

1541

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

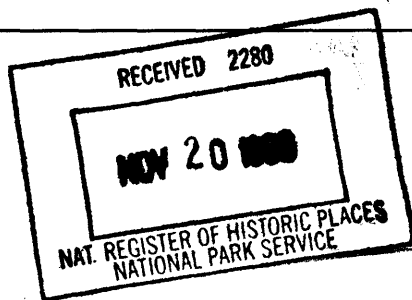
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested 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 FANNIN-TRUITT-HANDLEY PLACE
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2159 Whitesville Rd. (GA 219)
city, town LaGrange
county Troup code GA 285
state Georgia code GA zip code 30240



(X) vicinity of

(N/A) not for publication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	8	0
sites	2	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	11	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.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

November 12, 1998
Date

Mark R. Edwards
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

Elson H. Beall 12-17-98

() determined eligible for the National Register _____

() determined not eligible for the National Register _____

() removed from the National Register _____

() other, explain: _____

() see continuation sheet

Beall
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing; agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neoclassical Revival

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	wood
roof	asphalt shingles
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Fannin-Truitt-Handley Place consists of a large antebellum main house, with c1909 modifications, and a number of outbuildings and a historic family cemetery located on the remaining acreage just north of Interstate 85. The main house, said to have been designed in the Federal Style by Collin Rogers, was built between 1835 and 1837. Around 1909 it was remodeled and now reflects Neoclassical Revival details. The existing house is a two-story, white-painted, clapboard structure with a two-story, four-Ionic-columned portico extending out over a one-story wraparound porch. Original siding was heart pine, covered in 1909 by painted beveled clapboard. The hip roof is composition shingle/asphalt shingle and has a single remaining brick chimney set inside the roof line. The house and columns rest on brick piers. The front doors on each floor feature side lights, elliptical fan transoms above, and reeded pilasters set against the house, opposite the four large columns supporting the portico. These entrances are vestiges of the original antebellum design. The 1909 renovation enlarged and more or less squared up the original two-over-two house with a center hall, two rooms on each side on the main floor, and four rooms above. Inside the house, some wainscoting, original doors, mantels, and flooring, all heart pine, remain from the original house. The renovations in 1909 included oak floors, plaster on wooden lath, and plaster ceilings. Fireplaces are ornamented with wooden overmantels. The original structure was mortise-and-tenon braced frame, wood post and beam. Landscaping includes an octagonal stone walkway leading toward the front of the house. The yard is informal with some boxwoods, crepe myrtle, and trees. Pecan trees are

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Section 7--Description

located behind the house, part of a large orchard cultivated for many years. A neat privet hedge runs the length of the road frontage in front of the house. The house has fields and open land around it. There are a number of historic outbuildings and the family cemetery. The family cemetery is located behind and a good distance from the house and includes the graves of the 19th century owners and their families. Historic outbuildings include the well house, the equipment or dairy barn, the store across the road, and one tenant house. The main house is located on property just north of Interstate 85 and there is commercial development nearby related to this.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Fannin-Truitt-Handley House is of Neoclassical design, having been remodeled in 1909 from an earlier house designed by Collin Rogers. The original house was built between 1835 and 1837. Rogers also designed several other houses in this area, one of which is the Boddie House. The existing 1909 house is a two-story white clapboard structure whose most prominent feature is a two-story portico extending out over a one-story wraparound porch.

The original siding was heart pine, covered in 1909 by painted beveled clapboard. The four portico columns are made of pine and replace the original square columns. The tympanum and modillion cornice of the portico seem to be part of the original portico, which would have been shallower. There are two beautiful front doors, one to the front porch and one out onto the balcony at the second level. The two doors have side lights and elliptical fan transoms above. Reeded pilasters are against the house, opposite the four large columns supporting the portico. These columns would likely have had Greek Ionic caps originally, characteristic of Rogers' work, but now both sets have Ionic type caps.

The hip roof is composition shingle/asphalt shingle and has a single remaining brick chimney set inside the roof line. The house and columns rest on brick piers.

The 1909 renovation more or less squared up the original two-over-two house with a center hall, which very likely had two smaller one-story rooms on the back of the house with the hall between. The dining room and kitchen were undoubtedly originally separate buildings to protect the main house from fire. In remodeling, the back rooms were made larger, and two more small rooms were added at the rear.

Inside the house, some wainscoting, original doors and flooring from the original house remain; these features are constructed of heart pine. The renovations in 1909 included oak hardwood floors, plaster on wooden lathes, and plaster ceilings. Fireplaces are ornamented with wooden columns. Overall craftsmanship is good, for both the original portions and the 1909 renovation.

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The stair comes down to the front, as it did originally. There are four bedrooms upstairs, three of which have fireplaces. Rogers' details were generally finer in many ways than the usual.

