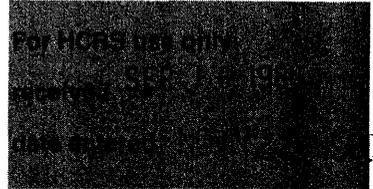


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name Marshallville and Vicinity Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)
 Historic Resources of Marshallville and Vicinity
 historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Marshallville and vicinity — not for publication
 city, town Marshallville vicinity of congressional district Third - Jack Brinkley
 state Georgia code 013 county a) Macon a) 193
b) Peach code b) 225

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (property-owner list attached)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of the Superior Court

a) Macon County Courthouse

street & number b) Peach County Courthouse

city, town a) Oglethorpe

b) Fort Valley

state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1941 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington, D.C.

state _____

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in the northeast corner of Macon County, Marshallville is a small, rural community of approximately 1,300 people. The land ranges from nearly level to a five-percent slope in most instances and is well-suited for agricultural use, which proved to be the attraction for early settlers in the area. Adjacent to the townsite are the headwaters of several drainage basins, and the Flint River lies three miles west of the city limits. The area surrounding Marshallville is primarily covered with timber or used for agricultural purposes as cultivated fields or orchards. Within the corporate limits there is a central commercial core composed mainly of late-nineteenth century brick buildings and bisected by the railroad line. Twentieth-century industrial property is adjacent to this area on both the north and south sides, while the major residential areas lie to the east, west, and southwest of the central business district (CBD) with buildings from the antebellum, Victorian, turn-of-the-century and modern periods. New housing developments are located to the north and south of the industrial areas. Land left vacant or used for agricultural purposes surrounds the core of the community.

Plantations are the major historical resources in the countryside while the town contains both residential and commercial buildings from the antebellum, Victorian and early-twentieth-century periods. The irregularly-shaped boundary for the multiple-resource area (MRA) [see Map A for precise location] lies approximately three miles west and two miles south, east, and north of the corporate limits of the town.

The initial settlement in the Marshallville area occurred in the late-1820s and early-1830s. Forests, which covered the land, were cleared and cotton was planted. Plantation plain-style houses and associated outbuildings were erected on these farms, which began to encircle the area that became Marshallville. The town itself grew around a north-south, east-west crossroads in the late-1830s, beginning with a blacksmith's shop, post office, store and a few frame and brick houses.

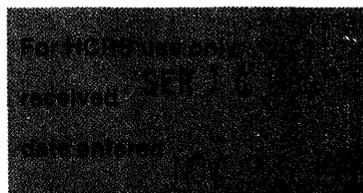
It was during the two decades prior to the War Between the States that Marshallville developed as a town. The Southwestern Railroad Company of Macon laid its tracks to the east of the crossroads in 1851, and around them were placed a public well, store buildings and the depot. On the western edge of the community were two large Greek Revival-style plantation houses, one of frame construction and the other made of brick. In 1853, the Methodists constructed a frame building fifty feet east of their present structure. Several frame Greek Revival-style residences were located on both the eastern and western fringes of the community, and plantations, surrounded by cotton fields, were continually forming in the outlying area during this period.

The War Between the States and the years of Reconstruction brought significant changes to the landscape of Marshallville, although actual warfare never

[continued]

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occurred near the community. Extensive cotton production, especially after 1865, continued on the plantations, yet a number of new residences were built in town. Two large, Greek Revival-style frame buildings were built on the western edge of the community, while smaller residences, usually built of wood, began to fill in the vacant lots along Main Street on both sides of the railroad tracks. The Baptist church, a wooden structure, was completed in 1861 on the site of the present-day building.

