

The Aaron Parker House

Rockdale County, Georgia
Structural Assessment Report



DRAFT

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Prepared by

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GW Design Group, Structural Engineers

Aaron Parker House Structural Assessment Report

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Aaron Parker House Structural Assessment Report

Aaron Parker House

4825 Flat Bridge Road, SW
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281

Property Owner:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Suite 1352 East
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Property listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 2009

Introduction

Located near the Panola Mountain State Park and Panola Mountain Conservation Park, the circa 1830 Aaron Parker House is one of the oldest homes in Rockdale County and is the only remaining evidence of Aaron Parker's farm. In the 1990's, the site was developed into a golf course, during which time the first floor of the Parker House was used as an office. The property, including the Parker House, was purchased in 2004 by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to include it in the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park.



Second floor, note collapse of firebox



Chimney at exterior, note opening at wall exposing wall cavity

Purpose of this Report

Since the DNR acquiring the property park staff noted that partial collapse of brick and mortar from chimneys and fireplaces into rooms of the house had occurred (see image, left) and noted possible settlement of the chimneys, evidenced by separation of the chimneys from the house and out of plumb conditions. Staff had also expressed concern over potential damage if one of the chimneys were to collapse, safety of the house based on its structural condition, and the potential for further deterioration of the house due to the large openings between the house and chimneys that allow water and pest access.

As a result of these observed issues, Surber Barber Choate & Hertlein Architects, P.C. (SBCH) and GW Design Group were engaged by the DNR in 2010 to prepare a Structural Assessment of the house and propose concepts for stabilization to slow or arrest further deterioration or damage, since long-term plans for the use and interpretation of the site have not been developed.

This report includes a structural assessment report prepared by GW Design Group and associated architectural recommendations to slow or prevent additional deterioration and minimize loss of historic materials.

Architectural Description

The Aaron Parker House is an example of the Plantation Plain house type found in Georgia. Although the house has been altered, the two-story main block with a one-story shed of the type remains intact. Two brick chimneys are located at the east and west end of the two-story block, and shed porches are along south and north elevations, with the south porch partially enclosed. There has been a partial collapse of the interior masonry of both chimneys, as shown in the attached photographs, and settlement of the chimneys, evidenced by their out of plumb condition and openings that have formed at walls.



Interior spaces retain original arrangements, although finishes and decorative treatments have been extensively modified on the first floor. Second floor spaces and stair remain largely in their original appearance with original materials.

The immediate site has been extensively modified to accommodate operations of a golf course, now closed. An asphalt parking lot, driveways, clubhouse structure, other outbuildings, and fencing remain from the golf course operation, and have significantly changed the house's relationship to the landscape.

Existing Chimneys

The two existing chimneys were noted as “new” in the Historic Property Information Form (HPIF, see attached copy), submitted in 2006, and were described as “...having bricked in the older, original chimneys” and further notes that “evidence of the original chimneys” can be seen between the siding and chimneys. Deterioration of the chimney interiors and fireboxes as noted in this report was not mentioned in the HPIF.

Structural and Architectural Conditions Assessments and Recommendations

Proposed treatments are intended to: Arrest or slow further deterioration of key architectural features; allow rehabilitation or restoration of features in the future, as plans are developed for the building and site; and comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Additionally, proposed treatments labeled "immediate" address DNR and staff concerns related to safety and security and eliminate or minimize problems contributing to deterioration of the house.



GW Design Group, LLC
3104 Mercer University Dr
Suite 100
Atlanta, GA 30341
Phone: 770-457-0065
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August 13, 2010
Aaron Parker House
Structural Assessment

Introduction

Property

The Aaron Parker house is a wood framed residence, constructed in about 1830, located in Rockdale County, Georgia, near Panola Mountain State Park. The house was used as a farm residence until the 1970's. The house is now vacant, but it is desired to stabilize the building.

An inspection was conducted in April 2010, to determine the condition of the structure, and to assess the usefulness of the various structural elements. As part of this assessment, proposed repair and reinforcement for the structure is presented.

Summary

The wood framed house structure is in fair condition for most areas. The floors are adequate to support residential loadings, although deflection is of concern. The front porch is not useable, and must be rebuilt before it can be used. The two brick chimneys are leaning, and should be dismantled and stored on site for future rebuilding.

Existing Conditions

Floors

The floor joists are in reasonably good condition and the load capacity is adequate for residential, but the floor is very flexible and will experience large deflections under residential design load. The floor structure is not capable of supporting commercial or office load.

The second floor is capable of supporting residential live load when considered as an upper floor sleeping room. However, the floor is noticeably bouncy. It is not sufficient to support office loading. The framing at the top of the stair is inadequate in its present condition.

Roof

Roof rafters appear to be in good condition for the most part. Some water damage has occurred on the rear right side. The rafters are capable of supporting design live and dead loads.

Interior Stair

The interior stair case is wood construction, and appears to be in good condition. However, the dimensions of the stair do not meet current code requirements.

Foundations

No knowledge of foundations is available, although, given the age of the building, it is very likely that there are none. It was common practice in the period when this house was built, to place brick walls and piers directly on the ground.

Porches

The front porch is framed with 2x4 joists and 1” flat boards. This framing is not adequate. The rear porch has 1” flat boards on 2x joists. There is a 2x rim joist.

Brick Chimneys

There are two brick chimneys, one on each end of the house, that are out of plumb, approximately three degrees for the main portion. The upper section is slightly more out of plumb. The foundations are not known, however, it is likely that the chimneys are resting directly on ground. A concrete masonry base has been added at the ground, but it appears to be ineffective. The brick inside the chimneys have fallen in several places, especially at the second floor fireplaces.

Structural Systems and Analysis

Roof is framed with 3 x 4 rafters at 24" on center. Ceiling boards are 1" thick flat boards matching the walls. The roof rafters/joists are satisfactory for support of roof live load plus the existing dead load. If a heavy roof material is added, further analysis will be required.

The floors are framed with 2 3/4" x 7 3/4" joists at spacing that varies between 18" cc and 22" cc, and spanning 17'-6". The floor members are satisfactory to support residential loading, if the lumber is rated as No. 1 Pine. Based on the appearance of the wood and the absence of knots and splits, the No. 1 rating appears to be valid. However, deflection calculations show deflections under full residential loads as 25% more than 1/240, which is the current code limit. The floor framing is not adequate to support commercial, office, or assembly loading.

Walls are 3 x 4 studs at about 24" cc. Walls are sheathed with flat 1" boards interior and a mix of flat boards and ship-lab boards on exterior. The walls are adequate to support gravity, but to resist wind loads the boards will require raftering to comply with code.

The stairs are structurally satisfactory for residential or office loading, but the dimensions do not meet current code requirements.

The front porch is in very poor condition, and is not adequate to support superimposed live or dead loads.

The two brick chimneys are in fair conditions, but both are leaning out of plumb. The chimneys appear to be stable at the present time. However, due to deterioration of brick inside the chimneys and the fireplaces a potential danger to staff and the house exists.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are prioritized to accommodate immediate needs for stabilization.

Immediate

- The front porch should be covered with ½-inch plywood to provide short-term stability. This does not provide access for the public. An alternate to this action would be to completely rebuild the porch.
- Based on observations of existing conditions, difficulty of repair of interior of the brick chimneys, and possibility of collapse, the chimneys should be dismantled. The bricks should be identified, and stored on site for future reconstruction. A new footing should be provided at that time.

Future

For limited public access, the following work should be done.

- Floors should be reinforced by either adding joists or sistering the existing joists with similar members.
- Foundations should be provided for all piers. These may be cast-in-place or precast concrete footings.
- The front porch should be rebuilt entirely. Remove and replace the joists, decking, and beams. Joists should be 2x6 at 16" on center, minimum.
- The chimneys should be rebuilt with a new concrete footing. Footing should be 12" thick and 8" wider than the chimney base on all sides. Reinforce with #5@12" each way.
- Repair water damage at the roof. Estimate four roof rafters will require doubling or sistering same size members.
- Renail all exterior wallboards with 8d nails at each stud, and a minimum of two nails per board.

Architectural Recommendations

Architectural Recommendations supplement the preceding Structural Recommendations, and are to be performed concurrently.

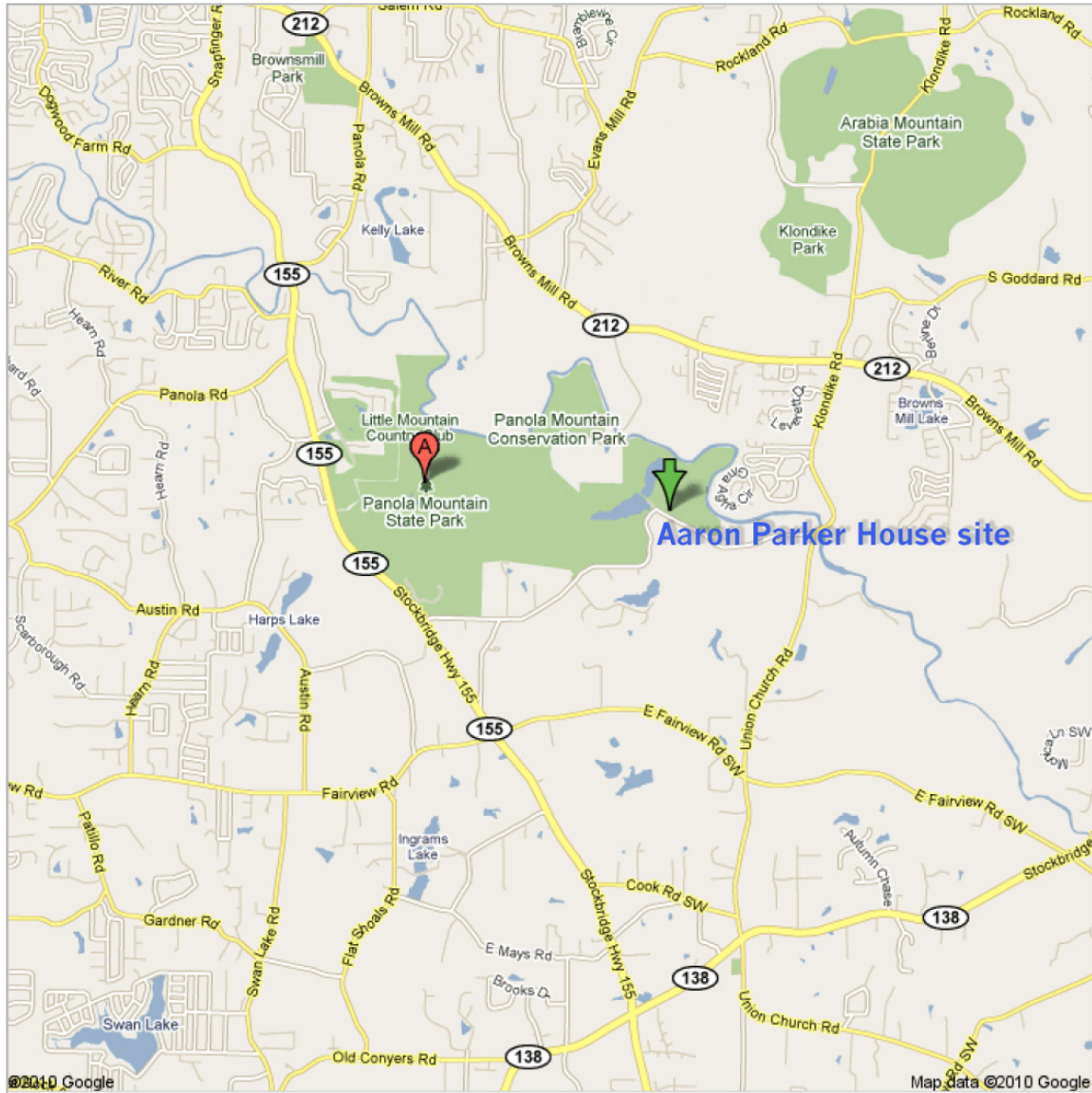
Architectural Recommendations:

Immediate

- Prior to any work related to existing chimneys, document to scale all interior and exterior features related to chimneys and fireplaces and perform complete documentation of each chimney and fireplace. Use guidelines for “Sketching and Measuring Structures” included in the **HABS Guidelines for Recording Historic Structures and Sites** (http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/standards/HABS_drawings.pdf).
- Provide vented plywood closures (with insect screens) at existing first floor window locations. Refer to **Preservation Brief No. 31, Mothballing Historic Buildings** for guidance (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm>).
- Provide positive locking mechanisms for all exterior doors and coordinate keying with Park staff.
- Construct barricades, using plywood and treated 2x wood studs to prevent unauthorized access to existing porches deemed unsafe in structural assessments.
- Provide temporary, painted, exterior-grade plywood closures at former chimney locations to prevent moisture and water infiltration.
- Provide temporary repairs to roof to prevent moisture infiltration.
- All existing materials should be salvaged during structural work, and catalogued, noting location and condition, to assist with future restoration and rehabilitation work.

