

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 Dr. Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House
other names/site number Dr. Bob Smith House

2. Location

street & number 1262 Bob Smith Road
city, town Sharpsburg (x) vicinity of
county Coweta code GA 077
state Georgia code GA zip code 30263

N/A not for publication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	4	0
sites	2	0
structures	3	0
objects	0	0
total	9	0

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

9/16/96

Signature of certifying official

Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
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

Edson H. Beall

10.18.96

() 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

OTHER: I-house

Materials:

foundation	Stone: granite
walls	Wood: weatherboard
roof	Metal
other	Brick

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Dr. Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile dwelling, with exterior gable-end chimneys and side and rear additions. Constructed c.1835 as a hall-and-parlor plan I-house, the two-story, shed-roofed rear addition and central hall were added soon after its construction (c.1835-1840), giving the house a saltbox-like profile. The house is framed with hewn mortise-and-tenoned timbers set on a granite-pier foundation. The interior woodwork, which includes hand-planed, heart-pine ceilings, walls, floors, stairs, chair rails, wainscoting, baseboards, Federal-style mantels, paneled doors, and window and door surrounds, remains largely intact. The current room arrangement of the house is a four-over-four-room, modified Georgian plan, with a one-room-deep central hall that separates the front two rooms. Between 1993 and 1995, the current owners rehabilitated the house, rebuilding the front porch and constructing a one-story kitchen wing and connecting hyphen. The rear cookhouse was rebuilt around the surviving chimney stack. The rural two-acre property also includes a smokehouse, grain shed, and privy, a well, two stone walls, and two outbuilding foundations.

Description of Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House

The Smith House is located on Bob Smith Road approximately three miles north of Sharpsburg in Coweta County. Residential development is dispersed throughout the rural area. Sited on a rise above Bob Smith Road, the Smith House is oriented to the north with its east side to the road. The house is largely hidden from the view of the road by a stand of trees that ring the property. An unpaved gravel drive provides the only access to the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

The Smith House is brace framed with massive, hewn pine timbers that are inscribed with Roman numerals indicating their order and location of assembly. The framing is set on a foundation of single-block and stacked granite piers. The exterior is clad in heart-pine weatherboard cut from local timber. The east gable-end chimney consists of common bond brick with a granite base. The west-end chimney is laid in running bond brick with a lower drip course. Each chimney features plain corbel caps. The exterior chimney on the shed-roofed addition and the cook house chimney are each constructed of composite masonry, irregularly coursed stacked granite bases with brick flues.

The side-gabled roof features a box cornice and is covered with corrugated metal. Nailing strips and original pine shingles in the attic indicate that the roof was originally clad in wood shingles. The front entrance features a six-panel door framed by three-light sidelights. The first-floor windows are double-hung sashes with nine-over-nine lights and, at the second level, six-over-six-light sashes. The shed-roofed addition features four-light fixed windows at the second-floor level.

The interior plan of the Smith House is a modified four-over-four-room plan with a stair hall separating the east and west parlors. The first-floor rear shed rooms--a bedroom and dining room--are entered from either the stair hall or the west parlor. The enclosed winder stair provides access to the second floor. The two second-floor bedrooms are entered from a small second-floor hall at the head of the stairs. Each bedroom features access to a separate bathroom in the rear shed addition. The floor levels of these bathrooms are several feet lower than that of the bedrooms. A second stair joins the second-story west bathroom and the dining room below.

The interior of the house retains much of its original woodwork, with walls, floors, ceilings, doors, mantels, and trim made of hand-planed, heart-pine boards of varying widths. The majority of the wood appears to have been originally unpainted except for the mantel and wainscot in the east parlor and the west parlor door and surround. This suggests that the west parlor door may have served as the original front entrance.

The west parlor features a plain Federal-style mantel. Like all of the first-floor fireplaces, the hearth and surrounds in the west parlor are constructed of granite. This room also features a beaded chair rail with apron and a plain baseboard. Both doors to this room have six beaded panels in the "cross and Bible" style and may have originally served as exterior doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

The east parlor also contains a Federal-style mantel but with squatter proportions than the mantel in the west parlor. This room also features a three-bead chair rail and matching baseboards. The door is also a six-panel, cross-and-Bible-style door, but the panels are bevelled rather than beaded. The east parlor's west wall was added when the floor plan was changed from a hall-parlor plan to a center-passage Georgian plan. The wall is built of narrower boards and the moldings differ from those in the rest of the room. Cloth remnants from wall coverings remain beneath nail heads in the walls and ceiling of the east parlor.