It was during the period between 1870 and World War I that Marshallville began to take the basic form it retains to the present day. East and West Main Streets and McCaskill Street were lined with additional buildings, usually simple Victorian, Neo-classical and vernacular residences, but in a few instances, large, ornate Neo-classical townhouses. Small, double-pen and shotgun-style houses constructed of wood were built to the south of West Main Street on small lots. The Central Business District experienced its greatest growth with the construction of brick stores, a Victorian-style depot, a fruit exchange, a hotel for fruit buyers, and a bank. This activity was concentrated in a two-block area along Main Street at the intersection of the railroad line, and consisted of one- and two-story late-nineteenth-century commercial-style structures. In 1913, a municipal water-and-electrical plant was constructed north of the CBD. The Gothic-style Methodist church was built from 1910-1912 along West Main Street while the Baptist church, which also features extensive use of Gothic detailing, was constructed at its present site along East Main Street from 1914-1920. Agricultural production changed from cotton to fruit orchards, which were generally located one to three miles from town. It was also during this period of growth that the last of the significant plantations were built, usually centered around simple Victorian residences.

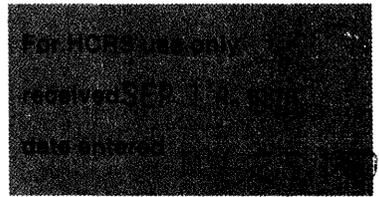
The 1920s and 1930s produced little growth in the Marshallville vicinity. Road improvements were made in the 1920s, but other areas, especially the CBD, declined in importance and began a period of decay. The entrances to Marshallville along Georgia Highway 49 were greatly enhanced in 1932 with the planting of five miles of crepe myrtles and camellias, and a large camellia garden was established north of Marshallville in 1936. Generally, however, there was little physical growth in the community until the 1960s and 1970s, when modern residences were built within the residential sections.

Throughout the Marshallville Multiple Resource Area there exists a wide variety of architectural styles and types of both frame and brick construction, including Plantation Plain farmhouses, Greek Revival plantation houses, Victorian cottages, double-pen and shotgun-type workers' houses, late-nineteenth-century commercial structures, and large Neo-classical townhouses. While a majority of the buildings are modest in scale and design quality, there are a substantial

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number of both small and large structures which exhibit a high quality of design and workmanship.

The core of Marshallville is the two-block business district, which consists of one- and two-story brick buildings fronting Main Street and a railroad depot between Railroad and Market Streets that is set apart from the commercial structures. This depot, and the railroad tracks, are the major breaks in the CBD. Structural density lessens in the adjoining residential districts to the east and west as the one- and two-story detached homes are often sited on large lots, several of which are extremely deep. These houses are often surrounded by iron or stone fences, and many have formal gardens in the side or rear yards. Trees, camellias, and crepe myrtles were planted in the yards and along the streets of Marshallville, making East and West Main Streets and McCaskill Street tree-lined. Adjacent to the CBD on the north and south is the industrial area, with large metal, wood, and concrete warehouses and storage bins. Residential areas on the north and south sides of town are generally very dense, with older double-pen and shotgun-type houses interspersed with concrete-block homes, trailers and public housing on small lots. The streets are narrow and often unpaved. While the community grew around a north-south, east-west crossroads, the side streets have no regular pattern. The land which surrounds the community within the corporate limits is generally vacant and is used for agricultural purposes, mainly as orchards. Major landscape features include the crepe myrtles along Highway 49 and the Camellia Gardens one and one-half miles north of town. Many smaller gardens, however, can be found around the residences within town, and the city cemetery behind the Methodist church is an open public green space. The outlying land surrounding Marshallville is sparsely populated and is either cultivated, orchards, or timberland. Clusters of structures, however, are often found on the plantations, as the outbuildings were placed near the main house.

In 1974, 21.2 percent of the 2,009.6 acres in Marshallville was developed. Land use within that developed portion was as follows: single-family residential, 56.2 percent; multi-family residential, 1.9 percent; mobile homes, 1.3 percent; industrial, 7.6 percent; transportation, 23.7 percent; and public and semi-public buildings, 8 percent. For the surrounding area, 1979 land-use figures for Macon County can be used with a certain degree of accuracy. The two major uses are agriculture, at 53.1 percent of the total area, and forest and vacant land at 43.8 percent of that area.