Existing Conditions

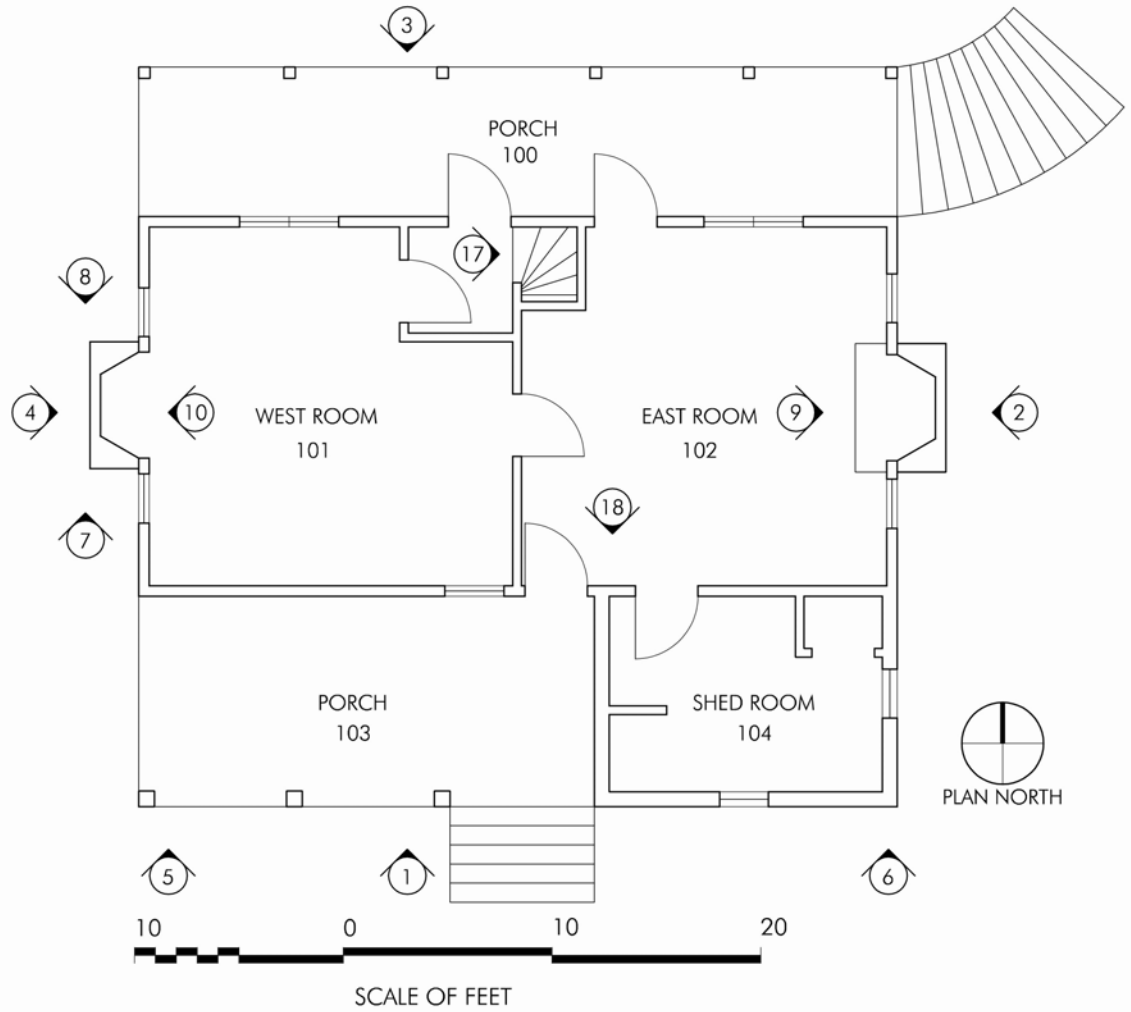
Location Map



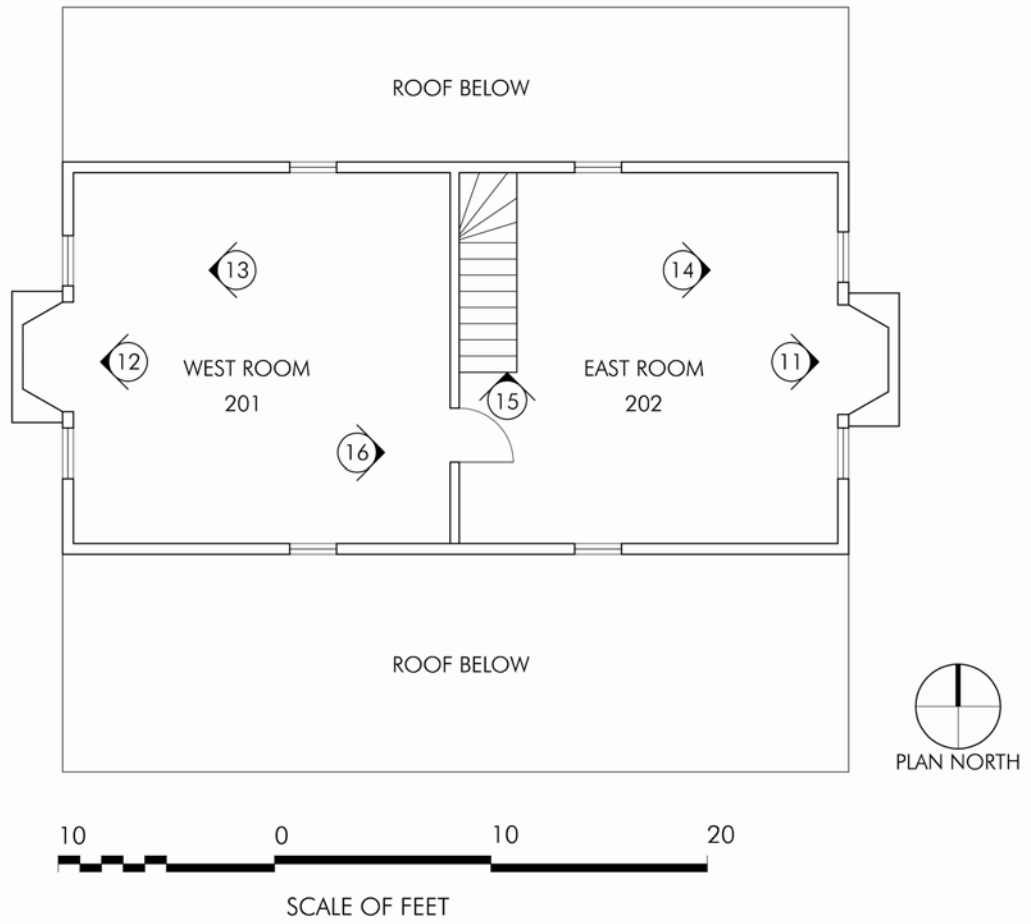
Existing Building Site



Existing Floor Plans with Key to Photographs



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Photographs: Existing Conditions as of April 2010



1. South Elevation



2. East Elevation



3. Partial North Elevation



4. North/West Elevation



5. Partial South Elevation



6. Partial South Elevation, Note opening at wall and out-of-plumb chimney condition



7. Chimney @ West Elevation



8. Chimney @ West Elevation

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9. Fireplace, First Floor



10. Fireplace, First Floor



11. Fireplace, Second Floor, East,



12. Fireplace, Second Floor, West

Note brick and mortar that has collapsed into rooms at all fireplace locations (photograph nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10)



13. Second Floor, West Room



14. Second Floor, East Room



15. Existing Staircase and Railing



16. Second Floor, view towards east room



17. First Floor, Existing stair



18. First Floor, east room

HISTORIC PROPERTY INFORMATION FORM (HPIF)

Revised March 2002

INSTRUCTIONS: Use this form for a National Register nomination for an individual building, structure, or a small complex of buildings or structures around a major building or structure. If you are nominating a district such as a residential neighborhood, downtown commercial area, or an entire city, use the Historic District Information Form (HDIF). The information called for by this form is required for a National Register nomination and is based on the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Therefore, the information must be provided to support a request for a National Register nomination.

You may use this form on your computer and insert information at the appropriate places, or you can provide the information in a new document keyed to this outline and headings and subheadings in bold. Word-processed forms are encouraged (although not required) and will expedite the preparation of your final National Register nomination. This form is available on disk, online at www.gashpo.org, or by e-mail from the Historic Preservation Division (HPD). If you use word-processing, submit the information on computer disk, indicate what word-processing program was used and the version (ex: Word 2000 or WordPerfect 9.0), and send a hard copy.

Make sure you include all requested information. This will greatly expedite the processing of your nomination and avoid HPD from having to ask for it. Information requested in this HPIF is necessary to document the property to National Register standards and will be incorporated into the final National Register form prepared by HPD's staff.

If you wish to use the official National Register nomination form instead of this form, please contact the National Register Coordinator at the Historic Preservation Division for direction. Be advised that if you use the official National Register form, you must include all the information called for on this HPIF.

The HPIF consists of six sections of information required for a National Register nomination:

- Section 1. General Information**
- Section 2. Description**
- Section 3. History**
- Section 4. Significance**
- Section 5. Supporting Documentation and Checklist**
- Section 6. Additional Guidelines**

BE SURE TO RETURN ALL PAGES OF THE HPIF AND KEEP COPIES FOR YOURSELF (BOTH A HARD COPY AND AN ELECTRONIC VERSION).

Before submitting your application, review the checklist on page 22 to make sure you have included all the required information.

To expedite processing of the nomination, keep the formatting of your HPIF simple and submit your request on standard 8 ½ x 11-inch sheets with oversize maps folded or rolled.

DO NOT send nomination materials in binders, plastic page covers, or spiral bound.
DO NOT mount photographs. Use an envelope or rubber band to keep photographs together.

If you have any questions about this form or the information required for a National Register nomination, please feel free to contact HPD's National Register Coordinator at 404-651-6782 or Survey and National Register Specialist at 404-651-5911.