In the hall, the added wall is located opposite the stairs and has a plain (no bead) chair rail. The original wall features a three-bead chair rail and baseboard matching those in the east parlor. A beaded six-panel door, which matches the west parlor doors, is located at the rear of the stair hall, which served as an exterior entrance before the rear shed addition was added.

First-floor rooms in the shed addition feature plain chair rails with matching aprons and baseboards. The east shed room includes a Federal-style mantel with a hewn, bevelled mantel shelf. The west shed room has two, two-panel doors and a beaded, six-panel exterior door that is original to the house.

The second-floor bedrooms each have a single-bead chair rail with apron and baseboard, six-panel, cross-and-Bible doors, and Federal mantels. The west bedroom features a nonfunctional fireplace with a firebox that was never opened. The east bedroom includes an open fireplace with a granite hearth and an iron lintel supporting the brick chimney stack. The two bathrooms in the second-floor shed addition are similar in design, each with two small windows but without chair rails or baseboards.

Most alterations to the Smith House are historic and date c.1835-1840. These changes include the addition of the rear shed and the subsequent reorganization of the floor plan from a hall-and-parlor I-house to a center-passage-plan dwelling with four rooms on each of the two floors. The location of the large central beam and marks on the hall floor indicate the location of the original wall that separated east and west parlors. During this period, the east parlor's west wall was built and the east wall of the west parlor was moved from the center of the house to its current location where it forms the west wall of the central hallway. The winder stair was most likely relocated along this west wall.

The fenestration was altered in response to the changes in the floor plan. Alterations in the framing and cuts made in the sill for the threshold indicate that the original double-leaf front entrance was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

replaced with a large, single-leaf door and sidelights. The original front doors are currently located at the hall entrance to the west parlor and the dining room entrance in the rear stair hall. The two rear doors remain in their original locations. During this period of construction, three windows in the east room of the house were boarded up, one on the south wall of the east parlor on the first floor and two in the east bedroom on the second floor. Later, a window in the west bedroom was enclosed and a window on the east wall of the second-floor east shed room was covered.

Discolored weatherboard siding indicates that a one-story porch, probably built during the late 19th century, spanned three bays on the main facade. The porch had deteriorated and collapsed by ca.1990 and was rebuilt during the 1993-1995 rehabilitation.

The original cook house, which was located on the west end of the rear facade, had severely deteriorated, with only its massive granite and brick chimney left intact. During the 1993-1995 rehabilitation, a new cook house was built that incorporated the standing chimney pile. The new cook house is a one-story, one-bay, frame building set on a granite pier foundation and joined to the main house by an open breezeway. The exterior chimney is located on the south gable end.

The one-story side addition built during the 1993-1995 rehabilitation consists of a gable-front kitchen wing with an exterior gable-end chimney and a side-gable hyphen that includes a rear porch. The hyphen contains a bathroom, laundry room, and pantry organized along a single-loaded corridor. The addition is entered from the dining room in the main block and two rear porch entrances.

Descriptions of Historic Outbuildings and Structures

The approximately two-acre property associated with the Dr. Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House contains three outbuildings, a well, two stone walls, and two outbuilding foundations. All eight resources contribute to the significance of the Smith House.

The grain shed, located 100 feet from the house in the northwest corner of the property, is a two-story frame shed constructed of hand-planed weatherboard hung with cut nails. Roughly cut trees set on granite piers comprise lower framing members. The front-gable roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The door is hung with hand-wrought iron strap hinges. The grain shed may date to c.1835 when the house was constructed.

The smokehouse, located approximately 15 feet southwest of the main house, also dates to c.1835. It features a front-gabled roof covered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

with corrugated sheet metal. The board-and-batten door features hand-wrought iron strap hinges and markings that indicate the existence of previous locks or latches. An early wooden lock was found inside the smokehouse. The smokehouse is built of hewn pine timbers and clad with hand-planed weatherboard. The interior includes wide-width pine floor boards, wood shelves, and rafters that were probably used to hang meat during the smoke-curing process.

The privy is a small, frame building clad in weatherboard with a metal shed roof. It was built during the period of World War II. The privy is located behind the smokehouse along the south boundary of the property.

A stone-lined well that has been capped with concrete is located west of the main house. The well was probably built during the 19th century. Though no longer in use, the well is in good condition.