The survey of the Multiple Resource Area was conducted during July, August, September, and October of 1979 under the direction of David Brown, historic preservation planner with the Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission. Surveyors included Mr. Brown and the following local residents: Mayor Rachel Bickley, Mrs. Jane Bickley, Mrs. Gladys Walker, Mrs. Irene Kirkland, Ms. Ruth Grice, and Ms. Elia Grice. The survey was coordinated closely with Richard Cloues, architectural historian with the Historic Preservation Section in Atlanta (SHPO Office).

[continued]

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date _____

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Every structure in the Multiple Resource Area was visited by Mr. Brown and a local surveyor, and information on those properties being nominated individually and on properties of primary significance to the districts was recorded on inventory forms developed specifically for the Marshallville nomination by Mr. Brown and Mr. Cloues. Buildings within the districts were surveyed and rated according to their architectural significance, historical significance, age, and integrity of both the building and site. They were grouped in the following categories: primary significance, contributing, non-detracting, and intrusions [see Maps B-D). Those categorized as being of primary significance are by no means the only important structures within the districts; they are simply the easily identifiable "cornerstones" of the community. Contributing structures were those buildings, generally over fifty years of age, that by their architectural design or historical association contributed to the significance of the MRA. Non-detracting structures, while not fifty years of age or of any special architectural or historical significance, nonetheless do not detract from the character and appearance of the MRA as their plan, heights, scale, and texture are generally compatible with the contributing structures. Intrusions were those buildings and structures that detracted from the MRA environment because of their design, plan, scale, texture, siting or some related feature. Literature searches of both primary and secondary sources were undertaken by Mr. Brown and the surveyors. No archaeological survey or testing was undertaken. Within the Multiple Resource Area there are approximately 567 structures, of which approximately 235 contribute to the historical character of the area.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Marshallville, Georgia, through its historic, cultural and architectural resources, provides a well-preserved, comprehensive record of the lifestyle of a rural farming community in the Deep South. The plantation system, the railroad, the Civil War, a shift in agricultural emphasis, the Southern literary renaissance, and the Depression, all were, and in many instances remain, a part of life in Marshallville. Yet, because of the life and work of several of its residents, which has often had statewide and regional ramifications, Marshallville's heritage is richer than that of most small farming communities.

The northern part of present-day Macon County was a portion of the land controlled by the Creek Indians prior to 1821. Benjamin Hawkins' Indian Agency was located a short distance to the north of the Multiple Resource Area (MRA) while Timothy Bernard's crossing and farm were located south of the MRA. Ties between the Creeks of this region and the white settlements along the coast were close. Traders and settlers used trails close to the MRA, such as Bernard's Trail and the Slosheye Trail, to move into the Marshallville vicinity. Settlement pressures became so great, in fact, that in 1821 the Creeks ceded a large portion of their lands, including the MRA, to the whites.

In the mid-1820s, settlement began in earnest in the Marshallville vicinity when North Carolina natives moved into the area. The plantation system of cotton production began immediately after the 1827 land lottery. Needham Massee built Massee Plantation in 1827, while Billy Felton built the Billy Place in 1830. Both men had extensive land holdings connected with their farms and immediately began planting cotton. Their homes were vernacular in style and were surrounded by the outbuildings necessary for the operation of a plantation. These first settlers were joined in the 1830s by a group of planters from the Orangeburg District of South Carolina. Lewis Rumph, who established two plantations in the area (one an HABS surveyed property that has since been destroyed), Daniel H. Frederick, and Daniel Wade all brought their families to the Marshallville vicinity. By 1840, the large Southern plantation system was firmly established in the area.

The 1840s and 1850s brought the initial growth of the town of Marshallville, which provided services to the plantations that continued to develop and grow. An increasing number of residences and commercial structures located near this country crossroads, especially after the laying of the railroad in 1851 by the Southwestern Railroad Company. The right-of-way to the north was donated by Needham Massee (with a stop at Massee Lane), that through town was donated by Daniel Frederick, and south of Marshallville, Billy Felton donated the necessary land (with

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a stop at Winchester). This rail location solidified Marshallville's position in the region, and the town was incorporated in 1854. By this time, both the Methodists and Baptists had moved into the community from their earlier outlying locations.