RETURN HPIF AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO:

National Register Coordinator
Historic Preservation Division
34 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 1600
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: (404) 651-6782

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Historic Name of Property (see Section 3.B.1.): Aaron Parker House**
2. **Location of Property:** Street name and number, or highway name and number (indicate whether highway is a federal, state, or county route): 4825 Flat Bridge Rd. SW
City or vicinity of: Stockbridge County: Rockdale
Zip Code of the Property: 30281 Approximate distance and direction from county seat:
12.84 miles southwest of Conyers
3. **Acreage of property to be nominated (approximate): <1 acre**
4. **Number of Historic Buildings or Structures (see Section 2.A): 2**
5. **Has the building(s) been moved, reconstructed, or is it less than 50 years old?** No.
If yes, see instructions on pages 28-29 and explain on page 13.
6. **Property Owner** (NOTE: If owned by a company, organization, or agency, include the name and identify the contact person and their title)

Name(s) of property owner(s): Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Mailing Address: 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. Suite 1352 East

City: Atlanta State: GA Zip Code: 30334

Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: 404-656-6531

E-mail: David Freedman, Parks Division, Engineering and Construction Section,
DavidF@dnr.state.ga.us

Does the owner consent to nominating this property? Yes or No. Yes.

Does a federal agency (ex. U.S. Postal Service, General Services Administration) own the property? If yes, provide the name of the agency: No.

7. **Sponsor of Nomination (if different than property owner)**

Name(s) of local sponsor:

Organization or agency (if applicable):

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work:

GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

7. (Sponsor of Nomination Continued)

E-mail:

Relationship to or interest in the property:

8. Form prepared by (if different than property owner)

Name: Sarah Craig

Title and Organization or Company, if any: Project Assistant, Department of Natural Resources, Parks Division, Engineering and Construction Section

Mailing Address: 980 Walther Blvd. #2536

City: Lawrenceville State: GA Zip Code: 30043

Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: daytime 770.682.3607, cell 919.215.7090

E-mail: smcraig@uga.edu

Date: 1 August 2006

What is your relationship to or interest in the property? Project Assistant for the property owner.

9. Reasons for Nominating the Property (Explain all that apply)

Recognition (explain): The house is an excellent intact example of the Plantation Plain type of architecture once common to this region of Georgia. No major additions have been appended to the floor plan, which is still largely in its original form. Additionally, the Parker House once served as the homestead to one of the largest farms in Rockdale County, formerly Henry County. The Parkers managed to keep the home in their family for approximately 79 years, keeping the property stable into the early twentieth century.

Grant Assistance (explain; have you inquired as to the availability of grants or received a grant application?):

Tax Incentives (explain; have you inquired about the applicability of tax incentives or received application forms?):

Protection (explain need):

Part of a larger preservation plan (explain): The nomination of the Parker House fits in with the Department's master plan for the growth and expansion of Panola Mountain State Conservation Park; it is the Department's wish to interpret the structure as a living historic preservation laboratory, to promote a better understanding of historic preservation amongst the general public, and to create an

all-encompassing Conservation Park that addresses the conservation of natural *and* man-made resources.

Minority Resource (explain):

Other public interest in this nomination (explain):

GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

10. It is important to publicize your nomination! Have you informed the following of your intent to nominate your property? (Indicate all that apply)

Regional Development Center

County or city government officials

Local historical society or preservation organization

Neighborhood, homeowners', or civic association

Local business association (Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Farm Bureau, Main Street Program, Downtown Development Assoc., etc.)

Local newspaper

Others

SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION

A. Number and Type of Historic Resources on property: List each type of historic resource on the property and give the approximate date(s) of construction

Buildings (house, barn, store, office, school, etc.): House – circa 1830.

Structures (windmill, bridge, ship, corncrib, power plant, etc.):

Sites (prehistoric or historic: battlefield, ruin, cemetery, archaeological sites, landscape features, etc.):
A rock wall surrounds the perimeter of the house and small yard – date unknown.

Objects (sculpture, monument, statue, fountain, etc.):

NOTE: Report the total number of resources in Section 1, number 4.

B. Description

Provide a written description of the property to be nominated. The description should be straightforward and factual. It should be based on a thorough examination of the property. Most, if not all, of the following points should be addressed. **For each point, describe as thoroughly as possible.** For interior spaces, it is often helpful to describe room by room. The description should provide a written “photograph” of the property. You may want to cross-reference the written description to the photographs and the sketch map. Professional terminology is not required but may be used.

1. **Summary description**—overall character and appearance of the entire nominated property:

The Parker House is in the southwestern foot of Rockdale County, immediately south of DeKalb County. The property itself is off of Flat Bridge Road in rural Rockdale County and is currently within the borders of the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park. Situated on what used to be a golf course entrance, the house sits on a small parcel of land that is surrounded by a paved turn-around and parking lot, as well as the now-abandoned buildings that once comprised the golf club complex. The house is situated on the extreme northern part of this land parcel, with the north façade and porch of the house directly adjacent to the pavement. A small yard buffers the house on its east and west sides, with the majority of the land being on the south side of the property. A rock wall surrounds the house and a small yard on the southern side of the property, with stone steps leading from this elevated area to the remaining land on the southern side. On all other sides of the building the wall is immediately adjacent to the pavement.

The house itself is a Plantation Plain type with vernacular details. Many building materials have been updated and modified but the general appearance of the house is largely intact. The house is one-and-one-half stories tall, built on a stone foundation, with a side gabled roof and brick chimneys on each of the gable ends. Additionally, the property has double-hung sash windows. One-story porches are present on both the north and south façades, and an extension projects from the south façade. Landscaping is sparse and overgrown.

2. Full description of each historic building or structure

- 2 a. **General character and appearance** including overall form and arrangement or massing, height and size, number of stories, style, and type:

Situated on a small parcel of land in the midst of a former golf course parking lot and turn-around, the Parker House is a Plantation Plain type of construction that is one-and-one-half stories, three bays wide and one room deep with a shed room projecting off the southern façade of the house. One brick chimney is present on both the west and east gable ends of the house, both slightly built away from the house near the roofline. A one-story, full-length porch is attached to the north façade of the house, while a one-story porch also extends out from the southern ell for the remaining length of the house. The north porch is accessed by stairs leading out to the turn-around from the east, while center stairs projecting to the south access the south porch. Two separate doors provide entry into the house from both porches, one for each room in the main portion of the building. Two four-over-four light, double-hung, sash windows are placed between the two chimneys in the second story on both the north and south façades. There are, additionally on the second story, two six-over-six light, double-hung, sash windows on each gabled end, with one window on either side of each chimney. On the first story, boarded windows can be found directly beneath the windows on the gabled end, with an additional boarded window present on the east side of the ell. A small, boarded window is also present on the south end of the ell. While no windows are present on the south façade of the house, boarded double windows can be found on either side of the two doors on the north façade. A side gabled roof covers the main body of the house, while shed roofs cover the porches and shed room.

- 2b. **Exterior materials, finishes, and craftsmanship** (foundation, roof, walls, chimneys, etc.): The wood framed house is built on a stone/brick foundation, with updated wood siding covering the outer façade; however, on the south façade of the house, the first story façade (underneath the porch roof) is composed of flushboard siding, possibly original to the house. Modern standing seam, metal roofs provide covering for the house and porches. The chimneys are of red painted brick, laid in a running bond pattern. Two modern, double-hung sash, six-over-six light windows are present on either side of each chimney in the second story, and two symmetrically placed, modern, double-hung sash windows are present on both the north and south façades in the second story. First story windows are boarded up, as are both doors on the south façade. Two modern doors – the east door having glass panes – provide entrance from the north façade. Square tapered wooden posts provide support for the porch roof on the south porch, while square posts provide support for the north porch. The bottom foundations of both porches are covered in modern latticework. The wall and stairs surrounding the house and yard are constructed of stone.
- 2c. **Exterior features, details, ornamentation, hardware, and craftsmanship** (porches, roofs, windows, doors, etc.): In the vernacular style, the house is simple in decoration and adornment. Tapered square, wood porch posts support the south porch, and original flushboard siding is present beneath the porch roof on the south side of the building's first story. Modern wood weatherboard siding covers the remaining walls of the house, and wood planks provide flooring for both porches. The original chimneys appear to have been bricked over in a running bond by more modern outer chimneys, built to lean away from the house. The bond pattern of the original chimney is indeterminable, given the modern chimney surround it. Modern doors are present, and the north porch is made of modern materials. Additionally, all windows and sash on the second story appear to have been replaced, while the make of the first story windows is indiscernible, all of

them presently boarded up. Shutters that appeared in historic photographs have since been removed. Finally, modern, metal, standing seam roofs are present on both porches and on the main portion of the house.

- 2d. **Interior arrangement**, organization of interior spaces, and historic and current functions of rooms and spaces (describe the floor plan): Entrance to the house is presently made through the east door on the north side of the house. The door provides entry into the east room of the two-room, hall-parlor floor plan. This room has been extensively modified in materials, including flooring, walls, and mantel. A mantel is present on the east wall, with one modern, double-hung, sash window directly on either side. A pair of modern, double-hung, sash windows is also present to the left of the main entrance to the room. The other entrance to the room, accessible from the south porch, is in the southwest corner of the room. The space, it appears, served as a multi-purpose room and is now vacant and not in use.

Directly across the room from the entrance is the entrance to the shed room. Though it is unknown what the room's historic purpose was, there is evidence that, in modern times, the space was used as a bathroom, with a counter and bathtub present. The room is currently not in use.

Adjacent to the east room is the west room, of similar proportions and layout. As in the other room, access can be gained from a door leading to the south porch. A fireplace hearth is present on the west wall, with one modern, double-hung, sash window on either side. A pair of modern, double hung, sash windows is present on the north wall, similar to the pair of windows on the north wall in the east room. This room was also most likely multi-purpose in use and is now vacant and not in use.

The west room also contains a stair room with an enclosed stairway leading up to the second floor. It is in this stair room that outside entrance to the north porch can be gained. It does not appear this room was present historically, and the stairway was, most likely, directly accessible from the west room.

The enclosed stairway is original to the house and leads upstairs to the east room. This room is almost completely in its original form, with only a small closet space having been added. A fireplace is present on the east wall, again with one modern, six-over-six light, double-hung, sash window on either side. One modern, four-over-four, double-hung, sash window is present on both the north and south walls of the room. This room was historically used as a bedroom, probably, and is now vacant.

The west room is directly adjacent to the east room, immediately to the right as one ascends the staircase. This room is identical to the east room in layout and placement of windows, fireplace, and closet. Again, this room was most likely used for sleeping quarters and is not in use today.

- 2e. **Interior materials**, finishes, and craftsmanship (walls, ceilings, floors, etc.): The first floor of the house has been extensively modified. Modern carpeting covers the flooring in the east and west rooms, while the shed extension has a modern laid floor as well. Modern golf-motif wallpaper covers the drywall walls, while the walls in the shed extension are merely painted. Modern moldings and light fixtures are present, as are modern window sashes and doors. The fireplace mantel in the east room is of painted

brick, whereas the fireplace mantel in the west room is original and is made of wood. Ceilings are also modern and are made of drywall.

In the stair room, walls are also painted drywall and floors are modern. The stair passage itself is of original wood, with flushboard siding. A rope has been added to the sides of the stair passage to function as a makeshift railing for those ascending and descending the staircase.

The second floor is almost completely composed of original materials. Original flushboard siding covers the ceilings and walls, though some wallboards are missing in the east room. The wooden floors appear to be original as well. Both fireplace mantels are original and are made of wood. Wood trim and baseboards, where present, appear to be original. The closets appear to be made of modern materials and installed at a later date, as do the windows and doors. The wooden safety railing near the staircase is also a modern addition. These are the only non-original features that appear to be present on the second floor.