Two low granite retaining walls, probably built during the 19th century, survive on the property. The first, located approximately 10 feet from the main facade, marked a garden. The second wall is set 60 feet from the house.

In addition, two outbuilding foundation walls survive on the property. The first stone foundation, which probably dates to the 19th century, is located in the northwest corner of the property between the grain shed and west property boundary. The function of this building is not known. The second foundation, located south of the grain shed, is the remnants of an early 20th-century mule barn.

Descriptions of Historic Landscape Features

The current property includes only a fraction of the approximately 600 acres that were once associated with the Smith House. Currently, the two-acre property features a large expanse of open lawn that surrounds the main house. The lawn is ringed by wooded areas that include both hardwoods and pine trees.

Family members recall that the front walk was once lined with six mature cedar trees that have since been removed. Other evidence of historic land uses include flower bulbs in the east yard that rise every spring. Sarah Alberta Smith, family members recall, tended flower and vegetable gardens that surrounded the house.

A small grove of mature pecan trees is located on the east side of the property. The family believes that trees were brought from Texas in the 1890s.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture

Period of Significance:

1835-1945

Significant Dates:

c.1835 - Construction of the house.
c.1835-1840 - Major alteration of the house.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Dr. Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith house is significant under National Register Criterion C--~~architecture~~--as an excellent example of an early-19th-century Middle Georgia I-house. The one-room deep, central-hall plan is intact and the rich interior woodwork has survived unaltered. The two-acre property includes a grain house and a smokehouse that were built c.1835, when the main house was constructed. Other contributing resources include a well, stone walls, and outbuilding foundations that were built during the 19th century and a privy that was constructed during the middle of the 20th century.

The Smith House is a rare surviving example of an intact I-house in Middle Georgia, as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. Less common in Georgia than in other Southeastern states, I-houses were built sporadically in Georgia, with most surviving examples built in the 1840s, 1850s, 1870s, and 1880s. I-houses are two-stories tall and one-room deep. Subtypes are based on the floor plans, which include hall-parlor, double-pen, saddlebag, and central-hallway plans--plans also common to one-story dwellings. In Georgia, most surviving I-houses are located in small towns in the Piedmont or in the Upper Coastal Plain (Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991:I-32).

Shortly after it was built, the Smith House was altered from a hall-parlor-plan dwelling to a center-passage-plan I-house. A two-story rear shed addition was also added in the early 19th century. Most significant is the interior of the main block, which retains an exceptionally high level of historic integrity. Intact woodwork includes hand-planed, heart-pine sheathing for the walls, ceilings, and floors, wainscots, moldings, mantels, and doors. The early-19th-century interior woodwork has not been altered and only during the 1993-1994 rehabilitation have modern building systems been introduced.

Dr. Robert Littleton Smith (1853-1935), for whom the house is named, was a local dentist who was born in the house and inherited the property from his father, George Edward Smith. George Smith purchased the property from his uncle, Dr. Ira E. Smith in 1847. Dr. Smith had either purchased it or inherited the property from Mark Smith, who owned the property from the early 1830s until his death in 1844. Mark Smith probably built the house c.1835.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Dr. Bob Smith, as he was known, retired from dentistry after suffering a heart attack and returned to farming. Following several crop failures, which resulted in the loss of some of his property, Dr. Bob deeded the house and remaining property to his wife Sarah Alberta. The house remained in the Smith family until 1989.

Archeological Resources

A review of the archeological site files at the State Historic Preservation Office (Archeological Research Center in Athens, Georgia) determined that no previous archeological investigations had been conducted in the project area. No formal archeological investigations were undertaken as part of this National Register nomination.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House spans 110 years, beginning c.1835 with the construction of the main house, continuing through the nineteenth century as outbuildings were built and other landscape features were developed, and ending in 1945 with the construction of the privy.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources were built during the 1835-1945 period of significance and retain all or most aspects of historic integrity. Resources that contribute to the significance of the Smith House include the main house, grain shed, smokehouse, privy, well, two outbuilding foundations, and two stone walls. There are no noncontributing resources located within the bounds of the property.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Throughout the 18th century, western Georgia was largely frontier land, inhabited primarily by the Creek Indians and a few white traders. Many Indian trails crossed the land which was to become Coweta County, the most notable being the McIntosh Trail which ran from the home of Chief William McIntosh, leader of the Lower Creeks,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

to his reserve in what is now Carroll County. By the end of the 18th century, pressure from westward expansion and the demand for land to settle, trade, and farm had significantly increased. This pressure resulted in the Treaty of Indian Springs, signed by President Monroe in 1825, in which Chief McIntosh ceded the land containing what is now Coweta County.