The original structure was mortise and tenon/brace frame, post and beam (wood). Some of the original structure was replaced in 1909; but most of the original remains, including the original brick foundation piers for the house and the four columns.

Originally, the fireplaces were used for heating. Wood, and then coal, was used as fuel. Now, propane heaters are used throughout the house. The house has no central heat or air. Electricity is used for lighting, etc., and to pump water from the deep water well, replacing an earlier Delco system. Gas lights were also used at one time.

While the family-owned land comprises approximately 800 acres on four land lots, only a subset of this was nominated because Interstate 85 bisects the southwest corner of the property, south of the house, and because of associated new commercial development. The house is also very close to (directly east of) State Route 219, which was recently widened for the third time.

Commercial growth is evident both north and south of the Handley property along S.R. 219. Commercial activities associated with the I-85 Exit No. 2 include a service station, McDonald's restaurant, and hotel. This commercial activity seems a part of I-85 and separate from the old farmland that surrounds the house and cemetery. The old house and open land around it are restful and a pleasant change from the urban sprawl on the south side of LaGrange. The property is nearly the only surviving visual link to Troup County's nineteenth-century agrarian history left in this area.

Changes to the house and grounds stem from when the Handleys purchased and moved in to the house in September, 1898. The original house was built between 1835 and 1837. Alfred Bowdon Handley bought the house in 1898 and his son, James Madison Handley, Sr. extensively remodeled the house in 1909, adding back rooms downstairs and upstairs, squaring up the house from the original two-up and two-down plan with central halls. New columns of the Ionic order under the original pediment and the long porch on two sides were added at that time. The double fanlight doorways, some wainscoting, doors and original mantels remain in the house, but the interior was changed to fit the style of the day. It is believed the original mantels remain upstairs, with new, Neoclassical ones being placed downstairs.

The house has fields and open lands around it. An octagonal stone walkway comes toward the front of the house. The yard is informal with some boxwoods, crepe myrtle/ and trees. Pecan trees behind the house are part of a large orchard cultivated for many years.

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There are a number of surviving historic outbuildings. There is a cluster of farm-related outbuildings near the main house. These include the one-story frame dairy/equipment barn, the bottling rooms, hay barn, and calf barn all grouped together southeast of the main house. Nearer the main house is the well house with a gable roof and brick sides, somewhat in disrepair. A neat privet hedge runs the length of the frontage of the house.

There are two outbuildings across the highway from the main house. Hutchinson Mill Road comes into Georgia Highway 219 near the house from the other side of the road, and on that road, but in sight of the house, an old store that was run by the Handleys still stands. The store is one-story, frame, and was moved slightly during the recent road widening by Department of Transportation. Just north of the store is a one-story, frame tenant house with a central chimney. It is the only remaining tenant house known to exist on the property.

There is also a ruin of a slave house just south of the main house. In William Davidson's Pine Log and Greek Revival about Troup County, one of the slave cabins is pictured before time destroyed it. The cabin was sturdy and picturesque and had to be one of many as the antebellum owners had 100 to 160 slaves among them on this property. There were undoubtedly many more outbuildings, too, that are now gone. At a later date, there were tenant houses, that can still be seen on the tax map, scattered over the entire acreage, now gone. An Indian mound is said to have been behind the house, from which the family has artifacts.

There is an historic cemetery located a good distance behind the house. The first two owners, Fannin and Truitt, are buried there, with their wives. Other relatives of the various early owners are also buried there. No one from the Handley family was buried there.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance:

c1835-1924

Significant Dates:

c1835-1837 (Fannin, first owner, died in 1837 and is buried on premises); 1909.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Fannin-Truitt-Handley Place is significant in architecture because the main house is a good example of the combination of a fine antebellum house built in the Federal style, the most important remaining features being the front entrances, on the first and second floors, with their pilasters, sidelights and transoms, along with the Neoclassical Revival features from the renovations of 1909 when the house gained a massive four-columned front portico, wraparound porch, interior overmantels, and other details reflecting that popular turn-of-the-century style. The house retains almost all of its original fabric from the 1909 renovation.

The place is also significant in agriculture because it was the center of a large farm from antebellum days until the early 20th century and its remaining acreage, outbuildings, and tenant houses reflect the farm at its height. It had been a cotton farm and then a large dairy farm in the early 20th century when A. B. Handley had established a plantation-like farm with large fields of cotton, corn and other agricultural products utilizing a grist mill, blacksmith shop, tenant houses, cotton gin, a store for general supplies, electricity for the house and dairy, water for those too, and several barns for various purposes. The dairy was one of the largest and earliest in Troup County. A. B. Handley's son, James, continued to operate all of this until he died in 1924. Afterwards his wife, Julia, ran the farm, for several more decades. The remaining historic outbuildings and tenant houses reflect the farm at its height in the 1920s. Members of the Handley family still own the property today.

