

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 LOCKHART-COSBY PLANTATION
other names/site number LOCKHART-COSBY-JARRELL PLANTATION

2. Location

street & number GA 208, east of Talbotton
city, town Talbotton (X) vicinity of
county TALBOT code GA 263
state Georgia code GA zip code 31827

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property

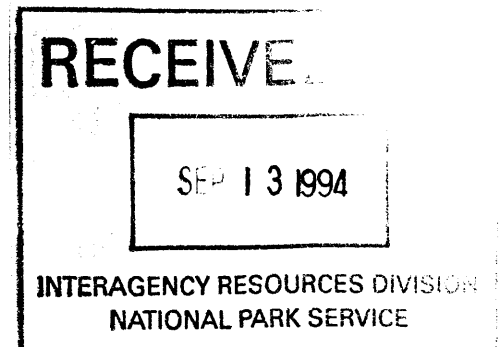
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	4	1
sites	3	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	7	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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 Couser DSTPO
Signature of certifying official

9-6-94
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 10-14-94

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Entered in the
National Register
for
Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage; animal facility;
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single family
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials:

foundation	masonry
walls	wood
roof	asphalt shingles
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation is located approximately seven miles east of Talbotton, the county seat of Talbot County, on GA 208, formerly one of the major roads feeding into the countyseat. It is in a rural, farming setting, much as it always has been.

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation rests on a 33-acre tract which contains a main house, several historic outbuildings, and the original family cemetery. The main house is a wood frame, Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story cottage. It contains a pedimented portico and double entrance doors with transom. The exterior end chimneys are of stone and handmade bricks. The house is made of native heart pine. It contains boxed eaves, crown molding, and cast-iron door hardware. The plan for the original part of the house was a U-shape with the front two rooms on either side of a central hall and two rooms behind these two originally connected by a porch with an ell on the right side. There is an original well on an enclosed, latticed porch on the east side. There are two garret rooms reached only by an original exterior stair from the original rear porch. The mantels in the front two rooms contain Classical motifs. Five rooms contain original wainscoting. The original unpainted pine floors survive. The grounds include the original front walk with an original gate with stones for dismounting and the remnants of a rock wall. Historic outbuildings include a two-story, frame plantation seed house, a tool house, the remains of a slave house chimney; and a ca. 1880 barn. Other outbuildings include a modern well-house. There is also a grape arbor and the Lockhart family cemetery. Changes were made in 1970-1971 with the addition of new doorways to connect rooms previously unconnected, removal of the

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original chimneys, conversion of the earlier kitchen to a family room, and enclosure of the rear porch; in 1980 a modern kitchen was added.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance:

ca. 1840-1943

Significant Dates:

ca. 1840

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

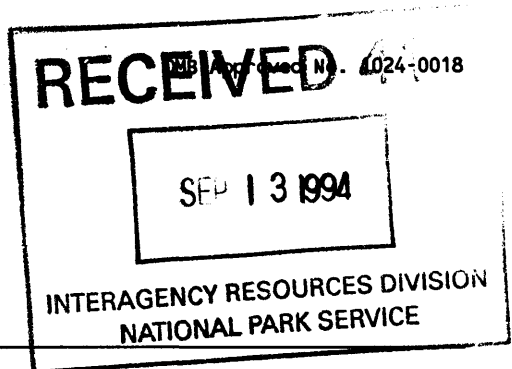
N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation is significant in architecture because the main house is a good example of a small, rural Greek Revival style farmhouse with a central, pedimented portico and two-room, central-hall plan. It retains its original plan as well as original mantels, wainscoting, floors, walls, and ceilings. It is significant in agriculture because it was once a thriving cotton and corn plantation in antebellum days and continued as an active farm until the end of the historic period when it was a dairy farm. In antebellum times, the plantation consisted of 750 acres worked by 27 slaves. Remnants of the place's agricultural history are the surviving historic outbuildings and their juxtaposition to the main house: a seed house, tool house, barn, slave house chimney, and the family cemetery. The property is also significant in transportation because there is strong traditional evidence (primarily the floor plan and access to the upper story) that the original owner, David Lockhart (1800-1873), who was postmaster in the area from 1835-1842, also ran a stagestop here on the main road from Macon to Columbus which runs in front of the house. He apparently accommodated passing travelers in this house with overnight accommodations (on the upper floor with an exterior entrance) and food, especially in the earlier days before the town of Talbotton had facilities.