In 1825, the Georgia State Legislature passed an Act governing the distribution of lands recently acquired from the Creek Indians. The legislation directed surveyors to divide the land into districts measuring nine square miles. The districts were then subdivided into 200-acre lots and distributed in the Fifth Land Lottery in 1827. This initiated an influx of white settlement. The Creeks, tiring of skirmishes with settlers, left their villages in the vicinity of Indian Springs and along Line Creek, the present eastern border of Coweta County, and moved west. Aquilla Hardy, one of the first white settlers in the region, established a trading post by 1825 on land he first rented from the Creeks and later purchased.

Mark Smith, 1832-1844

Between 1832 and 1836, Mark Smith purchased three lots in the 6th Land District that include the Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House property. Mark Smith, originally from Oglethorpe County, Georgia, purchased lot 98 (which includes the house) in 1832 for \$350, lot 97 in 1834 for \$175, and lot 99 in 1836 for \$600. Grantors Elijah Turner, John P. Latimer (also from Oglethorpe County), and Thomas B. Lamar may have purchased the three lots in the 1827 Land Lottery, or they may have been subsequent owners. Smith probably built the house c.1835, early in his period of ownership which lasted from 1832 to his death in 1844. The grain shed and smokehouse were also built c.1835. During the mid-19th century, the Smith House may have served as a tavern, inn, or some other form of accommodation for travelers before the area was fully occupied by white settlers. Located between two branches of the McIntosh Trail near the eastern edge of Creek territory and in close proximity to Line Creek and Aquilla Hardy's trading post, the Smith House was located along routes to Georgia's frontier and would have thus been able to serve travelers moving west. Research on the history of the Smith House, however, has not located any documentation to support uses of the house other than that of a dwelling.

Dr. Ira E. Smith, 1845-1847

Mark Smith left the property to be divided among his wife and children (Will Book A, P. 93). Dr. Ira E. Smith, who may have already been living in the house with his nephew George Edward Smith, probably purchased the property from Mark Smith's heirs. Dr. Smith (1794-1869)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

married Ellen Stimpson Peniston (1802-1860) in 1821 in Virginia, and moved shortly thereafter to Oglethorpe County. He then moved to the "large plantation in Coweta, near Newnan, about the time the county was organized." (Coweta Chronicles, 1826).

Originally from Dinwiddie County, Virginia, Dr. Ira E. Smith was an important figure in state politics in the early days of Coweta County. In 1832, Smith was elected to represent Coweta County in the State Legislature. He served as a Representative from 1832 to 1837, and in 1851. In 1838, he was first elected to the State Senate, which he served in 1838-39, 1841-42, 1849, and 1853. In 1865, Dr. Smith was sent to Milledgeville to serve as a delegate at the Convention of 1865 to "abolish slavery, repudiate war debts and the state currency for support of the war. . ." (Coweta Chronicles, 1865)

The relationship between Mark Smith, for whom there is little known, and Dr. Ira E. Smith, is unclear. Because both men were from Oglethorpe County it is possible that they were related. The years separating their deaths suggest the possibility that Mark may have been Ira's father or perhaps an uncle. Another scenario is that several members of the family moved to the area together, living as an extended family and building on the land prior to its ownership, or that Mark Smith owned the house and land but never lived there.

George Edward Smith, 1847-1883

In the 1840s, Dr. Ira Smith engaged the Cole brothers to build a new home seven miles east of Newnan at Thomas' Crossroads. Then, in 1847, he deeded lots 98 and 99 to his nephew Reverend Dr. George Edward Smith (Deed Book H, p. 145). George Smith (1814-1883) is listed (along with Littleton Smith) as a member of the Cavalry in 1836, which participated in the Florida and Creek Wars. In 1836, Governor George Gilmer, in his book, Georgians, tells of his journey from Alabama to his home in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Advised to follow the McIntosh Trail, the Governor passed through Carrollton and a few miles from the Coweta County Courthouse in Newnan. Near Newnan, Gilmer met a young cavalry officer named Smith. Gilmer wrote: "we stopped to get water from a house near the road. My carriage driver told the owner of the place who we were. He was an old acquaintance, by the name of Smith, to whom I had rendered some very acceptable services. He came to the carriage to see me, with the greatest demonstrations of regard. He was an officer in a volunteer company in the army then operating against the Creek Indians under Gen. Scott. He gave us the first news from the Georgia army; who of our friends belonged to it, some of the incidents of their operations against the Creeks . . ." (Gilmer, p. 399).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