National Register Criteria

The property meets National Register Criterion A because it fits within the broad patterns of American history because it reflects the agricultural history of its 160 or so years of cultivation with the main house, outbuildings, and some fields and forest, surviving and associated with the property. All of these surviving features, while only a portion of the original 800-plus acreage, reflect its days as a self-sufficient plantation and later a dairy farm, far removed from the county seat of LaGrange, and other urban centers. The property meets National Register Criterion C because the main house is a fine example of the Neoclassical Revival changes brought in 1909, in reworking the house, adding the porch, columns, and many interior details, as well as the room arrangement, while retaining many of the earlier Federal Style features, most noticeably the two front entrances, one on each level, with their fanlights, transoms, and sidelights.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the building of the original house, c1835-1837, through 1924, the death of J. M. Handley who had redone the house c1909 into the Neoclassical Revival style. Agricultural development of the property peaked in the mid-1920s as well.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing Resources: Buildings: 8- Main House, Dairy Barn, Bottling Rooms 1 and 2, Hay Barn, Calf Barn, Store, Tenant House

Structure: 1 - Well House

Sites: 2 - cemetery
-slave house ruin

Total: 11

Noncontributing Resources: none Note: Georgia Highway 219 follows the alignment of the historical road but does not contribute in its current widened state.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The history of the Fannin-Truitt-Handley Place begins with the opening of west Georgia in the 1827 Land Lottery. Afterwards, settlers arrived from earlier settled areas of Georgia.

When James W. Fannin first established this plantation in Troup County, he was not a resident. The 1830 census shows this household as a quarters with 19 slaves and no whites. A quarters was a farm with only slaves living on it. Between 1830 and 1837, when he died here, James W. Fannin (1785-1837) had the original portion of the house built. That is the same time frame for all the other houses built in Troup County by architect/builder Collin Rogers. There were four others known to have been built by Collin Rogers, three of which were fairly identical to the original Fannin house.

James W. Fannin had come to Troup County from Hancock County, Georgia, where he had married in the 1820s. Following Colonel James W. Fannin's death, his wife, Anna Peterson Fletcher Fannin (1797-1848), continued to live in the house and raise their four children: Augustus Brooks Fannin, born 1823; William Fletcher Fannin, born 1826; James Henry Fannin, born 1836, probably in this house; and a daughter Marietta A.V.Fannin, born in 1832.

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In 1840, Anna P. Fannin is listed as head of household and the two elder sons, A.B. and W.F., who were not shown in the census, were off at Penfield, forerunner of Mercer University.

In 1848, Marietta Fannin married Eli Shorter, a member of the family that later founded Shorter College. In that same year, Anna P. Fannin died. Marietta and her husband are buried in the family cemetery, just northeast of the house, and within the nominated property.

In 1850, A.B. Fannin is married, and has his younger brother, J. H. Fannin, living in LaGrange with him. W. F. Fannin has his own household in LaGrange.

It is believed that William F. Fannin inherited this place from his mother's estate, at which time four acres were reserved for a family grave yard in land lot 204. By 1856, the three sons had divided among themselves 100 slaves from the estate, according to census records.

In 1856, W.F. Fannin sold the place to Nathan Truitt (1789-1859) of Meriwether County, who then moved here with his wife, Elizabeth Render Truitt (1787-1861). Nathan Truitt died here in 1859, and is also buried in the Fannin cemetery. His widow, Elizabeth R. Truitt, was head of household in 1860. Living with her and managing the 160 slaves recorded in his name was Milton H. Rachels, her son-in-law. In 1861, Elizabeth died and is buried beside her husband in the Fannin cemetery.

In the Civil War, Col. James H. Fannin, son of the first owner, was the ranking officer who surrendered Fort Tyler to the Union Army on April 16, 1865 in West Point, also in Troup County.

Also in 1865, Milton H. Rachels swapped the plantation, still reserving the four acres for the cemetery, with the estate of Mrs. Margaret E. Alford, for a house and lot on Broad Street in LaGrange, plus \$3000 extra money.

In 1873, the estate of Mrs. Alford, executed by her son, Albert E. Cox, sold the farm to Judge Blount C. Ferrell (1816-1908).

Judge Ferrell, with his wife Sarah C. Ferrell, lived at the famous Ferrell Gardens on Vernon Road in LaGrange. He owned vast acreage in Troup County, and in 1889, he deeded this place to three of his great-grandchildren, with their father, Dr. F.M. Ridley, Sr., as guardian of their property.

Dr. Ridley then sold the place to A. B. Handley (1849-1911) and his wife, Josephine Heard Handley (1860-1936), who moved into the house from Randolph County, Alabama in September, 1898, according to the family Bible. The price was \$16,000, and Handley paid the increments of \$1000 until in 1904 it was paid in full, and Dr. Ridley executed the final deed to him. The same year, W. F. Fannin, Jr., sold the four-acre grave yard to A. B. Handley, as well, reserving only the spaces already utilized for graves.