National Register Criteria

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation meets National Register criterion A for its association with events related to the broad patterns of American history. This would be in part its agricultural or farming history when it was a thriving antebellum plantation on which the main work force were enslaved African-Americans. This represents the major definition of a plantation, a main crop and a division of labor between the owner and the workers. Here the main crops were cotton and corn; the work force here were slaves, who were divided from the owner/manager/master in the major division of labor that defined the Southern plantation. This farm's remaining outbuildings are good representatives of the self-sufficient nature of this farm's operations. The family cemetery also represents the isolation and self-sufficiency of the planter and his work force. Another aspect of Criteria A is the use of the main house as a stagestop/hotel for travellers in the early days shortly after its circa 1840 construction. In the early days of travel, especially on the newly-opened lands such as Talbot County, there were not any hotels as we

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know them today and travellers had to rely on those residents along the way who would open their homes to them.

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation also meets National Register criterion C because it is a good example of a small, rural, Greek Revival style cottage which contains a great deal of its original materials: boxed eaves, crown molding, cast-iron door hardware, classically-designed mantels, wainscoting, and pine floors. It also contains the original floor plan. It exemplifies the Greek Revival style with its symmetric, pedimented portico, double-entrance doors with transom, and columns.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the approximate construction date for the main house through the end of the historic period, since the property remained a working farm during that entire period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings are the main house, seed house, tool house, ca. 1880 barn. The non-contributing building is the modern well-house. Contributing sites are the grape arbor, the family cemetery, and the remains of the slave house chimney.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The Lockhart-Cosby Plantation sits in an area of the state opened for white settlement with the Land Lottery of 1827. Talbot County was created in 1828 and David Lockhart (1800-1873) purchased the lots on which he began to build this house in 1838-1839. He eventually amassed a plantation/farm of several thousand acres.

David Lockhart was a native of Hancock County, Georgia and had married there in 1819 Nancy Brown DuBose (1799-1873). They had seven children. His will written in 1864, a decade before he died, indicated that he then owned 25 slaves and 615 acres (approximately 3 land lots).

Lockhart served as postmaster for "Davidson", a nearby postoffice from 1835-1842. A son, Julius C. Lockhart, also served as postmaster there from 1853 until the post was discontinued in 1860.

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The Lockhart family tradition well into the 20th century was that David and Nancy Lockhart opened their house to travellers as a state coach stop along the public road which the house faced. For many years it was the main road between Macon and Columbus, and after 1848 was also the telegraph route.

Lockhart also donated four acres in 1838 to Horeb Church, of which he was a deacon.

Both the Lockharts died in 1873 and the farm was sold intact to McCormick Neal in 1874 and from his estate in 1886 to W. T. Cosby.

The farm next passed after Cosby's death to his daughter, Mrs. Annie Laurie Cosby Jones and after her death to E. A. and T. J. Mathews in 1939. They sold it to Floyd C. Jarrell, Sr. in 1951, the father of the present owner Dr. Floyd C. Jarrell, Jr., of Columbus, Georgia.