In this account, Gilmer must be referring to George Edward Smith. In addition, both the Smith and Gilmer families were from Oglethorpe County. George Edward's father, Captain George Smith (1783-1844), served in the 1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry as a "gallant officer of the War of 1812." (Coweta Chronicles, 1859). Gilder also served in the War of 1812. It is possible that Captain George Smith was living with his son at the time of the Governor's visit as senior George Smith died at the home of his son in 1844.

In 1842, Mark Smith deeded a tract of land to Cokes Chapel, a Methodist Church located near the property and one of the county's earliest churches, for \$25. The Coweta Chronicles noted that this was the home church of Dr. George Edward Smith, a "beloved local preacher," and conservative Minister who believed that wives should call their husbands "mister" or "my lord." Reverend Smith remained active in the county's religious community until his death in 1883.

Robert Littleton Smith, 1886-1935

George Smith's widow, Martha M. A. Smith, inherited the property upon his death in 1883. Martha Smith left the property to her son, Robert Littleton Smith, in 1886 (Will Book C, p.17). Robert Littleton Smith, also called Dr. Bob Smith, was born in the house in 1853. He married Sarah Alberta and had seven children, all born in the family's home. Dr. Bob Smith was a local dentist who, after suffering a heart attack, returned to farming corn and cotton on the property.

Throughout his ownership of the property, Dr. Bob used the land as collateral for loans after crops were lost. A mortgage deed dated January 1, 1889 identifies 640 acres of land including tracts from land lots 98, 99, 126, and 127 (Mortgage Book S. p. 353). In time, this activity resulted in much of the land being lost. In an effort to save the house, Dr. Bob deeded the dwelling and approximately two acres to his wife, Sarah Alberta Smith.

Robert Lewis Smith, 1935-1972

Following Dr. Bob's death in 1935, the property was then inherited by his son, Robert Lewis Smith (1902-1972). Lewis Smith married Anna Lillian "Tillie" Smith (1911-1967). Upon Lewis Smith's death, the property was left to his daughter, Beverly Smith Matsoukas, who currently lives in Orange, Texas (Will Book S. p. 260). The house remained unoccupied from 1972 to 1993.

Rodney and Renae Smith, 1989-Present

In 1989, the house, which had fallen into disrepair, was purchased by its current owners, Rodney and Renae Smith (Deed Book 526, p. 439).

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

From 1993 to 1995, the Smith House was rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" under the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Malone, Connie. Historic Property Information Form. January 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested May 18, 1993; NPS (Tax Certification) Project No. 1708-93-GA-93-1482
- 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):

CW-685

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 719050 Northing 3695730

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all resources that contribute to the significance of the property. The Smith holdings, which included over 600 acres during the 19th century, have since been subdivided. Most of this land is no longer associated with the Smith House and has been significantly altered. The two acres included in this nomination retain a high level of historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth St., NW
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 5, 1996

consultant services Connie Malone (Crawford, Georgia).

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Dr. Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House
City or Vicinity: Sharpsburg
County: Coweta
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: November 1995

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 11 Main facade with side addition at right, photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 11 From left: smokehouse, cook house, and main house, photographer facing north.
- 3 of 11 From left: smokehouse, side addition, cook house, main house, photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 11 Side addition (left and center), main block (center and right), cook house (right), smokehouse (extreme right); photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 11 Interior, first floor, hall with stair, photographer facing north.
- 6 of 11 Interior, first floor, east parlor, photographer facing north.
- 7 of 11 Interior, first floor, west parlor with view to cook house, photographer facing south.
- 8 of 11 Interior, second floor, east bedroom, photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 11 Interior, second floor, west bedroom, photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 11 Grain house, photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 11 Smokehouse, detail of door with decorative nail work, photographer facing south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