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When A. B. Handley died in 1911, his son, James M. Handley (1888-1924) inherited the house and land which is made up of land lots 204, 205, 180, and 181. The lots form a large block of land, with two lots on either side of Highway 219, also known as Whitesville Road. In 1909, James M. Handley added to and extensively remodeled the house, which remains primarily the same today. In 1913, he married Julia Costen (1890-1961), and together they brought up five children, some of whom are living today.

In 1913, James Handley has just married Julia Costen. His father, A.B. Handley, had died two years before. A. B. had established a plantation-like farm with large fields of cotton, corn and other agricultural products, a grist mill, blacksmith shop, tenant houses, cotton gin, a store for general supplies, electricity for the house and dairy, water for those too, and several barns for various purposes. The dairy was one of the largest and earliest in Troup County. James continued to operate all of this. His mother lived with him and his wife, and they began a family of five children: James Jr. (b. 1914), Claude (b. 1916), Julia (b. 1917), Sarah (b. 1920), and William (b. 1923).

James Handley died in 1924, and the farm was left for his wife Julia to run. She hired a supervisor for the first year; after which she ran it on her own. The farm began to decline during the Depression years. All five children were sent to college except for James who died in 1954. Claude married and remained on the place in one of the houses, later constructing a house he still lives in. Sarah moved to Atlanta to teach and although retired, still lives in the Atlanta area. Julia moved away to teach also, but returned soon, and has continued to live in the family home on a full-time basis.

During World War II, Claude was exempted from service to run the farm, but William was drafted while at Clemson. The grandmother had died in 1936. Sarah recalls that the dairy was eliminated by the 1950s, but sometime during this period Claude began raising cattle "as a hobby." He built a large barn north of his house that was used for auctions until a more modern barn was built by others on the Hogansville Road. Claude later rented his barn for antique sales, and the store also became an antique shop. The mother Julia died in 1961. William had married and moved to Atlanta. He and his wife have two children, now grown.

In recent years, the big house has been a residence for the daughter Julia. All of the four remaining children have leased some of land on the edges of the property, but none of the leased businesses are within sight of the house. Claude rents to two mobile home builders and a fence company, and the cattle barn is rented too. William rents to an Amoco station and a Hardee's near I-85. Sarah and Julia rent to a truck stop and a McDonald's, also near I-85.

The plantation has had many uses over the years. It was a cotton farm, both in slavery times and in tenant farming time. There was a large dairy there for many years and an extensive pecan orchard. Evidence of these last occupations remain now. It has always served as a home for some of the

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Handley family since their grandfather bought the place. They hope to preserve the home for future Handleys or for an historical part of the community.

The history of the Handley house and land is closely allied with the history of LaGrange and Troup County. The names- Fannin, Truitt, Ferrell, Ridley, and Handley are all part of local history. Clark Johnson, Troup County Historian, says that this house and land may be one of the very few in this area whose ownership can be traced from the beginning to the present as this one can.

Despite the commercial activity near the house at the I-85 junction, and some further up the road, the house has survived. The old house in some respects seems out of place, but it also is restful and a pleasant reminder of another era. If the Handley house and land can be protected and saved, it would add interest and knowledge to the area.

The Handley family feels that the placing of the property on the National Register will offer some measure of protection and recognition to this place which they have owned for a century and have struggled lately to preserve.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Davidson, William H. Pine Log and Greek Revival (1964)

Davidson, William H. Brooks of Honey and Butter (1971)

Survey: Brown-Coons Architectural Historians Georgia Historic Resources. Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. (1990)

McClendon, Dorothy; Lambert, Lillie; Knight, Danny. Family, Church, and Community Cemeteries of Troup County, Georgia (1990)

Johnson, Forrest Clark, Histories of LaGrange and Troup County Georgia. Volumes: I (1987), III (1987), and V (1991).

Records of the Troup County Archives and Troup County Historical Society.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () 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 On March 19, 1990, the GA SHPO signed a consensus Determination of Eligibility for Section 106 purposes related to this property. The boundary chosen for this nomination is the same boundary used in the DOE.

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # Four photographs and minimal documentation of the woodshed/barn across the road from the main house were documented to HABS standards and filed with NPS and the SHPO in January, 1991. The building was later demolished. This project was a result of the widening of GA Highway 219.