- 2f. **Interior details**, ornamentation, hardware, and craftsmanship (stairs, fireplaces, mantles, doors, moldings, built-in furniture, etc.): The only original, intact feature on the first floor is the large mantelpiece in the west room. The mantel is of carved wood, with matchstick detailing running horizontally across the mantel and some detailing running vertically down the sides. In the east room, the original mantel has been replaced with a brick mantelpiece, laid in a running bond pattern. Leading upstairs, the original wood stairway is completely enclosed by original wood flushboard siding that continues up through the second floor. An original mantel is present in both the east and west rooms upstairs; both are simple in detail and less ornamented than the original mantelpiece in the downstairs west room. The west upstairs mantel has simple square column detailing on the sides, with marble separating the mantle from the brick hearth. The east upstairs room contains a mantel even simpler than the west room's mantel. It appears marble is present on this fireplace surround as well; additionally, brick from the chimney has fallen into the hearth area, and sunlight is visible through the open chimney. Wood flushboard wall and ceiling paneling is original. Wood plank floors are laid in an east-west orientation and appear to be original as well.
- 2g. **Structural system**, including type(s) of structural system(s), kinds of structural materials and joints, and craftsmanship: The structure is built on a stone pier foundation with a wooden brace-frame creating the main body of the house.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

- 2h. **Historical mechanical systems**, utilities, and services (such as heating and ventilation equipment, plumbing, electric wiring or gas piping, fixtures, etc.): The house is outfitted with a central air and ventilation system and also with modern electrical lighting. Outdoor lights have been installed beside the entrances to the house. A water heater is also present in the shed room for the bathtub installed within the same room. All of these utilities are modern and were not included in the house historically.
3. **Grounds**, including natural terrain, landscaping, and objects (describe major landscape features, mature trees, plantings, walls, walkways, driveways, agricultural terracing, vegetation, fields or field systems, forests, roadways, fountains, statuary, monuments etc.):

The only contiguous land now remaining with the house is a small island amidst a sea of pavement. The pavement forms a turn-around driveway for the former Southernness Golf Course, buildings of which are still scattered around the turn-around today. The house is on an elevated piece of land with an historic rock wall separating it from the remainder of the "island." The north façade backs immediately to the golf course turn-around, while the south façade faces a small yard, elevated by the brick wall, with rock steps leading down to the remaining piece of land on the "island." Beyond the golf course turn-around and buildings, overgrown evidence of the former golf course still remains. Overgrown shrubs are planted immediately in front of the north and south façades and a large cedar tree is present on the west side of the "island."

4. **Archaeological potential**, documented or observed (sites of previously existing structures, landscape features, or activities such as mounds or depressions, building materials or ruins, etc.): A recent archaeological survey conducted by the Office of the State Archaeologist in October 2004 found no artifacts in the south and west yards or drip lines, little soil in the west yard, and no soil in the north yard. However, "the immediate vicinity of the Parker House retained archaeological potential. Additional archaeological investigations should precede any significant ground disturbance in this area."¹

5. **General character and appearance of the property's surroundings**, and relationship of property to its surroundings (rural, small town, commercial area, urban, etc): The property is in the rural southwestern portion of Rockdale County, directly below the Rockdale-DeKalb County border. In 2004, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources purchased the Southernness Golf tract, including the Parker House, and the property is now part of the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park. Additionally, there are several residences scattered around the vicinity, and Alexander's Lake is west of the property.

6. **Changes to the property and the approximate date(s)**, including changes in land/land use, interior and exterior changes to buildings and structures, floor plan changes, nonhistoric wall materials, moldings, decorative features, alterations, additions, demolitions, and remodelings, and/or changes in the overall landscape. Include recent rehabilitation or restoration work:
NOTE: If a number of changes were made to the floor plan of a building or structure, you may want to provide a color-coded floor plan indicating the changes by date(s).
Though the Parker House's floorplan is still intact, building materials and the surrounding property have undergone extensive changes.
The flushboard siding on the south porch is painted white, save for a small space where the words "C.L. Rice May 31, 1922" have been written in pencil. Other stray pencil markings indicate other writing may have been painted over. It is unknown whether the flushboard siding was replaced in 1922 at the time of the writing, or if it was merely (re)ainted.
A 1977 HPD survey and photograph from a 1979 county history depict the house with asbestos shingle siding and window shutters. Both the asbestos shingles and the shutters have since been removed, presumably during the 1990's renovation.
When the golf course was established in the mid 1990's, modern golf-motif wallpaper and modern carpet were installed in the two main rooms of the house. A modern brick mantel was placed over the east fireplace opening, and modern light fixtures were installed outside and in the indoor ceilings. Additionally, the white weatherboard siding was most likely added at this date and the asbestos shingles removed. The north porch and stairs were also most likely added at this time, as the 1977 survey notes the south porch and shed room but no north porch.

¹ Archaeological Survey, October 2004.

Shutters were probably removed at this time as well, and latticework was added to the bottoms of the porches.

The roof has also been replaced, although the original roofing material is unknown. Both chimneys are new, having bricked in the older, original chimneys; these new chimneys appear to be present in the 1977-1979 photographs. Evidence of the original chimneys can be seen between the house siding and the new chimney, where the chimney is beginning to separate away from the building.

Window sash was replaced between 1979 and the present, as photographs indicate nine-light windows in the second story where four-over-four, double-hung, sash windows now exist. However, these 1977-era windows probably replaced earlier windows, as the survey notes, "windows probably modified." The doors are 1990's modifications. Several doors have been placed in storage in the west upstairs room, though their date and placement on the house is unknown.

A barn noted on a 1952 plat map was not noted in the 1977 survey and is not present today.

7. **Brief description and date of construction for each noncontributing buildings and/or structures** on the property. Noncontributing buildings and/or structures are those that are less than 50 years old or are historic but have lost their historic physical features to the extent that they are unrecognizable as historic.

No non-contributing buildings are being included in this property nomination.

8. **Boundary Description**

- 8a. Briefly describe the proposed boundaries of the property being nominated:
Once a large farm consisting of several hundred acres, the Parker House property was sold and subdivided throughout the twentieth century. In the 1990's the house and land were developed into the Southerness Golf Course. The land was entrusted to the Conservation Fund until 2004, when the Fund sold the property to the Department of Natural Resources for addition to the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park. Though now owned by the DNR, the piece of land the property is on is surrounded by pavement and modern buildings intended for the golf club's use. Land surrounding the golf club still maintains evidence of the former golf course holes. As such, the proposed boundaries include only the land in the middle of the paved drive, including the rock wall and house.
- 8b. Explain the choice of boundaries according to one or more of the following rationales. **Explain all that apply:**
- Intact historic boundaries of the property from principal historic period (may include multiple property owners);
 - Remaining intact historic acreage associated with the property (may or may not coincide with current legal boundary);
The acreage being nominated is the only intact land remaining with the house that was not converted for the former golf course development.
 - Current legal boundaries of the property (the land the owner owns);
 - Natural topographic features (ridges, valleys, rivers, creeks, and forests);

- Visual barriers or a change in historic character or land use (new construction, highways, or development of a different character);
New construction has completely surrounded the house, leaving it only on a small island of land. Additionally, land beyond the new construction was converted into a golf course in the mid-1990's and does not retain its historic character.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

8b. (continued)

- Concentration of significant historic resources (the boundaries reflect the contiguous historic resources); The house and stone wall are the only resources remaining from the farm and are concentrated on the "island" of land. Other land associated with the house has either been used for the golf course buildings or for the course itself.
- Other, explain:

8c. If applicable, discuss alternative boundaries or uncertain boundaries:

Make sure the boundary description coincides with the boundaries marked on the map(s).

NOTE: Boundaries of nominated properties do not have to correspond to current legal boundaries. The boundary may be less or more than the current legal boundary. Boundaries should be drawn to the edge of the "historic property" not just the right-of-way. For example, boundaries along streets, roads, and highways include the right-of-way as part of the historic property when there is an intact yard, field, and/or landscaping. The right-of-way is not included if there are modern incompatible ditches, retaining walls, elevated grades, and/or guardrails. In some cases, boundaries may also include multiple property owners. If this is the case, make sure all property owners are identified in Section 1.

SECTION 3

HISTORY

Provide a written history of the property to be nominated. The history of the property should be straightforward and factual.

The history should include four separate but interrelated themes: (1) the physical development of the property, (2) the uses of the property, (3) the people associated with the property, and (4) events and activities that took place there.

For additional guidance in documenting the history of the property, refer to Section 6, "Additional Guidelines."

A. Summary of Historical Facts

1. **Original owner or occupant** (provide dates of occupancy): Aaron Parker, c.1830-1881. Aaron Parker purchased Lot 230 on 27 March 1830. He occupied the house with his wife, Margaret Browning Parker, and their thirteen children until Margaret Browning Parker's death on 6 August 1871 and Aaron Parker's death on 5 January 1881.
2. **Subsequent owners or occupants** (provide dates of occupancy):
1882-1909: Francis A Rowan purchased the property from her father's estate.
1909-1918: B.F. Cook purchased the property from Mrs. F.R. Bullard, Mrs. M.E. Cook, R.K. Rowan, J.A. Rowan, Mrs. E.M. Mitchell, and Mrs. C.J. Martin.
1918-1918: J.W. Johnson, Sr. and J.W. Johnson, Jr.
1918-1923: D.F. Bond
1923-1926: Mrs. Mary A. Bell
1926-1944: George D. Goddard
1944-1947: E.E. West.
1947-1952: Willis M. Everett, Jr.
1952-2002: F.E. Alexander and family (owned)
2002-2004: The Conservation Fund (owned)
2004-present: State of Georgia, Department of Natural Resources (owned)
3. **Original use of property** (give dates): From 1830 through 1881, the property served as a residence and large-scale farm to the Aaron Parker family.
4. **Subsequent uses of property** (give dates): After the Parker family sold the property, it was maintained as a residence until the 1970's when it housed rental residents. In the 1990's, the property was converted into a golf course and club.
5. **Current use of the property**: The house is vacant and is not in use.
6. **Architect, engineer, builder, contractor, landscape architect, gardener, and/or other artists or craftsmen**: N/A
7. **7a. Date of construction and source(s) used to determine date**: As Aaron Parker purchased the 202.5 acres of Lot 230 on 27 March 1830, and no mention of a house was included in the property description, it is assumed construction on the house started shortly after this date.

7b. **Date(s) of significant/major alterations and/or additions:** The house and property underwent extensive modifications when the Southernness Golf Club was developed on the property in the 1990's. At this time, much of the land immediately surrounding the house was converted into a golf course, while interior and exterior materials on the house were replaced. The north porch was also added at this time.

8. **Significant persons** associated with the property, other than owners; summary or brief account for their significance; dates of association with the property: N/A
9. **Significant events or activities** associated with the property, if different from routine historical functions; summary or brief account for their significance; dates of these events or activities: N/A

B. Name of Property

1. List all names by which the property is and has been known, and indicate the period of time known by each name (the preferred historic name should appear in Section 1, number 1).
Aaron Parker House: 1830-present
A deed from 1909 refers to the property as the "Old Homestead," while deeds from 1918 say the property is "known as the Aaron Parker old Home Stead" and also "known as the Aaron Parker old Home Place."
2. Explain the source or meaning of each name (such as original owner or builder; significant persons or events associated with the property; original or subsequent uses of the property; location/address; innovative, unusual or distinctive characteristics of the property; and/or accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional name). Named for original occupant/owner; Aaron Parker was the original owner and builder of the house and lived at the residence for over fifty years.

NOTE: The National Register lists properties by their historic names, not their current names. This means that properties will not be listed by contemporary names or the name(s) of their current owners.

HISTORY (CONTINUED)

C. History of the Property

Provide a written history of the property. The history is an account of how the property developed, how it was used, and the people and events associated with it from the beginning of the property's history through the present day.

