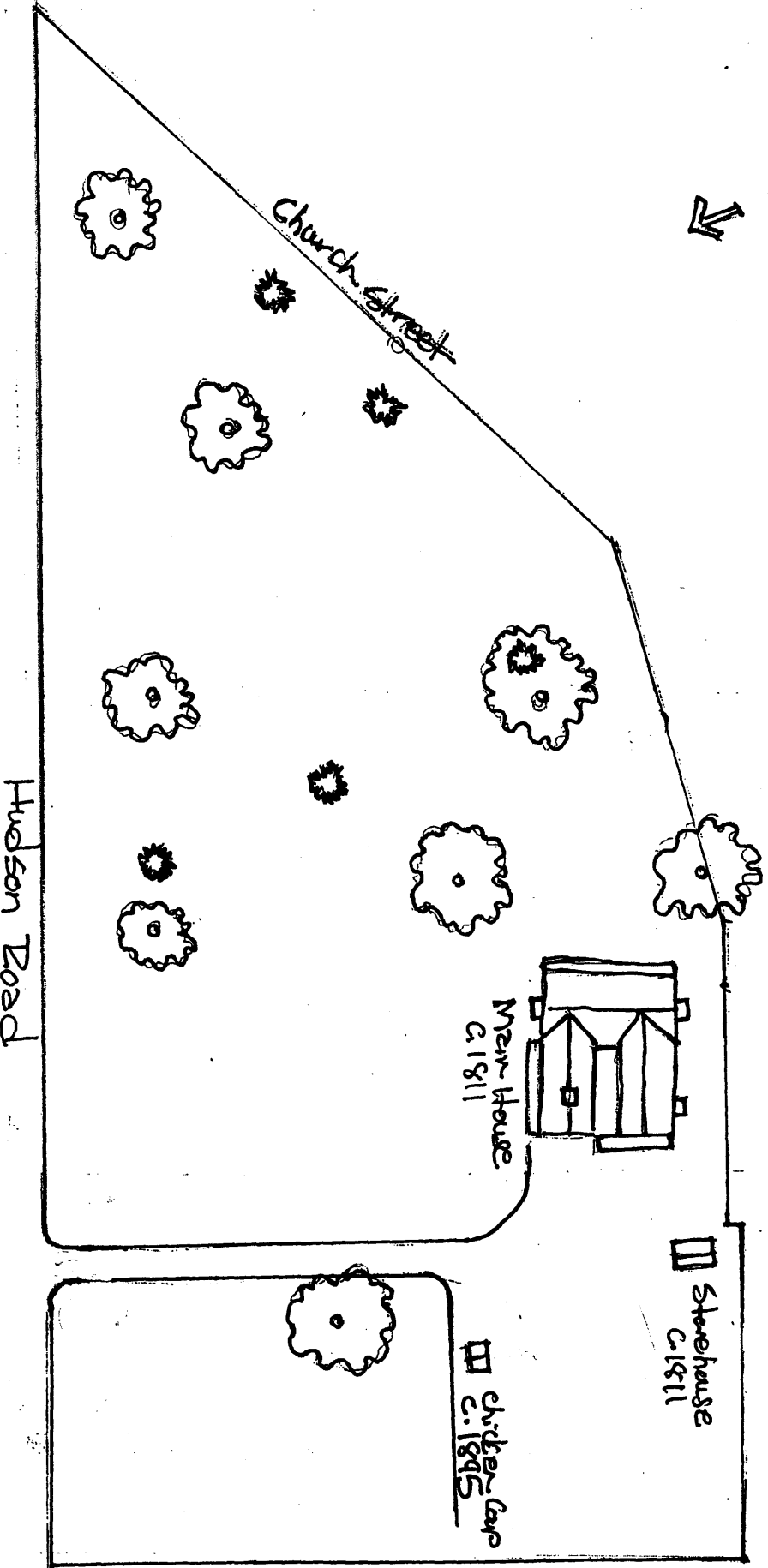
STRONG-DAVIS-RICE-GEORGE HOUSE  
PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

SITE PLAN

NORTH: 