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: Troup County Archives, LaGrange, GA

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 29 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 684120 Northing 3652340
B) Z16 E684480 N3652340
C) Z16 E684280 N3652000
D) Z16 E683820 N3651980
E) Z16 E683800 N 3651180

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is that parcel drawn on the accompanying map prepared in 1990 for the Determination of Eligibility of the property. This boundary reflects the historically intact portion of the larger amount of property owned by the Handley family.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is that core of the property owned by the Handley family that remains the most historically intact. It contains all the extant historic buildings, structures, and sites associated with the family and agricultural history of the property, in a representative rural-agricultural setting. The boundary line used for this nomination is the same one used in the 1990 Determination of Eligibility for the property.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** August 26, 1998

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

name/title Jane Strain
organization self-employed
street and number 204 Taliaferro Dr.
city or town Hogansville **state** GA **zip code** 30230
telephone (706) 637-4085

consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Fannin-Truitt-Handley Place
City or Vicinity: LaGrange vicinity
County: Troup
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 26: Front facade; photographer facing east.
- 2 of 26: Front and south facades; photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 26: Front facade and porch within the hedges; photographer facing east.
- 4 of 26: South facade, with ruins of well house in foreground; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 26: Rear (east) facade; photographer facing southwest,
- 6 of 26: North and west (front) facades; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 26: Front porch and front door as seen from south side; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 26: First floor, inside entryway looking toward stair hall, stairway on left; photographer facing east.
- 9 of 26: First floor, stair hall, rear, shown both stairways; photographer facing east.
- 10 of 26: First floor, parlor to left of front entrance, with dining room in rear; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 26: First floor, dining room; photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 26: First floor, living room (den), to right of front entrance; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 26: Second floor, central hall showing both stairways; photographer facing east.

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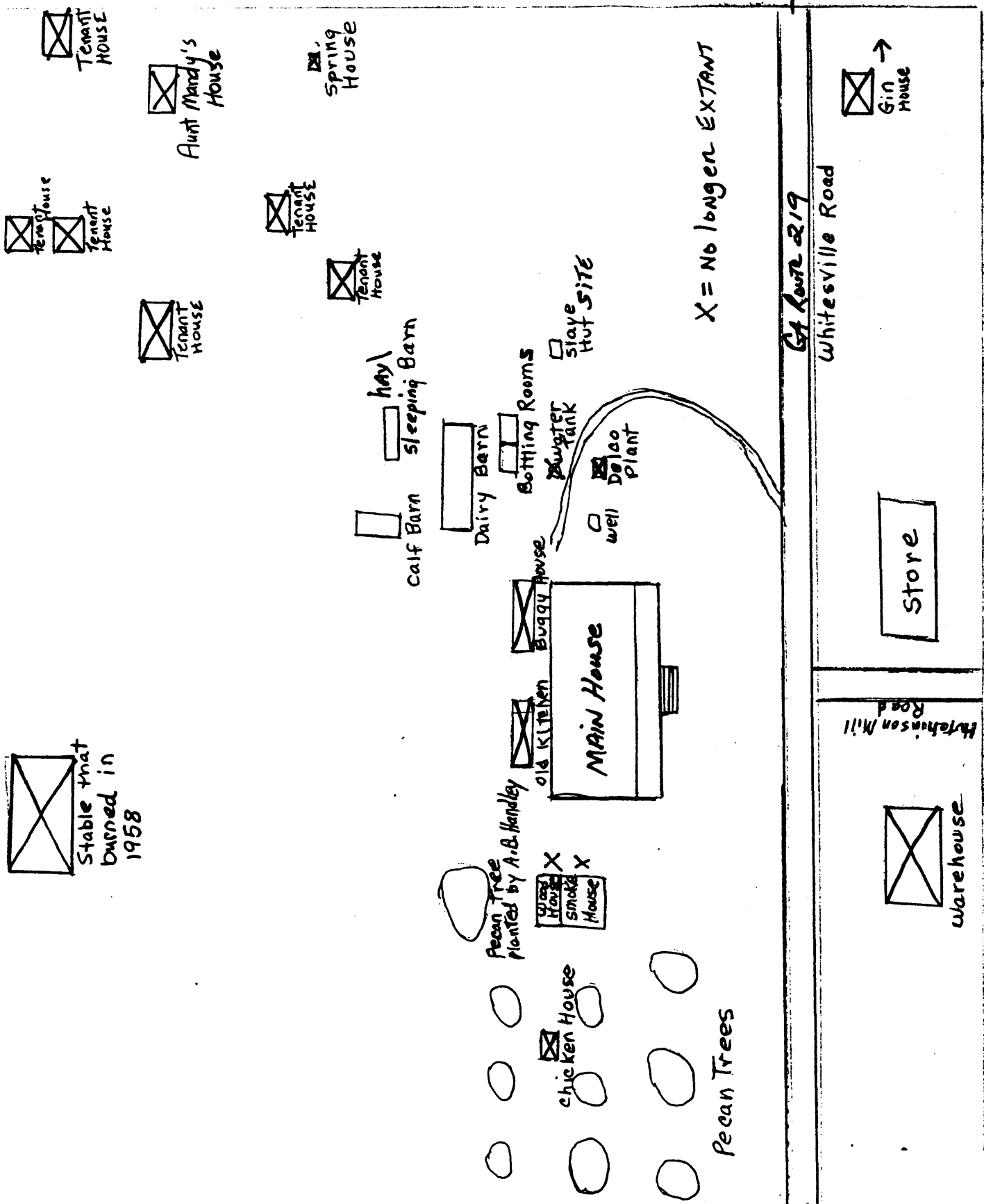
Photographs