The property history should be a concise, factual account of the history and development of the property, from its origins to the present time.

- It should include important persons associated with the property, including who owned the property at different times.
- It should document important events and activities associated with the property, along with what the property was used for at different times.
- It should document the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings and other structures, the development of landscaping, and any major changes to the property over time, with specific attention to extant buildings, structures, and landscape features.
- It should include biographical information for architect, engineer, builder, contractor, landscape architect, gardener, and/or other artists or craftsmen (if known). The biographical information should include birth and death dates, where practiced and when, name of the firm or business, examples of other designs, etc.

Historical information should be presented chronologically and organized by major historical periods or eras associated with the property. Specific dates should be provided whenever possible. Refer to people by their full names and provide at least basic biographical information (e.g., birth and death dates, spouses, occupations).

Be sure to discuss the history of the property during the mid-20th century as this time period is now historic.

When mentioning buildings, structures, and landscape features, be sure to indicate whether or not they still exist on the property and if not, what happened to them.

Footnotes or endnotes are not required although they may be used. However, it is recommended that you indicate in some way (for example, a parenthetical expression or an explanation right in the text) the sources of information you used to obtain specific critical information about the property's history. For example, if the construction date of a house is not known precisely, indicate the sources of information or the reasoning that you have used to arrive at an approximate date. Conversely, if the date of construction is well documented, in a building permit or family records, then indicate that as well.

Be sure to indicate "up front" which aspects of the property's history are well documented, which are legends, traditions, or myths, and which are your interpretation. If some aspect of the property's history cannot be documented, indicate this as well.

BE SURE TO READ SECTION 6—ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES—FOR SUGGESTIONS OF THE TYPE OF INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN THE HISTORY.

Much history regarding Aaron Parker and his family can be obtained through family records and histories. One such history by John D. Humphries lists Aaron Parker, Jr. as the son of Aaron Parker and Charity Shuffield Parker. Aaron Parker, Sr., was according to family history, a Revolutionary War veteran. He and his wife had three children – Rachael, Aaron Jr., and Annis. The family moved to what was then Franklin County (now Clarke County), Georgia, in 1789; Aaron Jr., having been born 12 November 1788, was only about a year old when this move occurred. In 1806, Aaron Parker married Margaret Browning, the daughter of Joshua Browning. Margaret was born in North Carolina on 30 June 1789 and also moved to Georgia when she was a baby.

The two wed in 1806 in present day Clarke County, Georgia. Family history indicates Parker served in the War of 1812, though it is unknown in what capacity. The couple had thirteen children, as listed below:

- William Parker (29 April 1807-1890); he married Lettie Rogers in 1828.
- West Parker (15 November 1808-1854); he married Mehala George in 1826.
- Mary Parker (11 October 1811-1895); married Caleb George in 1826.
- Annis Parker (7 December 1813-6 December 1859); married 1833. Annis was named for her aunt, Annis Parker Crow.
- John Parker (27 February 1816-11 May 1909); married Martha Jane Patillo in 1836. Patillo died in 1857 and Parker remarried in 1867 to Sarah S. Keen.
- Mahaley Parker (28 October 1818-1858); married Samuel Goodman in 1838.
- Charity Parker (26 September 1820-1858); married Young J. Browning in 1839. Charity was named for her grandmother, Charity Shuffield Parker.
- James A. Parker (26 February 1823-1863); married Mary White in 1844.
- George W. Parker (14 March 1825-1905); married Louisa Mitchell in 1848.
- Joshua B. Parker (1 January 1827-1894); married Sarena Wright in 1845.
- Martha Ann Parker (29 April 1829-1902); married John J. Patillo in 1845.
- Elmira M. Parker (14 September 1831-1881); married Robert Hollingsworth in 1860.
- Francis A. Parker (17 August 1833-1908); married John F. Rowan in 1856.

Parker and his family first arrived in the Panola Mountain area of Rockdale (then Henry) County in 1822; John D. Humphries lists the exact date as being 9 March 1822. A deed dating from 3 February 1822 lists Parker as being from Clarke County and as purchasing Lot 229 from John Mattox, and another deed from 22 November 1822 lists Aaron Parker as selling one acre on the north side of Lot 229 in District 11 of Henry County to a Mr. Isaac Autry. Additionally, Aaron Parker, Sr., of Clarke County, purchased Lot 227 from Britton Allums in a deed dated 3 January 1825; it can reasonably be inferred that both Aaron Parkers had moved from Clarke County to Henry County by the mid-1820's.

Aaron Parker Jr., purchased Lot 230 – the lot the Parker House is on – on 27 March 1830 from George W. Darden of Jasper County. In this deed, Aaron Parker is listed as being from Henry County.

Aaron Parker Sr., died on 9 January 1839 as indicated by a deed wherein Aaron Parker, Jr., executor of his father's estate, sold Lot 227 to his son-in-law, Caleb George. For the next several years, Aaron Parker, Jr., amassed large tracts of land for his farm, including, at some point, part of Lot 197 (for he then sold the lot to Charles L. Powell on 18 March 1834); Lot 196 on 17 December 1837; Lot 227 on 4 June 1839; and Lot 252 on 3 August 1842.

Parker's sons also purchased land close to their father's farm. William Parker owned Lot 231 and sold it to John Keen on 29 December 1844. Additionally, he purchased Lot 196 from William C. Dobbins on 1 December 1849 (Aaron Parker must have sold this lot at some point since he purchased the lot in 1837). John Parker purchased Lot 164 in 1848.

Censuses indicate the family maintained close connections. The 1860 Census of Henry County lists the Parker household as consisting of Aaron, age 71; Mary (Margaret), age 70; John, age 44;

Elmina (Elmira) M, age 28; and Charity A. Browning, age 1. Charity was most likely the daughter of Charity Parker Browning.

The 1870 Henry County Census indicates Aaron and his children John and Mary Parker George all lived in the same Brusha Knob District. Caleb George is listed as a farmer, age 72, while his wife Mary, age 59, is housekeeper for him and their two children, Alice, 10, and John, 8.

John Parker, 54, is listed as a merchant, while his wife Sarah was a housekeeper by occupation. Aaron Parker was, at this time, 82 years old and listed as a farmer while Margaret was 81 and a housekeeper. An unnamed farm hand also resided with the couple, listed at 21 years of age and originally from Missouri.

Throughout this time Parker was also listed on many land deeds as a Justice of the Peace. A history of Henry County, *Henry County, The Mother of Counties*, describes one post office at "Brushy Knob – This post office was located in the house of Mr. Aaron Parker (age 97 years in 1880), about ten miles north of McDonough on Highway 155, at the crossroads with Fairview Road." It appears Parker's residence may also have housed the local post office.

Aaron Parker maintained an impressive plantation, as did his sons and sons-in-law. By the time of the 1850 agricultural and slave censuses Parker owned one of the wealthiest farms in Henry County. He had 240 acres under cultivation with another 2,439 acres of uncultivated land under his holdings. His property was valued at \$14,000, with his farm implements valued at \$250. Parker owned 5 horses, 7 cows, 4 oxen, 14 cattle, 17 sheep, and 35 pigs (livestock valued at \$760), and produced 142 bushels of wheat, 1250 bushels of Indian corn, 250 bushels of oats, 13 bales of cotton, 25 pounds of wool, 11 bushels of peas and beans, 250 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 365 pounds of butter. Fifteen slaves produced the crops on his farm, with five male slaves ranging in age from 12 to 56 and ten female slaves ranging in age from 1 to 40. To provide context, son William Parker's farm was merely worth \$1200 and son-in-law Robert Hollingsworth's farm was worth \$1000.

In 1860, Parker was still successful, with 250 acres under cultivation and 789 acres unimproved. His farm worth \$8,350, Parker produced 140 bushels of wheat, 1250 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 22 bales of cotton, 49 pounds of wool, 100 bushels of peas and beans, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, 7 gallons of molasses, and 20 pounds of beeswax. Parker also owned 4 horses, 3 mules, 7 cows, 5 oxen, 17 cattle, 45 sheep, and 54 pigs, valued at \$1,410. Twenty-four slaves now worked his land, with nine males ranging from age 5 to 54 and fifteen female slaves ranging from age 3 to 47.

Aaron Parker died 5 January 1881, his wife passing ten years earlier on 6 August 1871. Both are buried in the nearby Parker-Stanley cemetery. Parker's will provides a detailed account of his personal property at the time of his death. Items of note included hoes, 8 "old plows," a "woman's saddle," a grindstone, a stove, a log cart, a buggy and harness, a "Bell Cow," "Red Heifer," "Yearling," and "Spotted Yearling." Parker also owned a two-horse wagon and harness for his roan mare, mare mule, and horse mule; furniture including a desk, armchair, cupboard, sideboard, chest, walnut table, bureau, trunk, and five beds; and personal items including books, quilts, clocks, a fly catcher, spinning wheel and loom, cooking stove, safe, and four stands of bees.

At the time of his death, it appears Parker owned 606 acres of land. Each child received money and/or property as a result of the will, with one stipulation of the will holding that the money be passed into his daughters' hands, and not the hands of their husbands.

Upon his death, sons William, John, and G.W. administered land to Joshua, William, and Thomas Parker, and Francis A. Parker Rowan. Joshua, William, and Thomas all received parts of Lots 252 and 229, while Francis purchased acreage through auction in Lot 230 for \$1230. The acreage remained with Francis and her children until she and five others (presumably her children) sold it in 1909 to E.F. Cook.

A great-great granddaughter of Aaron Parker, Ruby Helen Parker Mann heard her father speak of living near the Aaron Parker house. Aaron Parker's son, Joshua Browning Parker, had a son, William Browning Parker, on 4 November 1852. William married Matilda (Mattie) Davis McClendon on 6 November 1881. The couple had ten children, one of whom was Ruby Helen Parker Mann's

father, Thomas Watson Parker. Thomas was born 18 September 1893 and according to Mann, lived his early years down a dirt road to the right of the Aaron Parker house, down towards the South River. Another account by Mann states, "They lived in Henry County at the Aaron Parker homeplace which is now the Southernness Golf Course until January 1900 when they moved to Conyers." As Joshua Browning Parker and William Browning Parker owned acreage in Lots 252 and 229 immediately adjacent to Lot 230 where the house is located, it is assumed the "homeplace" referred to included all contiguous Parker land that existed, not merely the house itself. Mann states her father and his family moved from this property in January of 1900, so it appears the family began to scatter from the area in the early years of the twentieth century. Thomas Watson Parker's family moved to Parker Road in Rockdale County, and Ruby Helen Parker Mann was born 9 November 1924.

The Aaron Parker house and Lot 230 passed hands several times throughout the twentieth century. After Mrs. F. R. Bullard sold the property to B.F. Cook in 1909, he kept it until 1918, when he sold it to J.W. Johnson, Sr. and J.W. Johnson, Jr. These two men immediately sold the land in the same year to D.F. Bond. Bond held the property for eight years until 1926, when Mrs. Mary A. Bell purchased the tract. Bell also sold the property the same year to a George D. Goddard. The land again changed hands in 1944, when Goddard sold to E.E. West; West only held the property until 1947 before selling to Willis M. Everett, Jr. In 1952, F.E. Alexander purchased the property. Alexander died in 1976, leaving his wife with the property and the new "Alexander House" (as it is now called) they built, as Marion Toner Alexander's address was "RFD #1, Alexander Lake Rd." This property adjoins the Parker House property and is also now part of the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park.