**National Register Boundary Map
Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House
Coweta County, Georgia**

Main House Grain House Smokehouse Mule House Foundation Well

*Unidentified Outbuilding Privy
Foundation*

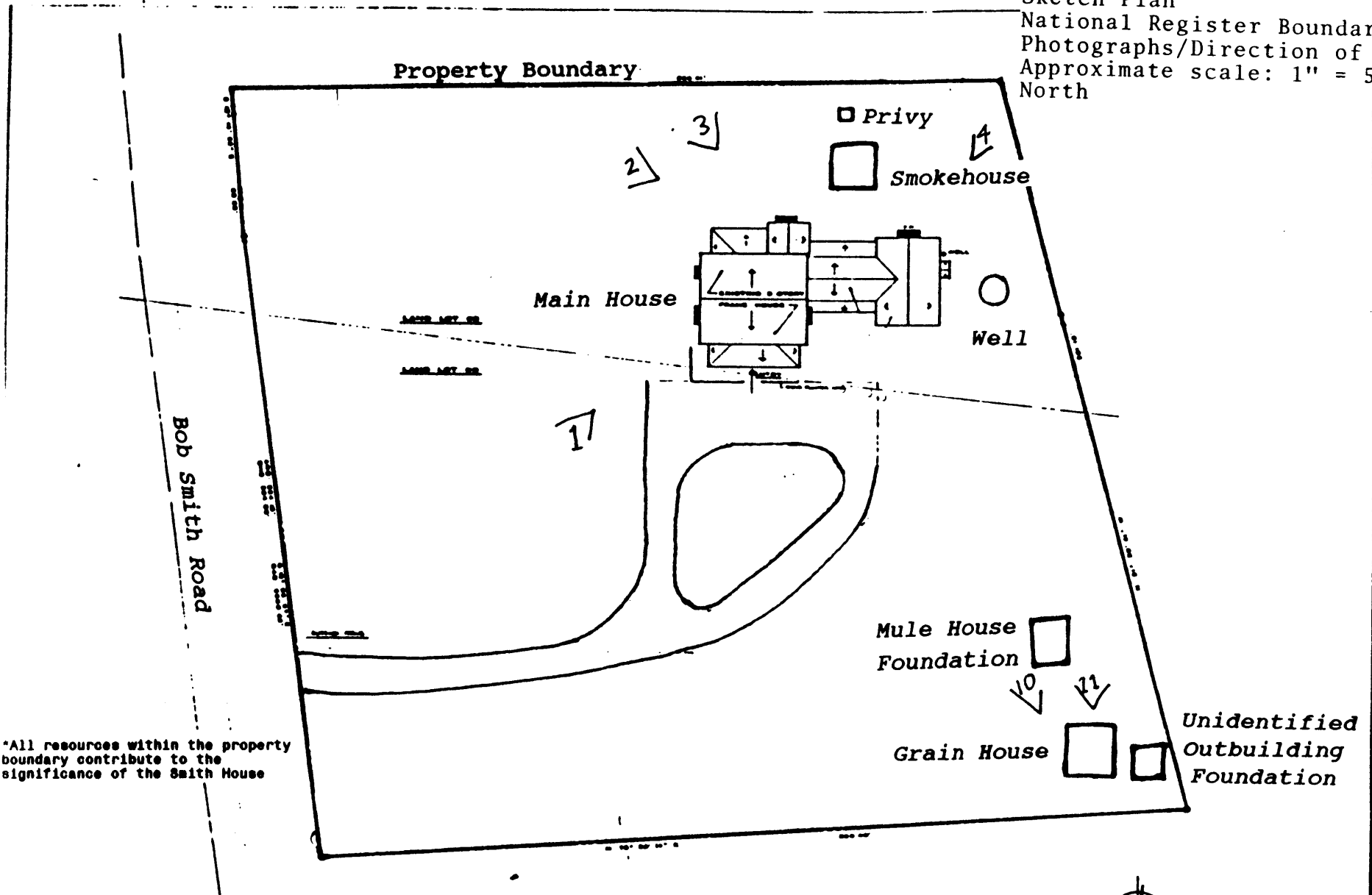
Bob Smith Road

Scale: 1" = 80'

Property Boundary

*All resources within the property
boundary contribute to the
significance of the Smith House

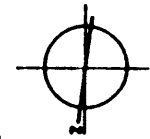
Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith
 House
 Coweta County, Georgia
 Sketch Plan
 National Register Boundary
 Photographs/Direction of View
 Approximate scale: 1" = 50'
 North



*All resources within the property boundary contribute to the significance of the Smith House

Ⓐ ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House, Coweta County, Georgia