- 14 of 26: Second floor, central hall and balcony entrance, note trunks; photographer facing west.
- 15 of 26: Second floor, bedroom over dining room; photographer facing southeast.
- 16 of 26: Second floor, bedroom over parlor; photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 26: Store, on west side of highway from main house; photographer facing southwest.
- 18 of 26: Tenant House, on west side of highway from main house; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 26: Outbuildings, behind main house, dairy barn (long building) with bottling rooms (small buildings); photographer facing southeast.
- 20 of 26: Outbuildings, behind main house, bottling rooms from other direction and corner of dairy barn; photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 26: Outbuildings, behind main house, hay barn/sleeping barn; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 26: Outbuildings, behind main house, end of hay barn with remains of calf barn/shed; photographer facing south.
- 23 of 26: Ruins of slave house, south of main house; photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 26: Fannin-Truitt Cemetery, behind main house; photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 26: Fannin-Truitt Cemetery, behind main house, with main house in distance; photographer facing southwest.
- 26 of 26: Fannin-Truitt Cemetery, behind main house with Truitt graves and remaining fence in foreground; photographer facing northeast.

CEMETERY



FANNIN-TRUITT-HANDLEY PLACE
 LAGRANGE VICINITY, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SITE PLAN
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 SOURCE: DRAWN BY JANE STRAIN
 DATE: 1996
 KEY: X = NO LONGER EXTANT BUILDINGS