Cotton was always the main crop on the farm/plantation for nearly a century until about 1930. After the advent of the boll weevil to the area in the 1920s, cotton production ground to a halt. By the 1950s the old fields were planted in grasses for cattle.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Jarrell, Dr. Floyd C., Jr., "Lockhart-Cosby-Jarrell Plantation House", Historic Property Information Form, received October, 1990. Copy on file Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia with supplemental research materials attached.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 33 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 16 Easting 745680 Northing 3614860
- B) Z16 E745930 N3614860
- C) Z16 E745940 N3614480
- D) Z16 E745550 N3614480

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the 33 acre tract that is the focus of the attached plat "Survey of Part of Land Lot 214" dated 1970. A separate map delineates the historic properties.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is all that remains associated with the main house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** July 26, 1994

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Lockhart-Cosby Plantation
City or Vicinity: near Talbotton
County: Talbot
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June, 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 17: Front facade, photographer facing south.
- 2 of 17: Front facade, photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 17: Front and east facade, photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 17: Front facade, photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 17: West facade, photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 17: Rear (South) facade, with latticed porch containing well, photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 17: Tool House, photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 17: Seed House (foreground) and barn (in left, rear), photographer facing east.
- 9 of 17: Barn at northeast corner of property, photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 17: Ruins of slave dwelling, photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 17: Well on latticed porch, photographer facing west.
- 12 of 17: First floor, rooms D and A on plan, photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 17: First floor, room D from room A on plan, photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 17: First floor, parlor room G on plan looking toward dining room, room I on the plan, photographer facing southwest.

Lockhart-Cosby Plantation,
Talbot Co.

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Photographs

15 of 17: First floor, dining room- I on the plan, photographer facing west.

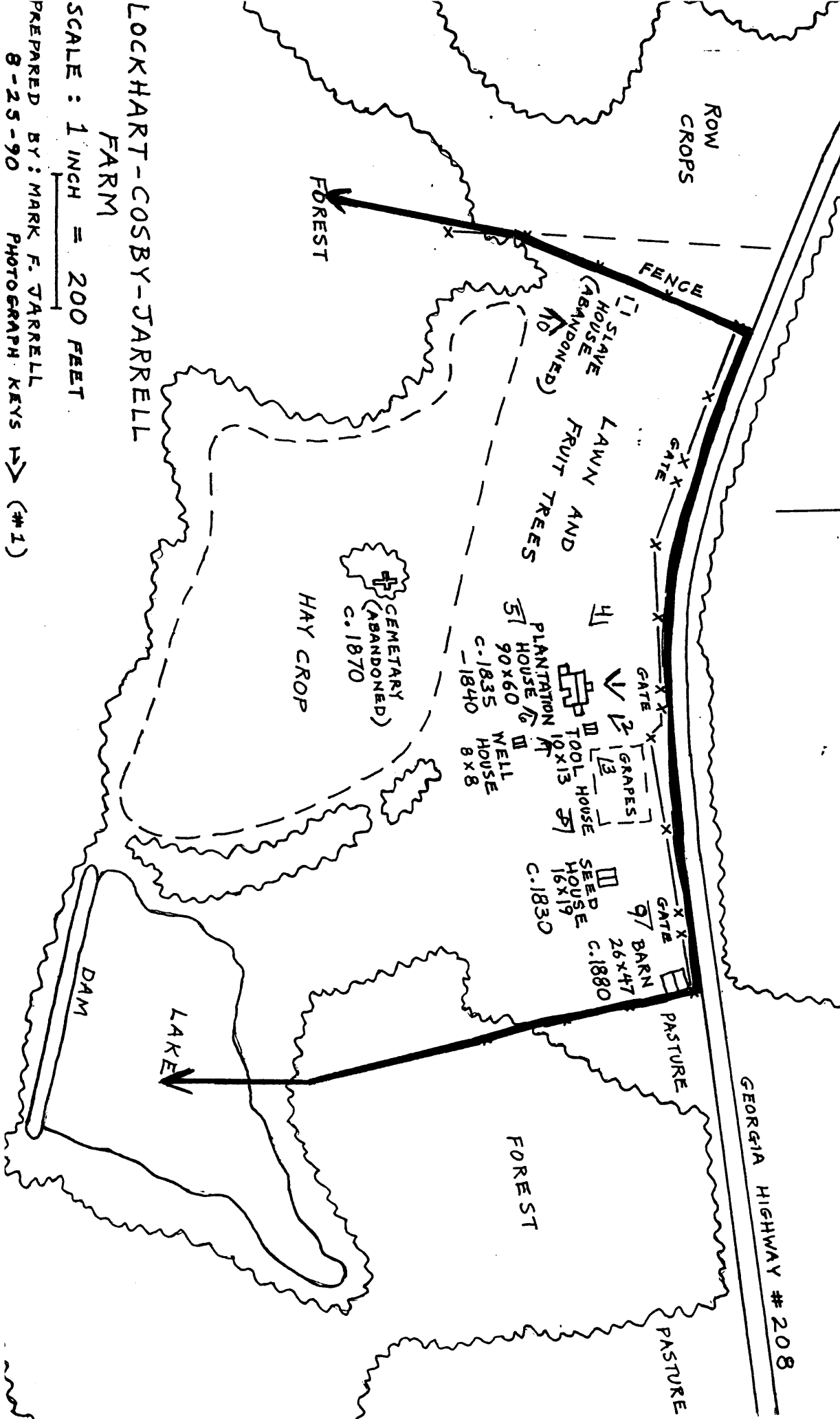
16 of 17: First floor, master bedroom, H on the plan, photographer facing southeast.