It is assumed Mrs. Alexander rented out the Parker House, it being listed as the Donald Reid residence in 1977; also, a Susan Freeman Eilers lists the Parker House as her address at the time of Mrs. Alexander's death in 1981. An excerpt from *Henry County, The Mother of Counties* states as of 1988 that a C.W. Ray lived in the house. Also at this time, son Ed Alexander listed his address to be 5089 Flat Bridge Road, neighboring the Parker House. The property is not listed on any current surveys of the area, nor is 4871 Flat Bridge Road, also on the same property. This house appears to have been removed for the golf course development, as the Southernness Golf Course was established on the property in the 1990s.

The property was developed into this golf course and club until the club closed and the land and house were entrusted to the Conservation Trust. The Department of Natural Resources purchased the land and house from the Conservation Trust in 2004 in order to expand the Panola Mountain State Conservation Park.

SECTION 4

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register, a historic property must be more than just documented—it must be shown to have been significant in the past.

Significance for National Register eligibility is determined in four ways:

- association with important events, activities, and/or developments in the past;
- association with people who were significant in the past;
- significance in architecture, engineering, construction, and/or landscape architecture; or
- the potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation.

See the enclosed “National Register Criteria” for more information about the four criteria.

Using the areas of significance below, explain why you think your property is significant.

To be significant in a particular area, a property must have extant historic resources associated with that area. For example, most houses are significant in the area of architecture for their style or building type; farms in the areas of architecture and agriculture; stores in the areas of architecture and commerce; depots in the areas of architecture and transportation; woman’s clubhouses in the areas of architecture and women’s history; etc. A property need only be significant in one area, although it may be significant in many areas. REMEMBER: You must be able to directly associate extant buildings, structures, sites, or objects to an area of significance.

A. Areas of Significance

From the list below, indicate the "areas of historical significance" that you believe may apply to the property. If you indicate "other" be sure to explain.

agriculture	invention
archaeology-historic	landscape architecture
archaeology-prehistoric	law
architecture- X	literature
art	maritime history
commerce	military
communications	performing arts
community planning and development	philosophy
conservation	politics/government
economics	religion
education	science
engineering	sculpture
entertainment/recreation	social/humanitarian
ethnic heritage (e.g. African-American)	transportation
exploration/settlement	women’s history
health/medicine	other (specify)
industry	

SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

B. Statements of Significance

For each "area of significance" selected above, provide a written explanation of why you believe the property is historically significant in this respect. This statement should stress the historical importance—not the history—of the property and the association of the extant historic resources to the historical importance. Indicate why you believe the property deserves to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Be sure to place the property in its local and regional historical context; if possible, put the property in a state or national context as well.

Be sure to make your case as to why you think the property is significant.

NOTE: Do not confuse area of significance with historic function. Historic function relates to the use of the property while area of significance relates the property's contributions to the broader patterns of history. For example, just because a property is a farm, the property is not necessarily significant in the area of agriculture unless it has extant historic buildings, structures, and/or landscape features that relate to its history as a working farm.

The following questions should be answered for each area of significance:

- Why do you think this property is important or significant in this area?
- Compare this property to other similar properties in the area (county, region, and/or state). Keep in mind both architectural and historical significance. Is it more or less significant than other similar properties and why?
- What event, person, or feature is most important in relation to the property?
- What physical features of the property (building or structures, landscaping, land itself, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly associated with the historic significance of the property and best illustrate or represent its significance today?

The following question should be answered for architecture, engineering, or landscape architecture:

- Discuss what makes the property a good example of its style or type or what makes it unique, unusual, or distinctive.

The following questions should be answered for archaeology:

- What information has been or could be provided from the site? Why do you believe this?

Architecture: The Parker House is an excellent example of the Plantation Plain building type used in Georgia. Though interior and exterior building materials have been altered over the course of the building's existence, the floor plan remains intact and unchanged, with the exception of the porch addition. The two-room massing with one-story shed extension is still present, as is an original enclosed staircase leading to the two rooms upstairs. The double entry doors on both the north and south façades of the house also still exist, a unique element that has remained. Additionally, the second floor of the house is virtually untouched, with original building materials and historic appearance.

Furthermore, the house was once the seat of a vast and successful farm. In fact, Parker's farm was one of the largest and wealthiest in the county during the 1850's and 1860's, producing corn, wheat, oats, cotton and other agricultural items. With nearly 14,000 acres and 24 slaves, one can imagine the expansive farm the Parker House once looked out upon. Today, the house is surrounded by modern development and construction and is the only remaining physical evidence of Aaron Parker's prominent Rockdale County farm.

SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

C. Exceptions

The National Register criteria state special conditions for listing certain kinds of properties usually excluded from the National Register including moved buildings/structures, properties less than 50 years old, birthplaces or gravesites, cemeteries, reconstructed buildings/structures, and commemorative structures (see enclosed "National Register Criteria".)

If the property in this HPIF fits any of these exceptions, see "Additional Guidelines" number 12 on pages 28-29 and provide the information here.

SECTION 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Sources of Information

The following is a list of sources that should be consulted to adequately research historic properties. This list is only a start. Please do not limit your research to these sources. Be sure to visit the local historical society, library, courthouse, and/or county archives for information.

Also refer to "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN GEORGIA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., 1991); and "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN ATLANTA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., 1986); available from the Historic Preservation Division for further guidance on the location of records, research techniques, sources, and interpretation of data.

INCLUDE A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONSULTED SOURCES (use HPD's "How to Cite Sources of Information" guide sheet or the *Chicago Manual of Style* for format). It is not necessary to provide a copy of all material consulted; however, it would be helpful if clear photocopies could be submitted for those entries marked by an asterisk (*). Do not send originals—these are non-returnable.

Indicate all the sources consulted. Put n/a beside the sources that were not available.

* Architectural Plans (cite the date, title or legend, and location) N/A.

Biographical Sketches (published in books or an obituary from the newspaper) "Parker," from Helen Parker Mann, published for the Rockdale County Heritage Book committee ; The Aaron Parker Family, from John D. Humphries

Census Records (Indicate the years of census records consulted)

Agricultural - 1850, 1860, for Henry County

Manufacturing

Population - 1860, 1870, for Henry County

City and/or Telephone Directories N/A.

City Records at City Hall

Building Permits

City Tax Records

City Council Minutes

County Historian (unpublished works, interviews)

County Histories/City Histories: *A History of Rockdale County; Henry County, The Mother of Counties; Rockdale County, Georgia Heritage.*

County Records at County Courthouse or on microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives and History

Deeds: Deed Records, Henry County, Georgia Department of Archives and History; Deed Records, Rockdale County Courthouse

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

A. (Sources of Information continued)

Gazetteers N/A.

Insurance Records N/A.

Interviews (who, when, where, by whom)

Mrs. Ruby Helen Parker Mann, by Sarah Craig, telephone interview, 5 June 2006.

* Maps and Plats (historic) - particularly useful are land ownership maps, bird's eye views, railroad maps, privately-owned maps such as plats and give location of the original 1952 Plat map, bird's eye view map of Southernness Golf Course, located at Clerk of Courts, Rockdale County Courthouse

Survey map from 1990, located at Clerk of Courts, Rockdale County Courthouse

Survey map from 2004, located at Clerk of Courts, Rockdale County Courthouse

*Newspapers (especially centennial or anniversary editions)—send photocopies and include date.

NOTE: send photocopies of obituaries for people associated with the property N/A.

* Historic Photographs and Postcards—send photocopies and include date and location of the original Photographs from Georgia Department of Archives and History

Photo of William Browning Parker, Mattie McClendon Parker and their family, dated 1892, located at State Archives; obtained through Vanishing Georgia collection, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State.

Photo of the Aaron Parker House, 1979, located at State Archives Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State; obtained through Vanishing Georgia collection.

Photos of the Aaron Parker House, interior and exterior, in a private report by Brockington and Associates, 2004.

Personal/Family Papers (letters, diaries, recollections, business papers, and stationary) Correspondence regarding Aaron Parker's estate, 1881-1882, located at Probate Court, Rockdale County Courthouse.

Periodicals/Magazines (professional business, popular) - particularly useful are architectural magazines such as *Southern Architect and Building News* (since 1889); *Industrial Index* (since 1912); and the *Manufacturers Record* (since 1882) N/A.

Place Name Data (explain the origins of any place names associated with property) N/A.

* Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (located at local insurance offices; University of Georgia Map Library and at Georgia State University on microfilm) N/A.

Tax Digests (many located at Georgia Department of Archives and History or sometimes available at the County Courthouse)

Unpublished sources (thesis, dissertations, and/or family-owned papers) Excerpts from "Mountain in the Shadows: A Cultural History of the Lands Around Panola Mountain State Conservation Park" by Ryan. D. Hurd.

"A Brief History of the Parker House." By Brockington and Associates for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2005.

"Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Approximately 212 hA (523 acres) at Panola Mountain State Conservation Park." By the Office of the State Archaeologist, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

NOTE: Do not overlook Internet sources of information. Entering names or keywords into an Internet search engine may access useful on-line sources of information. If Internet sources are used, please cite the web page or URL.

"Vanishing Georgia," <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanga/>

Bibliography

Agricultural censuses for Henry County, Georgia, 1850 and 1860.

Barkdale, Margaret G., E.L. Cowen, and Frances A. King, eds. *A History of Rockdale County*. Conyers, GA: T.H.P., 1978.

Brockington and Associates. "A Brief History of the Parker House." Unpublished, 2005.

Deed Records for Henry County, Georgia. Georgia Department of Archives and History.

Deed Records for Rockdale County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts, Real Estate Division, Rockdale County, Georgia.

Estate Records for Rockdale County, Georgia. Probate Court, Rockdale County, Georgia.

Fisher, Mary S. *State of Georgia, DeKalb County Marriage Book A, 1846-1856*. Riverdale, GA: Inkwell Publications, 1982.

Harper, James E. *1860 Census of Henry County, Georgia*. Townville, SC: James E. Harper, 1986.

Helen Parker Mann, phone interview with Sarah Craig, 5 June 2006.

Humphries, John D. *Descendants of Charles Humphries of Virginia, Nathaniel Pope of Virginia, Reuben Brock I of Ireland, and Aaron Parker of Virginia*. Atlanta, GA: 1938.

Hurd, Ryan D. "Mountain in the Shadows: A Cultural History of the Lands Around Panola Mountain State Conservation Park." Unpublished.

Office of the State Archaeologist, Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources. "Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Approximately 212 hA (523 acres) at Panola Mountain State Conservation Park." Unpublished, 2004.

Otto, Rhea Cumming. *1850 Census of Georgia, DeKalb County*. Savannah, GA: Mrs. Walter W. Otto, 1979.

Population censuses for Georgia, 1860-1870.

Rainer, Vessie Thrasher. *Henry County, The Mother of Counties*. McDonough, GA: Dr. Robert A Rainer, Jr., 1988.

Turner, Freda R, comp. *1870 Census, Henry County, Georgia*. McDonough, GA: Genealogical Societies of Henry and Clayton Counties, Inc., 1995.

--. *Henry County, Georgia, Land Records, 1824-1838, Deed Books C/D, F, G, H*. McDonough, GA: R.J. Taylor Foundation, 1993.

--. *Henry County, Georgia, 1821-1894, Marriage, Colored/Freedmen Record of Sales Inventory and Wills*. McDonough: R.J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation, 1995.

--. *Henry County Georgia Marriage Records, 1851-1900*. McDonough, GA: Henry County Genealogical Society, 1991.

“Vanishing Georgia.” <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanga/> (accessed 28 July 2006).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

B. Photographs

Provide one set of photographs of the property and surrounding area. All photographs must be identified and dated. Label the photograph on the back with the property name, the county, and the date the photograph was taken. Photographs may be submitted with the HPIF in an envelope or held together by a rubber band. **Do not mount the photographs.**

Photographs are non-returnable.