During these two decades, many planters turned from vernacular architectural styles to variations of the Greek Revival style. Daniel Frederick (Frederick-Wade House, 1840) and Murdock McCaskill (McCaskill-Rumph House, ca. 1855) built two of the largest and finest, but there were numerous smaller Greek Revival buildings built in Marshallville.

The 1860s saw little change in the countryside but significant development within the community. Although not directly affected by the fighting, Marshallville was radically changed by the Civil War and its outcome. Many planters, fearing a Negro insurrection, moved into town. The Slaphey House and the William Hamilton Felton House were both large residences built in the 1860s near the community, but there were several smaller residences also constructed during that period, such as the Donald Barton Frederick House. Cotton remained the major money crop in the region throughout the decade.

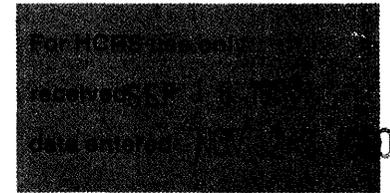
Marshallville experienced its greatest period of prosperity between 1870 and World War I, due in large measure to the development of the commercial fruit industry. The one person most responsible for this was Samuel Henry Rumph, who, about 1870, began experimenting with a new type of peach. Named the Elberta, after his wife, it differed from the traditional varieties in that it was a larger, firmer, freestone peach. After ten years of testing and budding at his Willow Lake farm, the Elberta was placed on the market and met with great success. Rumph also developed an insulated shipping crate, called a "one-third" crate, during the 1870s, and was the first to ship peaches to the northeastern markets where they netted a remarkable \$15 per bushel. His activity was not limited to peaches, however, as apple, pear, plum and berry, as well as peach trees from his nursery were shipped all over the United States.

In addition, other Marshallville residents were involved in the fast-growing commercial fruit industry. Lewis A. Rumph developed the Georgia Belle peach at about the same time that his nephew was experimenting with the Elberta variety, and in 1886, Roland Hiley developed a strain he named the Hiley Belle peach. Apple and peach orchards soon replaced cotton in the fields in and surrounding the community. A fruit exchange was built near the depot, the Elberta Hotel was constructed to accommodate buyers from the North, and a local bank was formed. Thus, the CBD grew to match the town's prosperity. Dry-goods stores, grocery stores, and general-merchandise stores sprang up alongside those establishments related to the fruit industry. Most of the buildings still standing were built between 1880 and 1910 and are typical of Victorian commercial architecture with their brick cornices, arched windows, vents, and other period details.

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Residential architecture and accompanying landscaping efforts also flourished during this era, often the result of one or two good peach crops. Samuel Rumph's in-town residence, built in 1904, was a colossal (by Marshallville's standards) Neo-classical building which became a major focal point of the community. In addition, the last of the major plantations, such as the Alma Fruit Farm, were constructed between 1870 and World War I. Earlier frame Victorian structures and smaller turn-of-the-century residences filled in the vacant lots on Main and McCaskill streets while the workers in the fruit industry lived in small frame structures southwest of the crossroads. Most of these workers were low-income blacks, living without the advantages of their white neighbors. A school was formed, however, to help fill their educational needs.

Founded in 1887 by Anna Wade, a former slave in Marshallville, and Kate Lamson, a YWCA counselor in Boston, the Lamson School was operated as a grade school for Marshallville's black population through the support of the Congregational denomination's American Missionary Association. Three buildings were erected with funds from northern philanthropists, and Anna Wade served as principal until 1914. At that time, her husband, Edward S. Richardson, became principal of the school which was renamed the Lamson-Richardson School. Funds from the Tremont Temple Baptist Church in Boston made possible the erection of a new building in 1915. The school continued under the guidance of Richardson and his daughter, Blanche M. Richardson, until 1946. In 1957, the Lamson-Richardson School was consolidated with the elementary levels and became a public-supported institution.