17 of 17: Second floor, bedroom, photographer facing west.

LOCKHART-COSBY PLANTATION
 TALBOTTON VICINITY, TALBOT CO., GA
 SITE PLAN

NORTH

SCALE: 1" = 200'
 SOURCE: Drawn by Mark F. Jarrell
 DATE: 1990
 KEY: The historic features of the property are marked on the map and keyed to the photographs with a > and number
 CONTRIBUTING: 7
 NONCONTRIBUTING: 1



LOCKHART-COSBY-JARRELL
 FARM
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

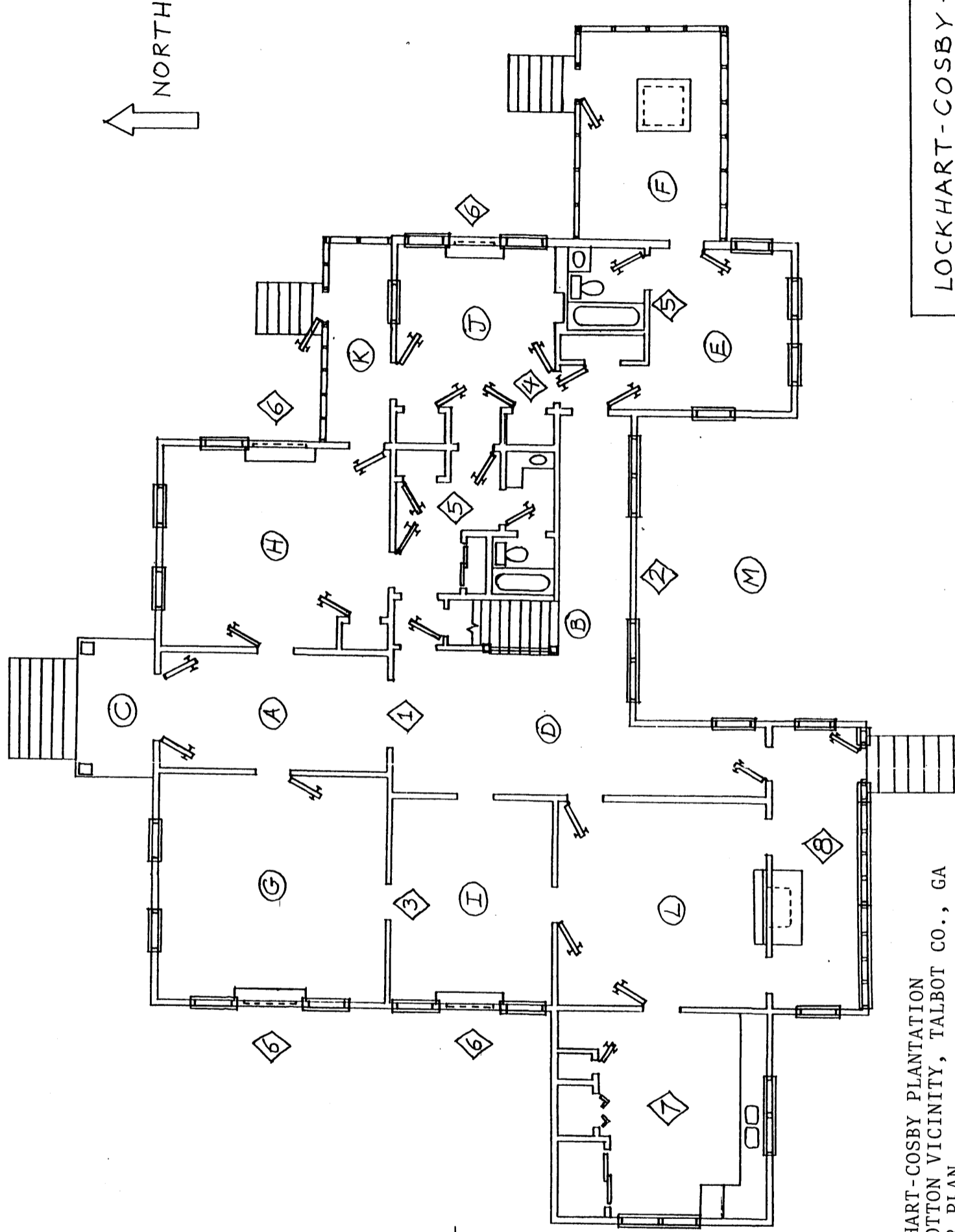
PREPARED BY: MARK F. JARRELL
 8-25-90 PHOTOGRAPH KEYS > (>#1)