At a minimum, photographs must include:

1. Exterior views of all major buildings and structures (historic and non-historic), including views of all four sides of major buildings and structures;
2. Exterior details;
3. Interior spaces and details (including full-room views of each room);
4. Outbuildings (historic and non-historic);
5. Landscape features;
6. The setting/surroundings of the property; and
7. Legal or other boundaries of the property, especially along streets and highways.

Photographic Standards

- Color prints (minimum 3" x 5" or preferred 4" x 6") should be submitted. Polaroids, slides, photocopies of prints and scanned photographs (except for historic photographs) or videos are not acceptable.
- Digital photos **MUST** be high resolution (comparable to 35mm prints) and submitted on paper for digital photographs (not "regular" printer paper). If the digital photos are not of sufficient quality, HPD will ask for 35mm prints.
- All photographs should be sharply focused, well framed, and properly exposed.
- Exterior photographs should be cross-referenced by number to one copy of the sketch map (see page 20).
- Interior photographs should be cross-referenced by number to one set of the floor plans (see page 21).

NOTE: There is no required number of photographs—provide enough to give a good representation of the property (but remember: photographs are worth a thousand words!).

C. Historic Photographs

Provide photocopies or high-resolution scanned copies of historic photographs of the property and indicate the date (approximate) and source of the photograph. Newspapers, scrapbooks, wedding albums, historic postcards, books, and advertisements are a few good sources for finding historic views of a property. Historic photographs help the National Register staff determine if a property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If historic photographs are not available, please explain the efforts made to locate them (HPD may be able to suggest additional sources).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

D. Floor Plan(s) of Principal Buildings

Provide two copies of floor plans (freehand sketches are acceptable) of the principal buildings and structures on the property. Floor plans do not need to be drawn to scale, provided they accurately represent the building or structure. They should be drawn on 8 ½ x 11-inch paper. Oversized plans can be rolled or folded, although reduced copies are preferred for filing purposes.

Floor plans should include the outline or “footprint” of the building and the following:

1. The overall arrangement of interior spaces;
2. The location of windows, doorways, stairways, fireplaces, built-in furniture, porches, etc;
3. Additions, alterations, or previously existing parts of the structure clearly marked and dated or color-coded;
4. The approximate scale or dimensions of the building/structure and its rooms;
5. North arrow;
6. The name of the property, county, and date drawn and the name of the person or agency that prepared the floor plan;
7. Interior photograph locations marked (on one set only).

Provide at least two copies of floor plans, one set keyed to the interior photographs and a second set without photographs marked (the unmarked copy will be part of the final nomination.)

NOTE: A well-prepared and accurate floor plan will expedite the nomination process.

For buildings with complicated histories, provide a floor plan color-coded or graphically represented by the date(s) of changes and indicate major changes in floor plan, additions, and/or alterations.

SEE EXAMPLE PAGE 21

E. Maps and Geographical Information

1. Location Map

Provide a location map to show where your property is located. A county map or city map with all roads shown is preferable. Computer-generated location maps are acceptable provided they are sufficiently detailed, accurately scaled, and clearly printed.

2. Sketch Map

Provide two copies of a sketch map of the property. The sketch map does not need to be drawn to scale, nor does it need to be professionally prepared; free-hand sketches are acceptable, as long as they accurately represent the property. The sketch map should be drawn on 8 ½ x 11-inch paper. Oversized maps can be rolled or folded, but reduced copies are preferred for filing purposes.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

E. 2. (Maps and Geographical Information continued)

Provide two copies of the sketch map, one keyed to the exterior photographs with the boundaries marked and a second one without the boundaries and photographs marked (the unmarked copy will be part of the final nomination.)

NOTE: A well-prepared and accurate sketch map will expedite the nomination process.

The sketch map is a map of the nominated property and should include:

1. All existing buildings and structures on the property (historic and non-historic);
2. Principal landscape features;
3. Sites of previously existing buildings, structures, or landscape features;
4. Current land uses if acreage is extensive;
5. Map legend identifying the above elements (1-3) by name, type, date, and use;
6. North arrow;
7. Approximate scale or dimensions of the property's buildings, structures, and landscape features with their relative size, distance, and spatial or geographic relationship;
8. The name of property, county, and date drawn and the name of the person or agency that prepared the map;
9. Proposed boundaries of the property (on one copy only); and
10. Exterior photograph locations marked (on one copy only).

SEE EXAMPLE OF SKETCH MAP PAGE 20

3. Plat Map and/or County Tax Map

Provide two copies of the plat map and/or the county tax map for the property. Mark the property boundaries to be nominated on one copy; do not mark on the second copy.

The maps must be to scale to properly indicate the proposed boundary of the nomination (the boundary discussed in Section 2.B.8). An original or non-reduced map is preferred, and if the map is reduced, you must provide an accurate scale.

The plat and/or county tax map should include:

1. The title of the map;
2. The type or identification number of the map;
3. The source of the map;
4. Scale and/or dimensions;
5. North arrow;
6. The name of property, county, and date drawn;
7. The name of the person or agency who prepared the map; and
8. The property boundaries marked (on one copy only).

Plat maps and tax maps can be found in the county courthouse in the tax assessor's office in the county where the property is located.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

E. (Maps and Geographical Information continued)

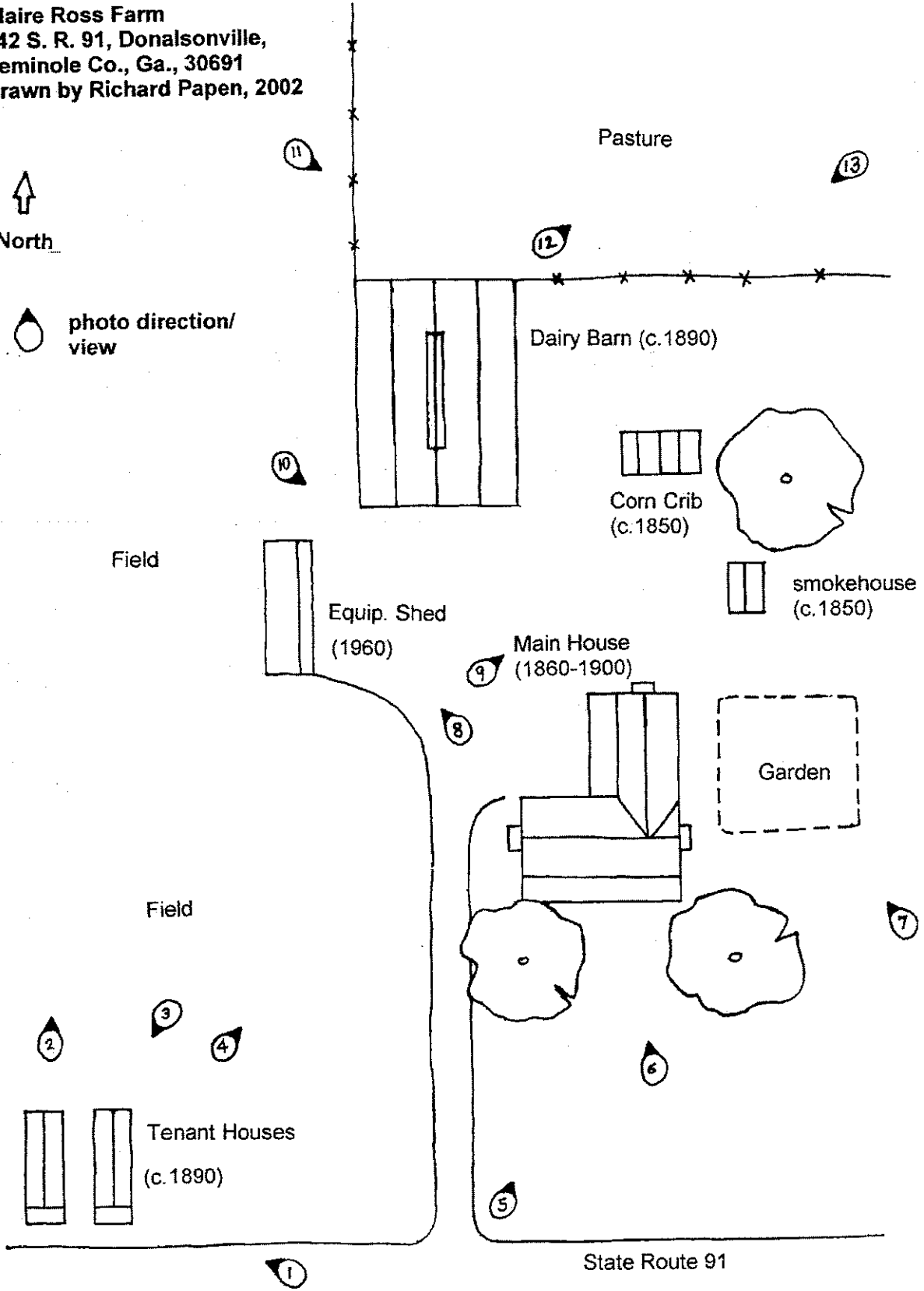
4. U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map Sheet (optional)

Provide an original, photocopy, or computer-generated U.S.G.S. quadrangle map sheet (also known as topographical map) for the property, if available, and indicate the location of the property and the name of the quadrangle.

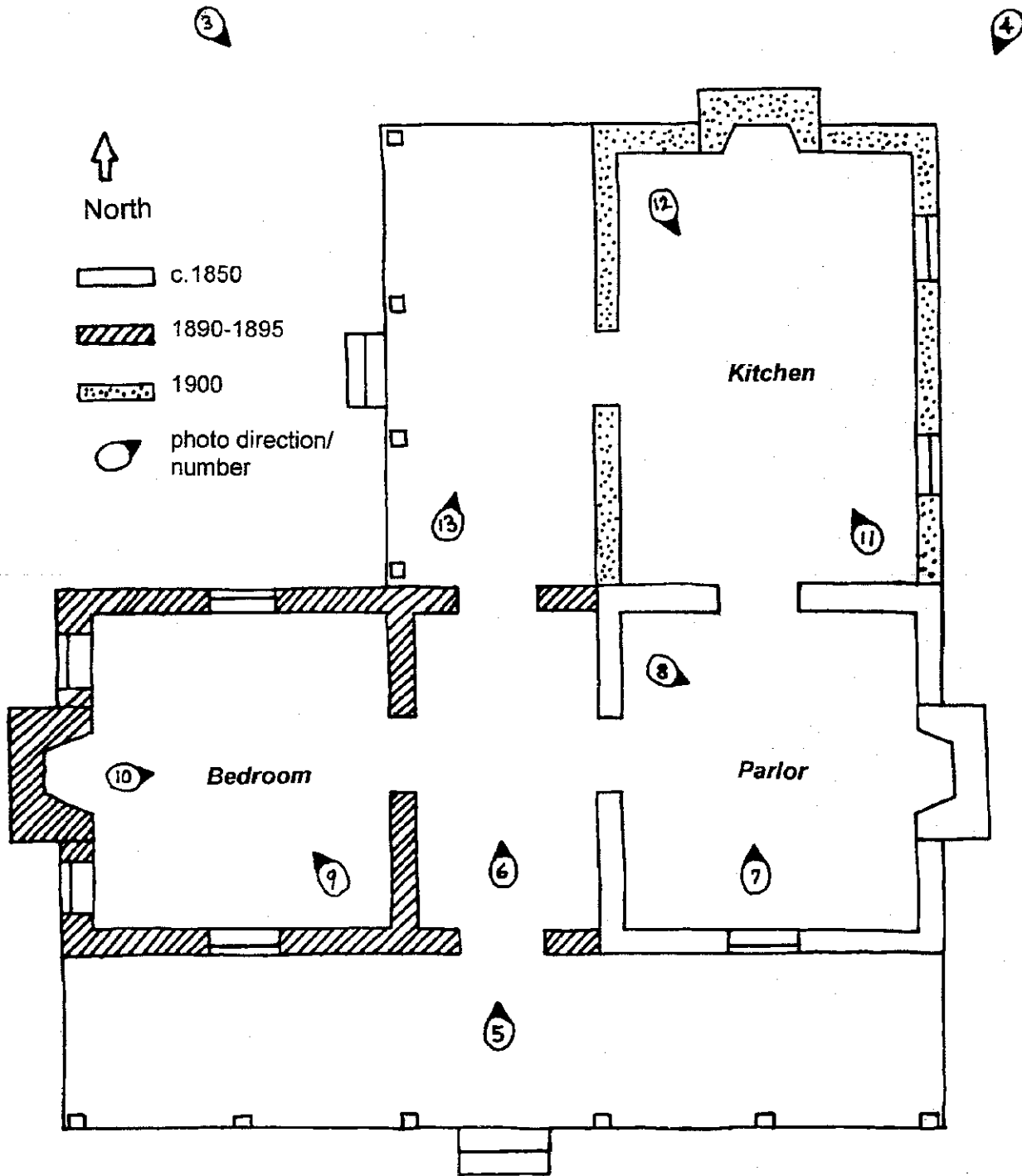
U.S.G.S. maps are available at the Georgia Department of Agriculture, on-line, and usually at outdoor/hiking supplies stores.