ARCHITECTURAL
 SITE PLAN

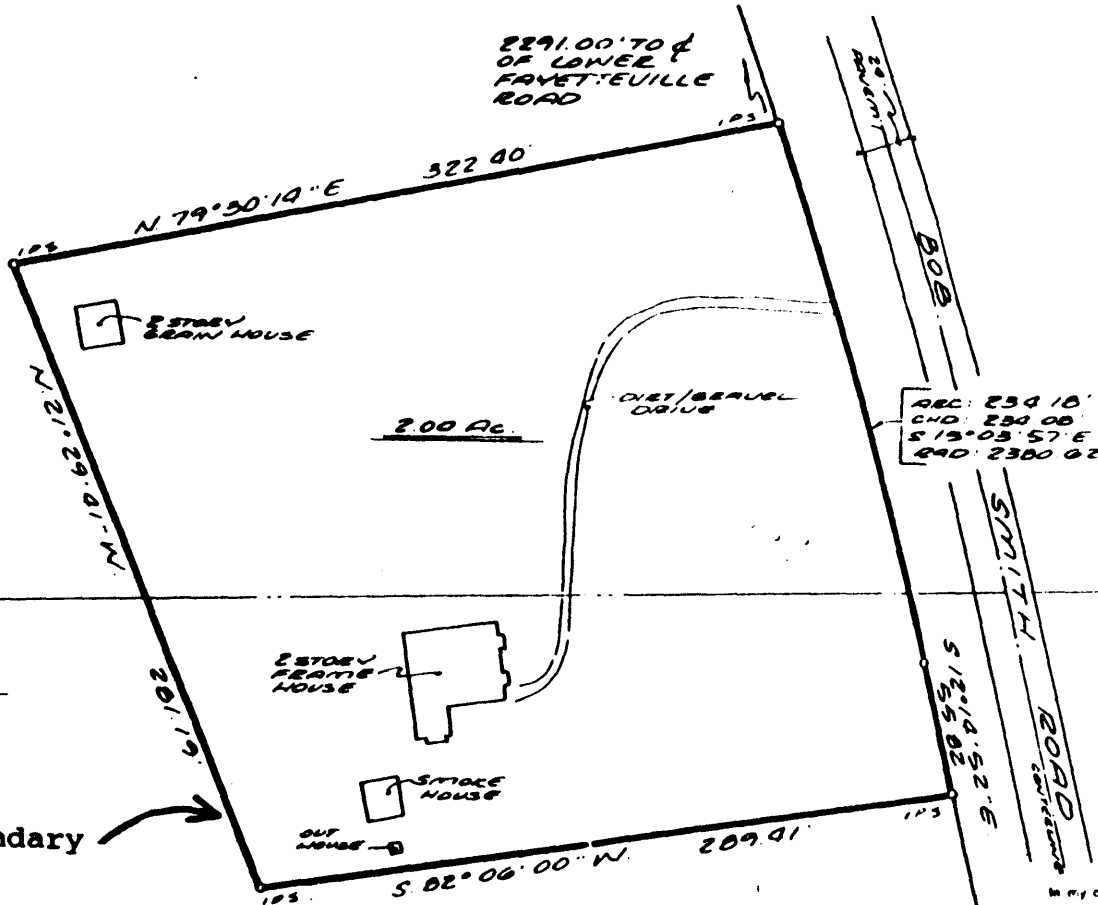
Approximate Scale: 1" = 50'

FILED IN OFFICE
 CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT
 1989 AUG -7 P 2:41.7
 COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
 DEBORAH G. OVERTON, CLERK

PLAT BOOK 47 PG 70

LAND LOT 99
 LAND LOT 98
 LAND LOT 90

Property Boundary



ARC: 234 18'
 CHD: 230 08'
 S 13° 03' 57\"/>

In my opinion, this property does not
 lie within a flood hazard area accord-
 ing to the latest HUD flood plain map.

In my opinion this plot is a correct
 representation of the land platted and
 has been prepared in conformity with
 the minimum standards and require-
 ments by law.

Larry C. Shimshick, R.L.S.