The other major focal point of the black community was St. James Methodist Church. Founded in the nineteenth century, this church has remained as the strongest and most constant black congregation in Marshallville. Their present building was built in 1905, and the church has counted many of Marshallville's black leaders among its members. Marshallville's black cemetery is located directly behind the church building. Recent alterations, however, have resulted in this property being omitted from the nomination.

The 1920s saw the emergence of another major Marshallville figure, Dr. John Donald Wade. A graduate of the University of Georgia (B.A.), Harvard University (M.A.), and Columbia University (Ph.D.), Wade was awarded one of the first Guggenheim Fellowships. His research in London led to his 1930 biography of John Wesley, which followed a 1924 biography of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet. In 1928, he accepted a position in the English Department at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where he first achieved regional prominence. Wade returned as a professor to the University of Georgia in 1934, remaining there until his retirement in 1951. He died in 1963.

While at Vanderbilt, Wade became acquainted with several other Southerners who felt, as he did, that the South was moving toward the total embrace of modern industrialism at the expense of its heritage. Among this group, known collectively as the Agrarians, were Robert Penn Warren, Allen Tate, John Crowe Ransom, Donald

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Davidson, Andrew Lytle, and Frank Owsley. In 1930, they published a symposium entitled, I'll Take My Stand: The South and the Agrarian Tradition (the title was suggested by Wade), in which they decried the rush toward industrialism. It immediately attracted national attention and, in many instances, brought fierce critical attacks. Since its publication, I'll Take My Stand has come to be recognized as an important regional work, and many of the Agrarians are counted among the leaders of the Southern literary renaissance of the twentieth century. Wade's contribution was a short story entitled, "The Life and Death of Cousin Lucius," loosely based upon the life of Wade's uncle, Jacob Walter Frederick.

The importance of John Donald Wade to Marshallville, however, comes not so much from his writing as it does from the fact that he personally exemplified his Agrarian beliefs. While he knew (perhaps being more practical than the other Agrarians) that industrialism could not be stopped, he did believe that the Southern tradition could act as a barrier for the human mind and soul against the impersonal surge of progress.

Wade suggested four ways of propagating the Southern heritage: by practicing Southern integrity; by establishing Southern literary pursuits (as seen in his founding of the Georgia Review); by living in the South (he never moved from Marshallville); and by cultivating the physical beauty of the South. This last tenet most affected his hometown. In 1932, Wade and a group of Marshallville residents planted approximately five miles of crepe myrtles and camellias along Georgia Highway 49 leading into the community. While many of the expensive camellias were stolen, the watermelon-red crepe myrtles remain and make for an impressive entranceway. Wade also built an arboretum behind his home (Frederick-Wade House) with shrubs and flowers from all over the world. The outlines and sculpture of this garden still remain. In addition, Wade was very much involved with both the national camellia shows held in Marshallville and the development of Dave Strother's Camellia Gardens (now headquarters of the American Camellia Society).

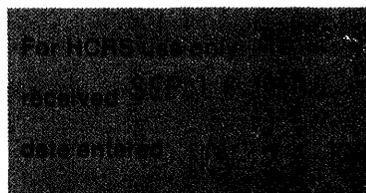
After this activity in the 1930s, very little growth occurred in Marshallville. A few industries located adjacent to the CBD, but they were generally small in scale. In the 1960s and 1970s, some new residential building took place within the community. However, the town has generally remained stable in both size and economic growth.

Three districts, nine individual properties and an object are included in this nomination. They represent the growth of Marshallville from its early plantation days through its period of importance in the fruit industry to its present state as a small Southern community.

[continued]

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In most instances, the individual properties are the plantations surrounding the community. The earliest, such as Thronateeska and Masee Lane, are important as early settlements in the region. All are important agriculturally, either for their owner's involvement in cotton production or the commercial fruit industry. Architecturally, these plantations are significant not only as single buildings worthy of note but as collections of buildings that represent the total operation of a Southern farm. Willow Lake is also important as the site of Samuel Rumph's development of the Elberta Peach, his invention of a refrigerated shipping crate (the nominated object is a model of this crate), and the subsequent development of the commercial fruit industry in Georgia.