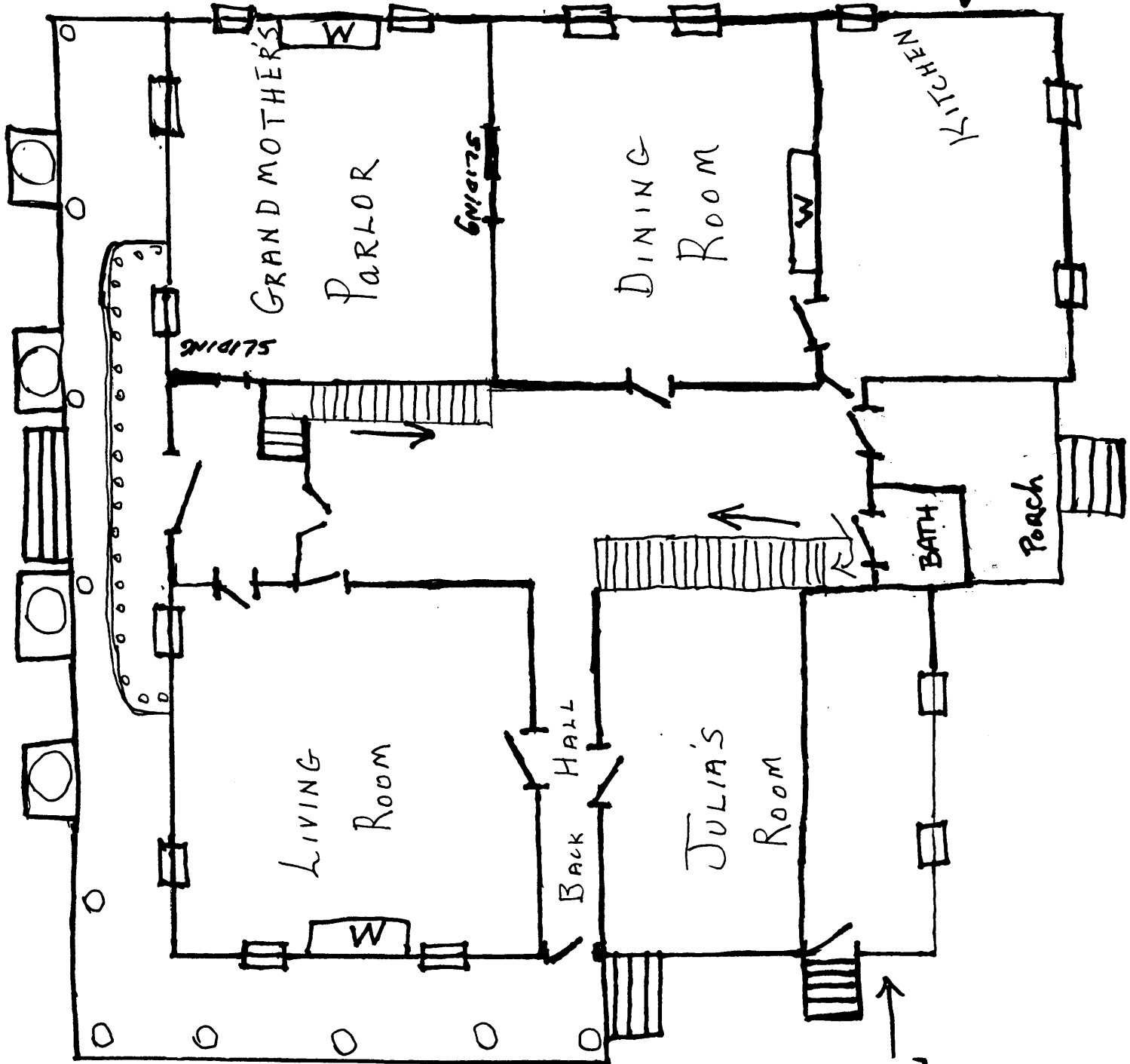


X = NO LONGER EXTANT

Robt. Johnson Mill

Tenant House

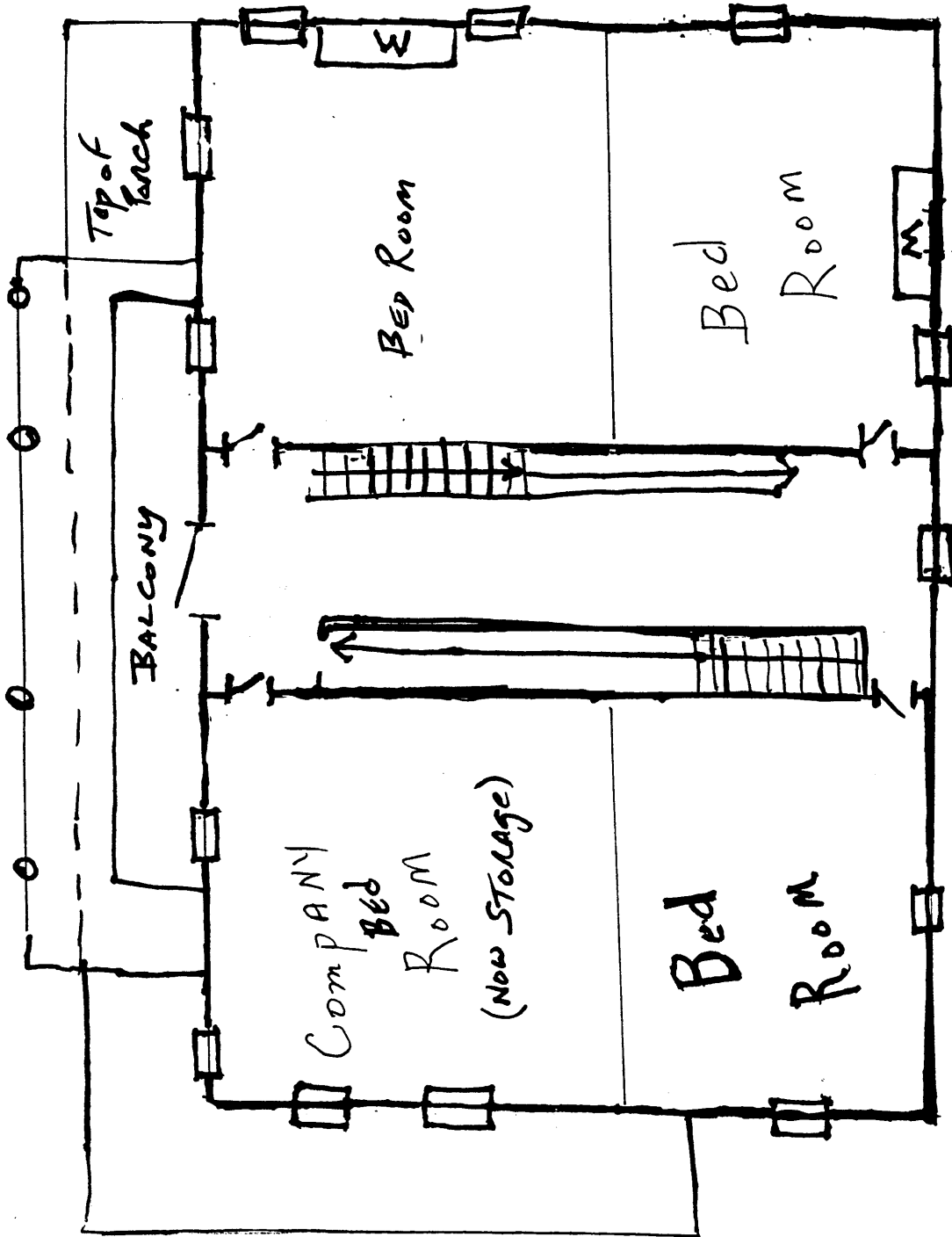
FANNIN-TRUITT-HANDLEY PLACE
LAGRANGE VICINITY, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: DRAFT BY JANE STRAIN;
REVISED BY KENNETH H. THOMAS, JR.
DATE: 1998
KEY: FIRST FLOOR