SAMPLE SKETCH MAP

Claire Ross Farm
342 S. R. 91, Donalsonville,
Seminole Co., Ga., 30691
Drawn by Richard Papen, 2002



SAMPLE FLOOR PLAN



Claire Ross Farm
342 State Route 91
Donalsonville, Seminole Co., Ga., 30691
Drawn by Richard Papen, 2002

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

5 CHECKLIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Before submitting your Historic Property Information Form, make sure that you have enclosed the following information. Use this as a checklist and check (with an X) the items that you have included. If you are unable to enclose an item, explain why on a separate page.

Bibliographical Information

- Bibliography
- Checklist of sources
- Supplemental research information (clear photocopies not originals)

Photographs (labeled and cross-referenced to floor plan and maps)

- Interior
- Exterior
- Historic

Floor plans (2 sets)

- One set without photographs marked
- One set with photographs marked

Maps (2 sets of each)

- Location map (one copy)

- Sketch map (one copy without photographs and boundary marked)
- One copy with photographs and boundary marked

- Tax map (one copy without boundary marked)
- Tax map with boundary marked
- and/or**
- Plat map (one copy without boundary marked)
- Plat map with boundary marked

- U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map sheet/Topographic map (optional) with location marked

- Photocopy of Sanborn Map (if available)

Text

- Completed Historic Property Information Form (hard copy and computer disk)
- or**
- Completed National Register of Historic Places Form (hard copy and computer disk)

I have enclosed the above documentation with my Historic Property Information Form/National Register form for the Aaron Parker House proposed nomination. I understand that if I do not include all of the required documentation, my application will not be processed until it is complete.

Preparer's Signature Jacal M. Esz Date 1 August 2006

SECTION 6

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

The following additional guidelines should be taken into account in writing the history of the property, as appropriate. Do not answer the questions on these pages of the form; incorporate the answers into the history in Section 3.

1. For each significant person associated with the property, provide a concise, factual biographical sketch which answers the following questions:

When and where was the person born? When and where did the person die?

When did the person acquire or become associated with the property? For how long a period of time did the person own the property, or for how long was the person associated with it?

What did the person do while associated with the property?

What was the person's occupation, profession, trade, or craft? (What did they do for a living?)

What were the person's avocational interests? (What did they do with their "free time?")

What was the person's family situation?

What were the person's social, political, or cultural activities, or achievements, if other than their job?

How does this person's activities and achievements compare to others of the time? in the area? How does this person's life "fit" into the larger scheme of local, state, regional, or national history?

NOTE: Copies of published biographies or obituaries may suffice for the biographical sketch. Be sure to include the full citation of the source of any copies of biographical sketches that are included.

Complete and fully documented biographical information is essential if you wish your property to be significant in terms of National Register Criterion B, "associations with important persons."

PRECAUTIONARY NOTE: It is difficult to qualify for National Register listing on the basis of association with an important person. You must be able to not only document the person's life but also show that history was significantly different in the community, the area, the state, or the nation because of what this individual did. Therefore, you must be able to put the person's life into the context of the larger history of the community, the region, the state, or the nation. Simply reciting the biographical facts about a person is not enough.

For example, the house of a mayor is probably not significant under Criterion B. However, the house of a founder of a town may be significant under Criterion B.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

2. For each **significant event** associated with the property, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:

What was the event?

When did it take place?

Who was associated with it?

How did this happen?

What occurred as a result of this event? How was history different because of it?

What physical features of the property today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic event?

Examples of significant events: the signing of a treaty, the founding of a community or a church, the invention of something, the making of an important decision, significant alteration to the property, a trial, enacting a law, etc.

3. For all **significant activities and developments** associated with the property, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:

What were the activities or developments associated with the property?

When did these activities or developments take place? For what period of time?

Who was associated with them?

How did they first occur?

What happened as a result of these activities or developments? How was history different because of them?

What physical features of the property today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic activities or developments?

Examples of significant activities and developments: camp meetings, agriculture, milling, manufacturing, education, government, etc.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

4. With regard to the historical development of the property itself, its buildings, structures, and landscape features, provide answers to the following questions:

When was the land first acquired? How much land was acquired? By whom? From whom? How and when did the acreage associated with the property change over time?

When were the principal buildings and structures built?

When were the outbuildings built?

From what period of time does the property's landscaping date?

When were major changes made to the buildings, structures, and landscaping? What were these changes?

Who actually designed and built the principal buildings(s) and/or structure(s)—such as an architect or designer, contractor or builder, landscape architect or gardener, and/or other trade or craft person?

5. In the history, be sure to say something about the history of your property for each of the following major chronological periods in Georgia's history, unless some other periodization is more appropriate for your property.

Prehistoric

Colonial (1733-1776)

Antebellum (1776-1860)

Civil War (1860-1865)

Reconstruction (1865-1870s)

New South (1880s-1910s)

Boll Weevil and Depression (1920s-1930s)

New Deal/WPA (1933-1941)

World War II (1941-1945)

Modern (after 1945)

Give the most attention to the period when your property was the most important and from which extant buildings, structures, sites, and objects date.

For each period, be sure to discuss who was associated with the property, what the property was being used for, what events or activities may have taken place there, and what buildings and structures were built.

NOTE: Be sure to concentrate on the period that begins the property's significant history to the present. For example: if a house was built in 1920, you do not need to begin with the prehistoric period.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

7. **If you are documenting the history of a house which is associated with an important person or family, or which was the setting for important events or activities, be sure to answer the following questions:**

Who had the house built, and when?

What was the occasion for building the house?

Is the person, event, or activity directly associated with this house (not an earlier or different house)?

8. **If you are documenting the history of a farm or plantation, be sure to answer the following questions:**

When was the farm or plantation established?

Who established it?

Who were the subsequent owners?

How long did it operate as a farm or plantation? How did its operations change over time?

What was the acreage of the farm or plantation at different times?

What crops were grown? What animals were raised? What agricultural products were produced? (And what are your sources for this information?)

If a large farm or plantation, how many slaves and/or tenant farmers were associated with it?

How did it compare to other farms or plantations in the area?

How do the physical features of the farm today (buildings, structures, landscaping, field systems, wooded areas, topographical and geological features, etc.) reflect its history and historical significance?

9. **If you are documenting a store or office, be sure to answer the following questions:**

Who established the store or office?

When was it established?

How long did it operate, and how did its operations change over time?

If a store, what goods were sold?

If an office, what services were provided?

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

9. (continued)

How large an area, geographically, did it serve?

How did it compare with other stores or offices in the area?

Was it part of a chain (locally, regionally, or nationally)?

10. If you are documenting a mill or factory, be sure to answer the following questions:

Who established the mill or factory?

When was it established?

How long did it operate? Did its operations change over time?

What was processed, produced, or manufactured? How did the manufacturing process work? How is the historic manufacturing process represented or illustrated by the existing buildings and structures? Is there historic machinery left?

What was the source of power for the machinery? How was power distributed throughout the mill/factory complex, and what physical features are left to show this?

How many people were employed? Was the employee force integrated? Were women employed?

Where did the employees live?

To whom were the products sold? Where and how were the products transported and/or sold?

11. If you are documenting an institution like a church, school, or clubhouse, be sure to answer the following questions:

NOTE: Make sure you distinguish between the people belonging to the institution and the existing building, and focus on the history of the existing building. For example, if a church congregation was started in 1850 but the building was constructed in 1920, focus on the history of the church congregation when it was housed in the extant building.

When was it founded?

Who founded it, and why?

What was the purpose of the founding institution?

What was the size, enrollment, or service area of the institution?

What were its major historical activities? Who benefited or was affected by them?

How does this particular building fit into the overall history of the institution? Is it the only building associated with it? The most recent in a series? One of a complex?

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

11. (continued)

Was the institution integrated (and when)? Is there an association with the institution and the Civil Rights Movement?

12. Exceptions

If the HPIF is for a building or structure that meets one of the following special conditions, provide the relevant information below in Section 4, part c:

- A building or structure that was moved from its original location;
- A building or structure that is less than 50 years old;
- A birthplace or gravesite;
- A cemetery;
- A reconstructed building or structure; or
- A commemorative structure

12 a. If the building or structure was moved from its original location, explain:

Reason for moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved as a last resort to save it? From what? What efforts were made to preserve the building/structure at its original location?

Date when the building/structure was moved.

Distance the building/structure was moved.

Method of moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved in such a way as to minimize damage to its historic construction and materials?

Discuss what was left behind or not moved to the new location (foundations, chimneys, porches, outbuildings, additions).

Compare the current location to the original location in terms of geography, landscaping, vegetation, surroundings, etc.

Provide a description of the character and appearance of the original location, its setting, and its surroundings.

Include a map showing the former location of the building/structure and photographs of the former site of the building/structure showing where the building(s)/structure(s) were located, its setting, and the surroundings of the property. Also, include one or more historic photographs of the building/structure at its original location.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

12 b. For buildings/structures less than 50 years old or which has achieved its significance in the last 50 years, explain:

Why is the architecture, engineering, construction material, or structural technique of outstanding significance in modern history?

Why is the person, event, or activity associated with the building/structure of exceptional historical importance in the modern period?

12 c. For birthplaces or gravesites, explain:

Is the person associated with the birthplace or gravesite a historical figure of outstanding importance?

Are there no other historic properties associated with the person?

12 d. For cemeteries, explain:

Are the graves associated with people of transcendent historical importance?

Does the cemetery have distinctive design features including landscaping, layout, or funerary architecture and sculpture?

Is it associated with a significant historical event?

12 e. For reconstructed buildings/structures, explain:

How has the building or structure been reconstructed? On what basis is the authenticity was the reconstruction based?

Is the surrounding environment suitable to the understanding and interpretation of the reconstructed building?

Is there no other building or structure with the same historical associations or significance?

12 f. For commemorative structures, explain:

Is the commemorative structure itself as well as the person or event it commemorates at least 50 years old?

Is the significance of the person or event being commemorated well documented?

Does the commemorative structure have artistic or architectural significance as a historic structure?

Is it related to other commemorative structures or to a larger commemorative movement?