Two of the individual properties are not plantations. The Lamson-Richardson School is important as an early, privately owned, educational center for the town's black citizens. Located north of Marshallville, Strother's Farm (the camellia garden) is representative of the community's interest in landscape architecture, which dates back to the 1850s but was largely fueled in the 1930s by the writings and practices of John Donald Wade.

Both of the residential districts contain resources from the town's various periods of growth. Architecturally, there are fine local variations of the Plantation Plain, Greek Revival, Victorian and Neo-classical styles. The homes of the white citizens are usually sited on spacious lots and often feature formal gardens and wrought-iron fences. Many are a direct result of the prosperity of the fruit industry. The homes of the town's black population are also a result of this industry, as these were the workers' in the orchards and packing sheds. Their homes were frame structures crowded onto small lots facing narrow streets. However, because of the large number of intrusions in the black neighborhoods, and because of extensive structural alterations, any site integrity which once existed no longer remains. For this reason, only a few buildings from this area can be included in the nomination.

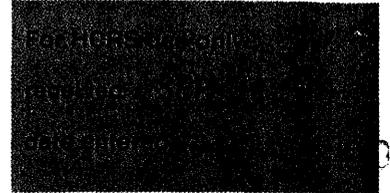
The commercial district relates to one period of growth, from 1870 to World War I, and is a direct result of the prosperity from the fruit industry. Buildings here are typical of late-nineteenth-century commercial structures with their brick construction and details such as arched windows, corbelling, and vents.

In the past, preservation activity has been fueled by both private property owners and, to some extent, by the Marshallville Foundation, founded by Wade. Within the past decade, many of the residents of Marshallville have renovated or rehabilitated their homes. Much of the work has been sympathetic to the architectural character of the resources, but there have also been several drastic remodeling efforts.

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Since April of 1978, the Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission has included a historic preservation planner on its staff. By working closely with Marshallville's mayor, the planner has encouraged the community to undertake this multiple resource nomination. In addition, the newly formed Macon County Historical Society is presently studying the situation in Marshallville to determine what types of preservation efforts might be appropriate.

Because the multiple resource nomination was coordinated out of the office of the regional planning commission, the information gathered will be integrated into its future planning work. The 1975 Community Development Concept Plan for Marshallville does not discuss historic resources, but the 1979 Growth Management Plan for Macon County, and the 1974 Andersonville Trail Master Development Plan, the 1978 Plains Country Tourism Master Plan, and the Area Development Plan, FY80-FY84 (ADP) all briefly discuss the range of resources in Marshallville. Future Area Development Plans and comprehensive plans for the community generated by the APDC office will most assuredly address the need for the preservation of cultural resources in Marshallville.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property See District and Individual Property Forms.

Quadrangle name Garden Valley, Marshallville, Perry West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

Zone	Easting			Northing			

B

Zone	Easting			Northing			

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Georgia code 013 county Macon code 193

state Georgia code 013 county Peach code 225

11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) David J. Brown, Historic Preservation Planner
b) Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian

organization a) Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
b) Historic Preservation Section, Ga. DNR date August 12, 1980

street & number a) P.O. Box 6 telephone a) (912) 937-2561
b) 270 Washington Street, S.W. b) (404) 656-2840

city or town a) Ellaville state Georgia
b) Atlanta

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer date 8/26/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

W. Ray date 11/25/80
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Ann Duhni date 11/26/80
Chief of Registration

add Marshallville school (#5)

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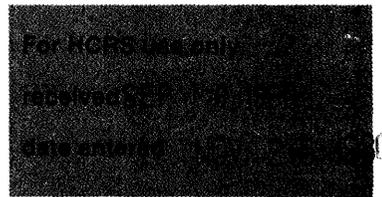
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