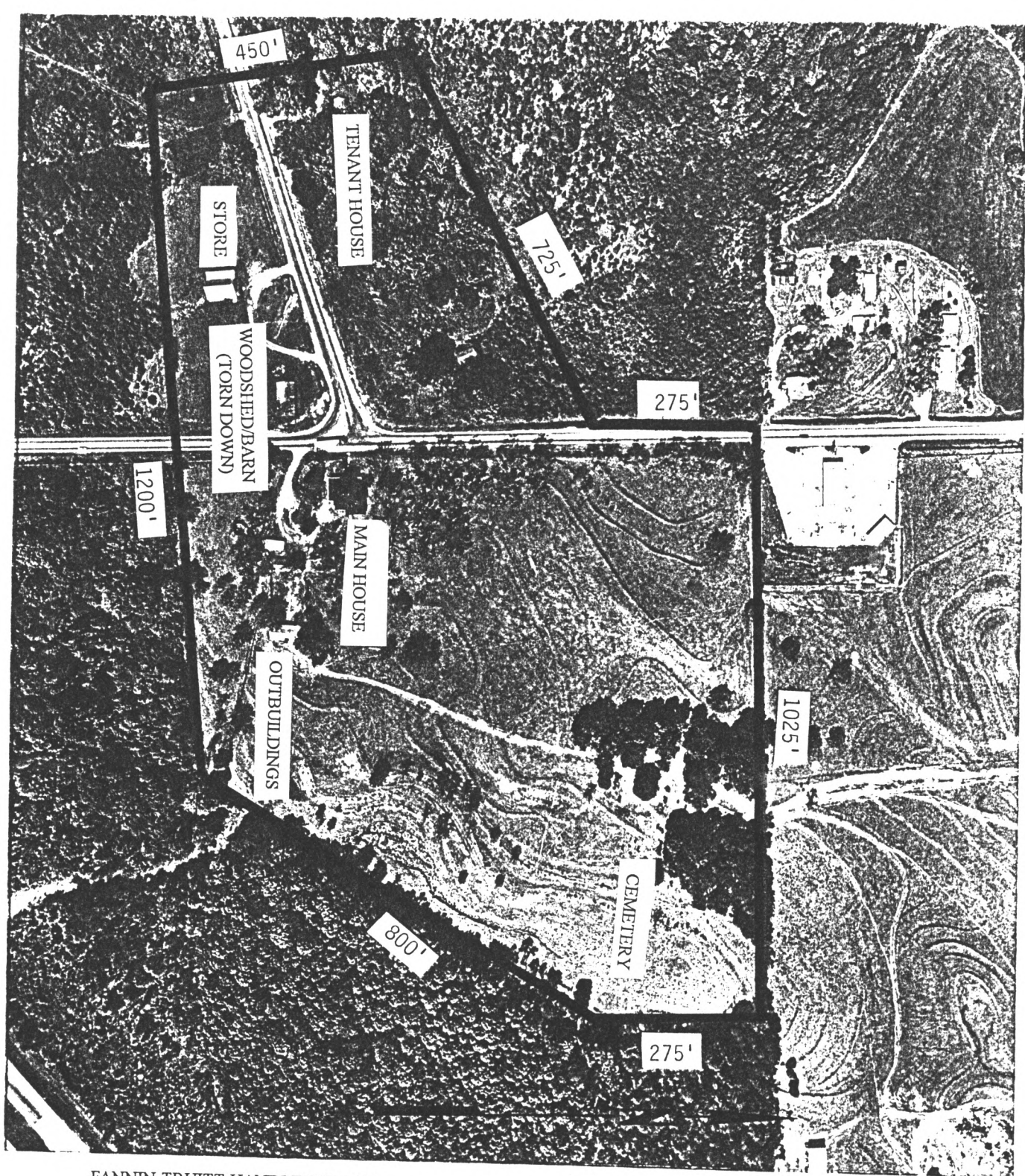


← one floor Addition


→ one floor Addition

FANNIN-TRUITT-HANDLEY PLACE
LAGRANGE VICINITY, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: DRAFT BY JANE STRAIN;
REVISED BY KENNETH H. THOMAS, JR.
DATE: 1998
KEY: SECOND FLOOR





FANNIN-TRUITT-HANDLEY PLACE
LAGRANGE VICINITY, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA
BOUNDARY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 250' BOUNDARY DIMENSIONS MARKED ON THE
MAP
SOURCE: ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECT, PROJECT
IR-85-1 (295)
DATE: 1990

N 
Scale 1"=250'