PREPARED FOR:
 ROD SMITH

LAND LOTS 98 & 99, 6TH DISTRICT
 COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
 DATE 6-5-89

Scale: 1" = 80'



consulting engineers • surveyors • planners
 PEACHTREE CITY
 30269 487-9220
 GEORGIA 487-9805

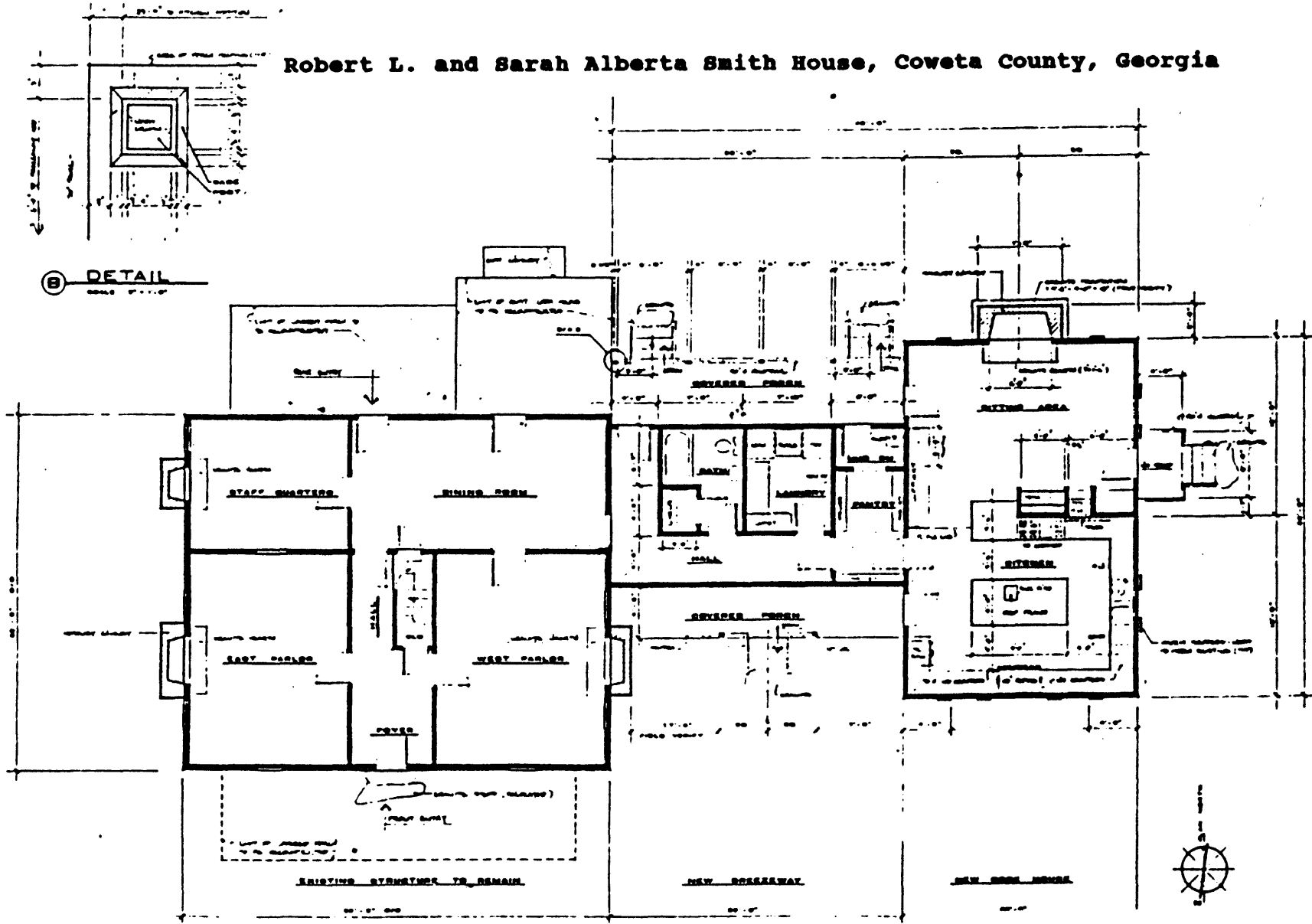
**koons wood
 moore shimshick**

JOB NO. 8

National Register Boundary Map
 Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House
 Coweta County, Georgia

Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith
 House
 Coweta County, Georgia
 National Register Boundary Map
 National Register Boundary
 Approximate scale: 1" = 80'

Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House, Coweta County, Georgia



ⓑ DETAIL
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Ⓐ FIRST FLOOR PLAN - RESTORATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Drawing No. 4

PROJECT: BOB SMITH HOUSE
RESTORATION
SHALBROOK, GA
2008 © HERALD SMITH
3000 N.W. 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 100
DAVENPORT, FL 33515

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
RESTORATION

Robert L. and Sarah Alberta Smith House
Coweta County, Georgia
First Floor Plan
No scale
North