ORIGINAL HOUSE 1835

- (A) HALLWAY
- (B) STAIRWAY RISING FROM REAR PORCH TO ATTIC
- (C) PEDIMENTED PORTICO
- (D) PORCH
- (E) OLD KITCHEN
- (F) SIDE PORCH AND WELL
- (G) PARLOR
- (H) MASTER BEDROOM
- (I) DINING ROOM
- (J) SECOND BEDROOM
- (K) SIDE PORCH
- (L) ROOMS FOR BOARDERS
- (M) COURT
- (N) ATTIC (SHEET 2), SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR TRAVELERS

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

- 1970 ① DOORS REMOVED FROM REAR DOUBLE DOORWAY OF HALLWAY, FRAME AND TRANSOM LEFT IN PLACE
- 1970 ② WINDOW WALL INSTALLED
- 1970 ③ DOOR CUT FROM PARLOR TO DINING ROOM
- 1970 ④ DOOR CUT FROM SECOND BEDROOM TO OLD KITCHEN
- 1970 ⑤ CLOSETS AND BATHROOMS ADDED
- 1970 ⑥ STACK CHIMNEYS REMOVED
- 1980 ⑦ ROOM ADDED FOR MODERN KITCHEN
- 1989 ⑧ ENCLOSED PORCH WITH WINDOWS
- 1970 ⑨ BATH ADDED IN ATTIC (SHEET 2)



LOCKHART-COSBY PLANTATION
TALBOTTON VICINITY, TALBOT CO., GA
FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: Not to scale, reduced
SOURCE: Drawn by Mark F. Jarrell
DATE: 1989
KEY: The use of the rooms and the additions and changes are listed in a key on the plan. Photographs are NOT keyed to this plan.

LOCKHART-COSBY - JARRELL
PLANTATION HOUSE

DRAWN: 3-1-89 BY: MARK JARRELL
SCALE: 3/32" = 1' SHEET 1 OF 2

FIRST FLOOR