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: SUSAN HITCHCOCK, 2003



Hudson Road

Church Street

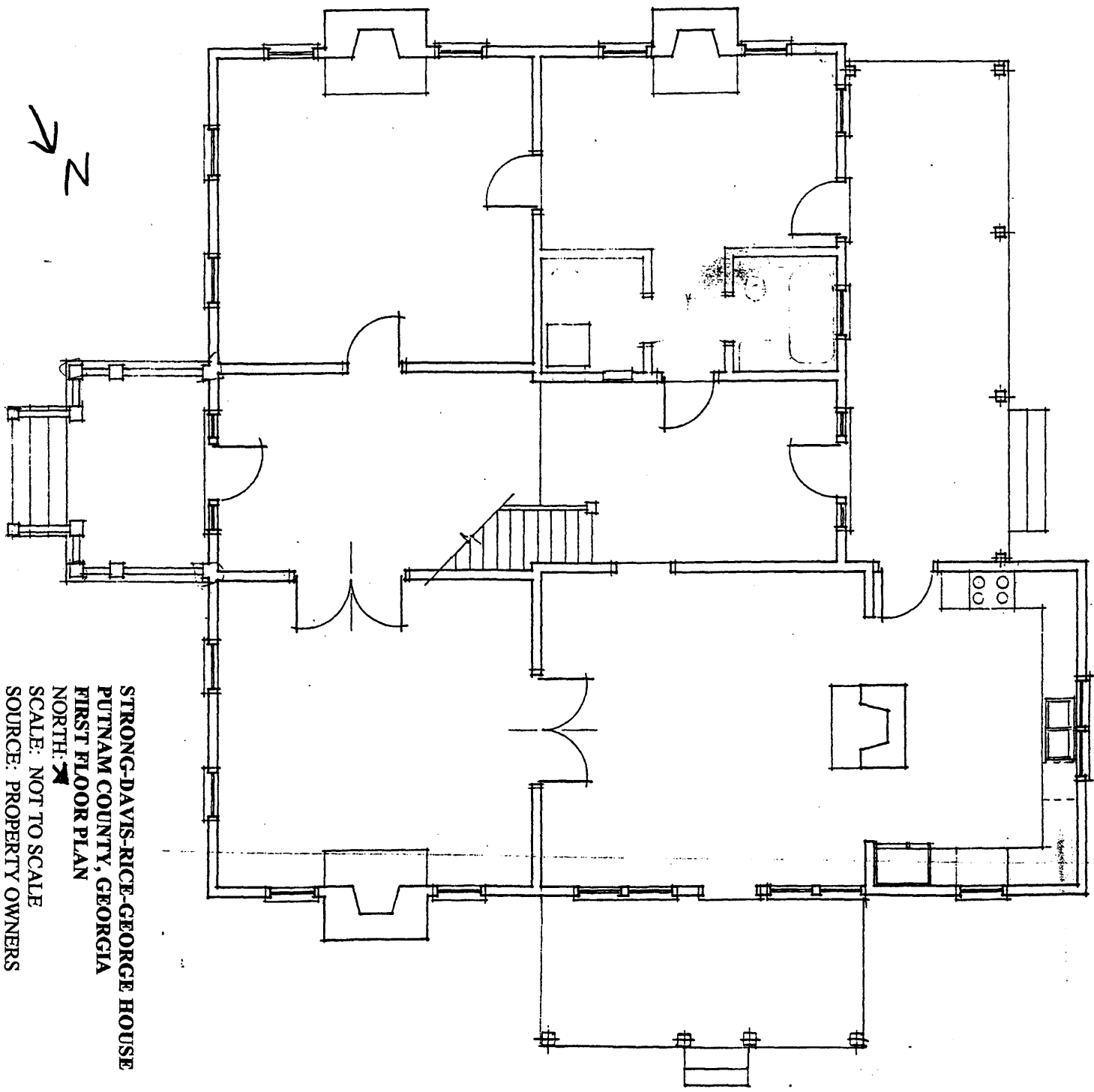
Main House  
c.1811

Storehouse  
c.1811

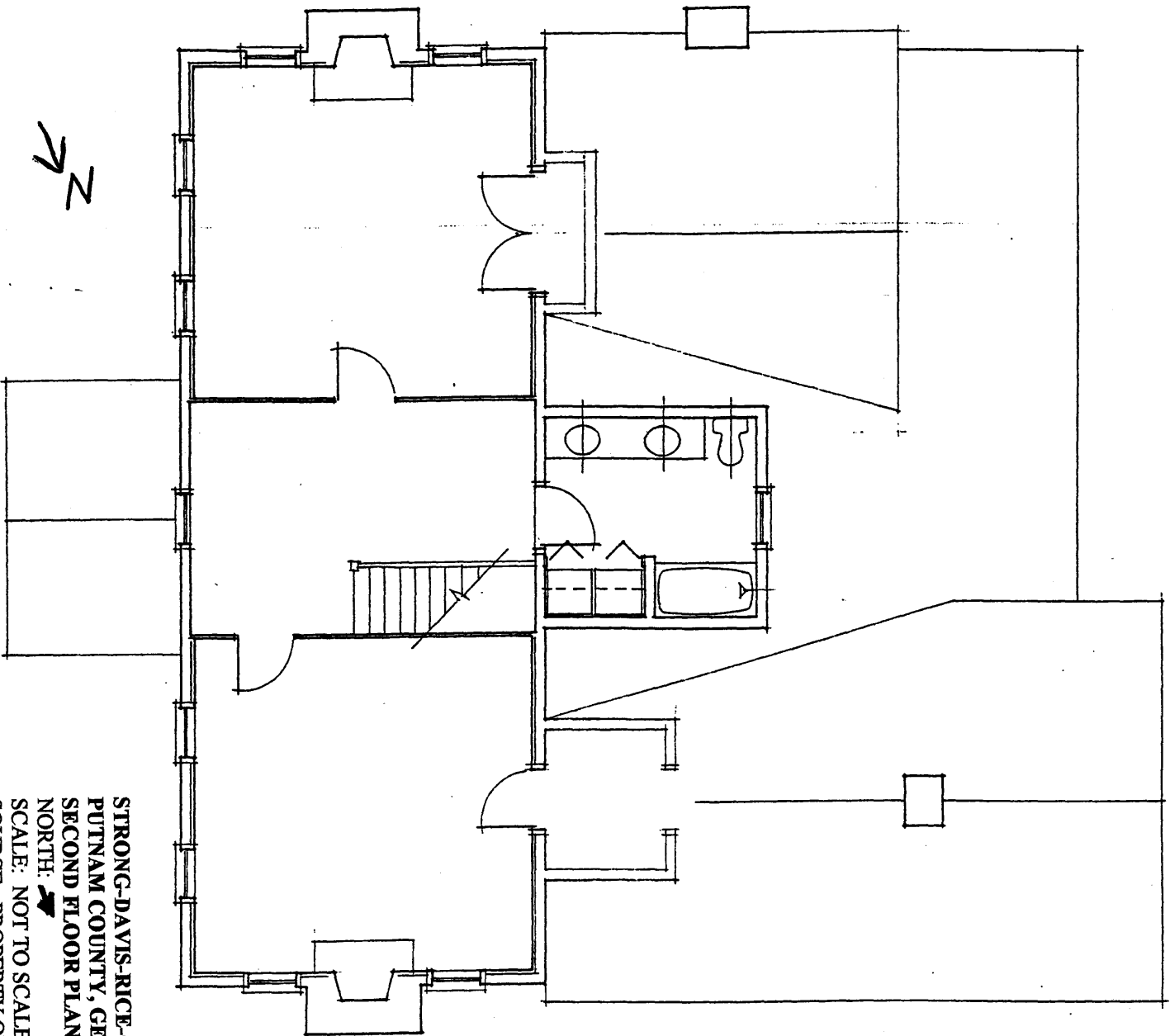
Childs' Camp  
c.1845

Strong-Davis  
107 Hudson  
Estimate by  
Draw by susan  
2003

House



STRONG-DAVIS-RICE-GEORGE HOUSE  
PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
NORTH: ↗  
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNERS



**STRONG-DAVIS-RICE-GEORGE HOUSE**  
**PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
NORTH: ↗  
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNERS