

Alexander-Cleveland Farm
County Road 238, 1.4 mis. SE
of County Road 985
Ruckersville vicinity
Elbert County
Georgia

HABS No. GA-30

HABS,
GA.
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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ALEXANDER-CLEVELAND FARM

HABS No. GA-30

- Location: East side County Road 238, 1.3 miles southeast of its intersection with County Road 985, .3 mile west of the Savannah River, 3.3 miles northeast of the junction of County Roads 266 and 985, Ruckersville vicinity, Elbert County, Georgia.
- USGS Lowndesville Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 17.339920.3784100.
- Present Owner: Thomas J. Cleveland, Route 3, Elberton, Georgia 30635.
- Present Use: Vacant. Scheduled to be acquired and demolished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Significance: The Alexander-Cleveland House is one of the few examples of eighteenth-century frame housing in this part of the county and is among the very oldest standing structures in Elbert County. The plain style house, originally part of the "lost" town of Edinburgh, has belonged to the same family for over 130 years.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: This house was most probably built in 1791. William Alexander bought the land on which the house stands on September 14, 1789 (Deed Book A, p. 14). The date "1791" and the initials "W.A." are found carved into both exterior chimneys of the home.

The date carved on the chimneys has been seen to read "1741," and does look more like "1741" than "1791." The date of 1741 for the erection of the house is extremely unlikely. The first documented settlement in Elbert County did not occur until the 1770s. The tract on which the house stands was not surveyed and granted by the State of Georgia until 1787 (Grant Book I, p. 173).

2. Architect: None known.

3. Original and subsequent owners: From the Surveyor General Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30334:

1787 Grant February 28, 1787, surveyed September 22, 1787, Book I, p. 173, granted to John Doss, 200 acres on waters of Savannah River in Wilkes County, plat attached.

From Elbert County Recorder's Office, Elbert County Courthouse, Elberton, Georgia 30635:

1789 Deed September 14, 1789, recorded May 19, 1791, Book A, p. 14, John Doss and his wife, Jean, to William Alexander, 200 acres for 500 pounds sterling.

1796 Deed May 31, 1796, recorded April 19, 1797, Book D, p. 59, William Alexander to John McGowan for 50 pounds sterling.

1820 Deed May 2, 1820, recorded November 12, 1821, Book S, p. 150, John McGowan to Zachariah Bowman for \$2,000.

1844 Deed November 25, 1844, recorded September 9, 1846, Book Z, p. 243, Jeremiah M. Warren, administrator of Zachariah Bowman estate, to Thomas Rouzee, 375 acres for \$1,535.

1857 Deed November 19, 1857, recorded October 18, 1861, Book CC, pp. 546-7, Thomas M. Rouzee to William Cleveland, 254 acres for \$1,397; plat attached.

1861 William Cleveland died on July 9, 1861. The inventory of his estate is found in Return Book X, pp. 435-37, filed August 6, 1861.

1882 Deed September 26, 1882, recorded November 9, 1882, Book GG, p. 423, H. P. Norman, administrator of estate of John O. Terrell, to J. J. Jones, 253 acres, plat attached. It could not be determined how John O. Terrell, William Cleveland's brother-in-law, acquired this property.

1887 Deed January 15, 1887, recorded January 15, 1887, Book II, p. 42, J. J. Jones to Robert W. Cleveland (son of William), 259½ acres for \$1,400.

1888 Deed December 24, 1888, recorded December 24, 1888, Book JJ, p. 79, Robert W. Cleveland to Alice O. Brewer, 259½ acres for \$100.

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- 1889 Deed October 31, 1889, recorded November 2, 1889, Book JJ, p. 253, Alice O. Brewer to Robert W. Cleveland, 259½ acres for \$100.
- 1944 Deed November 25, 1944, recorded November 25, 1944, Book 36, p. 378, Heirs of Robert W. Cleveland to Mary J. Cleveland (his daughter), lot 2, 22.2 acres, for \$120.
- 1976 Deed April 13, 1976, recorded April 13, 1976, Book 112, p. 115, P. J. Cleveland and Tom Cleveland, executors of estate of Mary J. Cleveland, to Paul J. Cleveland (her brother).
- 1976 Deed April 13, 1976, recorded April 13, 1976, Book 112, p. 116, P. J. Cleveland to Thomas J. Cleveland (his son), 22.2 acres for \$10.
4. Original plans and construction: The two-story portion of this mortise-and-tenon frame house is the original portion. It features a gable roof and exterior chimneys. There were two windows on the east and west sides of the second floor. On the interior, each floor had two rooms. The stairway was apparently reached by an exterior entrance on the west front. Another very similar house existed nearby, the Rouzee-Stratton house. An old photo ("Log Cabin is All That Remains of the Unique Stratton Home," Elberton Star, June/July 1980) shows a two-story clapboard-over-frame house with a shed-roofed front porch and a one-story shed-roofed addition on the rear. An exterior chimney, twice shouldered, is visible on the side of the house. The greatest difference is the roof, which on the Stratton House is hipped and on the Cleveland-Alexander House is gabled. This house was probably built for Winslow Rouzee before 1800.
5. Alterations and additions: A one-story addition across the rear of the house contains two rooms. Because the joists in this section run north-south while those in the two-story section run east-west, it is thought that this rear portion was an addition. The two sections have the same paneling and ceiling details, though, so the rear addition was probably made early.

The porch that extended across the west front was enclosed in the early twentieth century. Paul J. Cleveland, who was born in 1895, remembers it as a porch. A 1908 photograph of the house shows that the porch was already enclosed. This section has a central door leading into a small foyer, and bedrooms on either side.

A one-story kitchen was added to the north side of the east addition in about 1880. Brick-like asphalt siding was put over the original weatherboard siding ca. 1950. The asphalt also covered the second-story windows on the west side. The standing-seam metal was laid over the original shingles ca. 1960. Paul J. Cleveland remembers that plaster covered the interior walls when his father moved to the house in the 1880s. The family removed the crumbling plaster to reveal the paneled walls seen today. Neither electricity nor running water were ever installed in the house.

6. Historic interior appearance: Members of the Cleveland family remember the twentieth-century furnishings and room uses. In the foyer stood a pitcher and basin on a table for the use of guests. The bedrooms on either side of the foyer were used by R. W. Cleveland's children. The parlor held the family Bible on a table in the center, an elaborate pump organ, and a marble-top dresser along the east wall. The living room fireplace once had racks in it for cooking. The room just east of it was the bedroom of R. W. Cleveland. Paul also remembered it being used as a dining room and thought that cooking may have been done there before the addition of the kitchen. The storeroom in the southeast corner of the house was lined with shelves. A cloth-covered frame was used to cover the doorway.

The kitchen had a handmade pine cupboard with a punched-tin front in the southeast corner. In the southwest corner was a large wooden flour barrel. When flour was no longer available in wooden barrels, the family bought 50-pound sacks and stored them in the barrel. The lid to the barrel was still in this room in August, 1980. A wood stove stood in the northeast corner of the room.

On the second floor, the north room was used as a school-room, attended by neighborhood children as well as the Cleveland children, until a one-room schoolhouse opened nearby in ca. 1901. The south room was never finished. Although the chimney runs along the south wall, no fireplace existed there.

B. Historical Context:

At the time it was built, the Alexander-Cleveland house was a part of the community of Edinburgh, which was located at the confluence of Coldwater Creek and the Savannah. All that remains of the Edinburgh town today are the stone ruins of a grist mill on the Savannah River. An article taken from the Atlanta Journal which appeared in the Elberton Star on September 17, 1929, listed Edinburgh, Savannah, Augusta, Ruckersville, and Petersburg as the "five chief towns" in early Georgia.

V. C. Wall related the following facts about Edinburgh in the Elberton Star on September 20, 1929:

"About 1800 Edinburgh was a flourishing town. The first newspaper in northeast Georgia was published there. It bore the name of 'Edinburgh News.' Like old Pendleton (South Carolina), it was a summer resort for lower country people.

A mile or two above the site of the town there stands now a house of good state of preservation. It could not have been built much later than 1800, fine two-story building, put together with homemade nails and pegs...(Note: this would be the Rouzee-Stratton House).

Major J. H. Jones' father, who lived this side of Coldwater, kept a general store there. Major got his early training there. This town prospered until the Civil War, William Cleveland running the store, mill, blacksmith shop, ferry, besides farming."

Edinburgh began to go downhill at the time of the Civil War. There is no record of a town incorporation or post office at Edinburgh. Early deeds make mention of town lots in Alexandria (see Book S, p. 150). There is no doubt that Alexandria and Edinburgh are the same towns; deeds refer to Alexandria as adjoining the Alexander-Cleveland tract as Edinburgh did.

Today the Alexander-Cleveland house is situated between the communities of Rock Branch and Ruckersville, about three miles from each. Ruckersville has seen much decline since it was first settled in 1773 by Virginia aristocrats. Joseph Rucker, who helped establish the town, owned sawmills, a tanyard, harness and shoe shops, and grist mills (Jones-McRee, pp. 15-16). No business establishments are located in the community today. The Rock Branch community, north of the Alexander-Cleveland House, has never been incorporated, but is more prosperous than Ruckersville today. It supports two stores, a ballfield, several churches and many homes. Paul Cleveland, son of R. W. Cleveland, lives in the community with his children.

The development of Edinburgh (Alexandria) is apparent in the deed in which McGowan sold the Alexander-Cleveland tract to Zachariah Bowman (Deed book S, p. 150, May 2, 1820). The tract bounds "on the line of the old warehouse lot." The tract is 150 acres more or less, with the exception of a lot including "the ferry landing and lot sold by said John McGowan under the plan of the town of Alexandria."

Bowman was in the area by 1817 when the Georgia State Legislature authorized the operation of a ferry across the Savannah River at Coldwater Creek (McIntosh, p. 109). This ferry, long known as Bowman's Ferry, was operated from ca. 1797 until 1809 by Henry Harper (see Harper-Featherstone Farm, HABS No. SC-379). Bowman may have operated the grist mill on the Savannah River about one mile from the Alexander-Cleveland House. Only the quarried granite foundations remain.

Thomas Rouzee, the next owner of the house, was the son of Winslow Rouzee, who owned land north of the Alexander-Cleveland tract. The Winslow Rouzee house, which later became known as the Stratton House, was built prior to 1800 and shared a close history with the Alexander-Cleveland House and the town of Edinburgh. Thomas Rouzee married Louisa Cleveland in 1838. In 1850, Louisa's brother, William, was living in the house with them and working as a merchant in the town of Edinburgh. The family ties were additionally strengthened by the marriage of William and Louisa's brother Peter, to Amelia Katherine Rouzee in 1833.

When William Cleveland bought this tract from his brother-in-law in 1857, he already had land on the Savannah River. This purchase brought his holdings to 1393 acres (Deed book CC, p. 544, 516 acres; deed book CC, p. 545, 633 acres). In 1859 he bought 607 more acres (Deed book DD, p. 209), bringing his total to 2000 acres. The 1850s must have been a prosperous period for William Cleveland. A letter to the editor of the Elberton Star by V. C. Wall on September 20, 1929, reported that William Cleveland ran the store, mill, blacksmith shop, and ferry at Edinburgh in addition to being a farmer. He married Lucy A. M. Terrell, daughter of his neighbor, Sarah A. Terrell, a widow, and they had three children. On July 9, 1861, William Cleveland died of typhoid fever, apparently while going to war. Wall wrote, "Just as the 15th Georgia regiment marched to battle front he died with typhoid fever. That was the end of prosperous Edinburgh...."

William Cleveland's widow, Lucy, married Peter Stratton, a Canadian, who soon acquired the two-story Rouzee-Stratton House so similar in style to the Cleveland Alexander House. William Cleveland's son, Robert W., lived with his grandmother, Sarah A. Terrell, after the death of his father. He bought back the homestead in 1887. He married Mary Catherine Jones and they had six children. When each of his boys married, Robert W. Cleveland built them a house on the land he owned. After R. W.'s death in 1944, the land was divided so that each son received a tract which included his house. The Alexander-Cleveland House and 22.2 acres were inherited by Mary L. (Mamie) Cleveland, who lived there until 1968.

Mamie's brother, Cade, still farms the Cleveland land along with his son Windell. He rents all of the land which was a part of the R. W. Cleveland estate in addition to several other tracts. The Cleveland family's attachment to their land is well known in Elberton County. When it is considered that the same tract of land has been farmed by direct family descendants since 1857, it becomes clear that this family remains loyal to the land. Cade Cleveland in particular has become something of a local legend in his efforts to stop the Richard B. Russell Dam Project and leave his farmstead intact. Cade's son, Windell, was quoted in a 1977 newspaper article:

"It's not takin' your life, but in other words, it's the same as takin' your life--takin' something you've worked for years to build up....Land is precious," said Windell, "I tell you, people just don't realize what it means." (Atlanta Journal April 22, 1977).

Prepared by:
Marcie Robertson
Assistant Historian
HABS
Summer 1980

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The mortise-and-tenon framing make this two-story structure a significant building type. Interior horizontal paneling and other decorative features are unusual.

2. Condition of fabric: Deteriorated; altered by asphalt covering over the weatherboard siding.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-story structure with one-story additions measures 28'-4" x 35'-11". A one-room kitchen on the northeast corner measures 15'-3" x 15'-11½".
2. Foundations: The structure is set on fieldstone piers which are in danger of collapse from underlining. A few log piers were used on the interior, and iron wedges were used to level the structure.
3. Walls: A red brick-patterned asphalt shingle covers the weatherboard siding, which was exposed 5".
4. Structural system, framing: All the framing members are rough-sawn except the sills, corner posts and large beams, which are hewn.

Framing: The house is wood-frame construction with mortise and tenon joints fastened together with 7/8" pegs on horizontal members. The main horizontal members are 4" x 12". The main vertical members are 4" x 8". The 3" x 4" studs are spaced 2' to 3' on center. The diagonal wall bracing is 3½" x 7". The four vertical corner posts, L-shaped, running through the first and second floors, are 12" x 12" logs with an 8" x 8" piece removed so that each leg is 4" x 12".

Sills: The main house sills are hewn logs approximately 16" x 11½" or 16" x 8", and the average span is approximately 15'. There is a double sill at the fireplace. The sills are lap-jointed together at midspan and corners with 1½" peg fasteners. The kitchen sills are crudely constructed of logs 8" in diameter.

Floor joists: The stripped pine logs are 5" to 7" in diameter and span east-west between the sills 1'-11" on center and are notched into the sills. The notching is 4" x 4" square. The joists under the east rooms span north-south 1'-11" on center. The kitchen joists are approximately 7" in diameter, 2'-6" on center, spanning east-west, and crudely constructed.

Ceiling joists: The first-floor ceiling joists in the one-story sections are 3" x 5", notched into the top plate, 2' on center. The ceiling joists in the gabled section are 3" x 7", 2' on center, notched into the top plate.

Roof rafters: The rafters are 3" x 3", 2' on center, with a single peg mortise and tenon connection at the peak. The roofing boards are approximately 3/4" x 6" boards with the roofing attached to them.

5. Porch: The porch on the west front of the kitchen addition is recessed under the gable roof. There is a wall at the north end of the porch and the flooring is 3/4" x 11" boards sloping out.
6. Chimneys: The two gable-end chimneys are red brick laid in common bond. A pair of shoulders occurs at approximately 14' and 21' above grade, and there is corbeling at the top. The south chimney is partially surfaced with cement. The foundations are fieldstone. The north chimney has a double flue.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The west front door is paneled. The other exterior doors are vertical boards braced horizontally.
 - b. Windows: All of the windows had nine-over-six-light double-hung sash, except for the two on the southeast corner, which have six-over-six-light sash.
8. Roof: The two-story section and the one-story kitchen have gable roofs with the ridges running north-south. The one-story additions have shed roofs. The roofs are covered with standing-seam metal.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The house has an irregular floor plan. The two-story section has two rooms on each floor. The one-story addition on the west front has a central foyer and bedrooms on each side. The one-story addition on the east has two rooms. The kitchen is one room.

2. Stairways: The straight-run stairway is enclosed. On the second floor it is protected by a balustrade and railing.
3. Flooring: The flooring is tongue-and-groove planking 7/8" x 5½", butt-jointed throughout the house. The kitchen planking is 3/4" x 6".
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls are surfaced with horizontal tongue-and-groove boards, 3/4" x 9" to 12", with beading on the bottom edge. The chair rail is 3' above the floor. The baseboards are 6½" with a beveled top edge.
5. Doors and doorways: Most of the interior doors are paneled. They have a 6" cased opening with molding.
6. Decorative features: The fireplaces have plain surrounds and molded mantels.
7. Hardware: The doors have iron latches and box locks.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The house sits on a knoll approximately 50' east of the road. There is a row of fruit trees to the east and south. There is a small fence in front, woods across the road and to the northeast. There is a large field to the southeast.
2. Landscaping: A dirt walkway led from the road to the front door. On either side of the front door were flower beds with cedar trees, rose bushes, and metal basins of flowers. The beds were bordered by upright wooden planks and stones.
3. Outbuildings:
 - a. Barn: The barn was built in 1910 with timbers from a defunct grist mill located about a mile away from the house on the Savannah River. Timber was hauled from the mill by William Terrell. A Mr. Sharpson and his sons dismantled the mill. George McMullin, Peyton McKuen, and Ivey Harling, all local carpenters, helped build the barn (Paul J. Cleveland).

The transverse-crib barn measures 35'-9" x 26'-5" and is frame covered with weatherboarding. The central section is open at either end and was used to house a wooden hay wagon, which was still in the barn in August 1980. There is a window-like opening at the second level. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

On the interior, the south section of the barn, used for grain storage, is divided into two rooms, each opening into the transverse alley. The north section, used for stables, is similarly arranged.

- b. Smokehouse: The smokehouse, probably built ca. 1900, is a one-story weatherboard-over-frame structure measuring 11'-0" x 12'-11". The gable roof is covered with shakes. Most of the timbers in the structure are sawn lumber, but there are some hewn logs at the sills. Three logs, 4" in diameter, are used as beams. About twenty wooden meat hooks hang from these beams.
- c. Chicken coop: The wood-frame coop measures 9'-10" x 15'-10". The shed roof is covered with tin.
- d. Wells: There are two wells on this farm, both dug ca. 1901. The first well did not appear to supply sufficient water so a second one was dug. Both turned out to be satisfactory and they were used interchangeably. Before the wells were dug, water was brought from a spring on the property.

The well south of the house is covered with a tin gable roof supported on four posts with fencing in between, enclosing an 8'-6" x 8'-10" space. The well is surrounded by a wooden board frame and has a windlass made from a 12" diameter tree trunk.

The well east of the house was enclosed by a structure that is now a small pile of broken boards.

Prepared by:
Richard J. Cronenberger
Project Supervisor
HABS
Summer 1980

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views: Four photographs in the possession of Paul Cleveland have been photocopied for inclusion here. These include:

1. West front with family, 1908 (HABS No. GA-30-26).
2. North side and west front, ca. 1920, with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cleveland. (HABS No. GA-30-27).
3. Roy Cleveland and dog in south yard, ca. 1920 (HABS No. GA-30-28).
4. Mrs. R. W. Cleveland feeding chickens in front of kitchen on north side, ca. 1920 (HABS No. GA-30-29).

B. Aerial views:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Elberton, Ga. 30635, site FSN 26002, air photo 13105 173-85 (K4), photo shot 2/19/72 for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

University of Georgia Air Photo Files, Map Room, Science Library, Athens, Ga. 30602. 1. 1938: photo JW-2-9, Index sheet 4 of 10. (Actual photo not on file, but index photo on file). 2. 1942: photo JW-2C-91, JW-2C-92, Index sheet 3 of 4. (Only photo JW-2C-92 and index photo on file.) 3. 1973: photo 13105 173-84, Index sheet 1 of 3. (Only index on file).

C. Interviews:

Paul J. Cleveland; interviewed at his home, Route 3, Elberton, GA 30635, August 12, 1980.

Tom Cleveland; at Alexander-Cleveland House, August 11, 1980.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary sources:

Catherine Cleveland Bible, in possession of Catherine Cleveland, Route 3, Elberton, Ga. 30635.

W. R. Cleveland Family Bible, in possession of Catherine Cleveland, Route 3, Elberton, Ga. 30635

Elbert County Agricultural Census of 1850, 1860, and 1880, Georgia State Archives, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334.

Elbert County Census of Population, 1820-1900, Georgia State Archives, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334. Also, University of Georgia Library, Athens, Ga. 30602.

Elbert County Deed Records, Clerk of Courts Office, Elbert County Courthouse, Elberton, Ga. 30635.

Elbert County Probate Records, Judge of the Probate Court Office, Elbert County Courthouse, Elberton, Ga. 30635. (Includes Marriage, Will, and Estate Records).

Elbert County Tax Digests for 1880, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1893-1897, Georgia State Archives, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334.

Inventory of Furniture from the Estate of Mary J. (Mamie) Cleveland. Prepared by Fannie Hall, Hall's Antiques, Elberton, Ga. for Thomas J. Cleveland and Paul J. Cleveland, executors of Mary J. Cleveland Estate.

Georgia State Grant Records, Surveyor General Department, Office of Secretary of State, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Georgia, 30334. Book 1, page 173, grant of 200 acres to John Doss.

Real Estate Files, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Office, Elberton, Ga. 30635.

Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971, Georgia, Decatur through Houston Cos., Micro copy No. M841, Roll No. 23, National Archives (on file at the University of Georgia Library).

2. Secondary sources:

Cleveland House File, Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington St., S.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30334

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McIntosh, John H., The Official History of Elbert County 1790-1935, Atlanta, Ga.: The Cherokee Publishing Company, 1968.

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Powell, Mildred G. "Cleveland House--It may Have Been Standing for Two Hundred Thirty-nine Years," Elberton Star, February 22, 1980.

Powell, Mildred G., "Log Cabin Is All That Remains of the Unique Stratton Home," Elberton Star, June or July 1980.

Powell, Mildred G., "Miss Mary is a Remarkable Shut-In," Elberton Star, July 1980.

Register, Alvaretta Kener, Index to the 1830 Census of Georgia, Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1974.

Rodgers, Ava D., The Housing of Oglethorpe County, Georgia 1790-1860, St. Petersburg, Fla.: St. Petersburg Printing Co., for the Florida State University Press, 1971.

Rogers, Lee, "History of Elbert County," Elberton Star, September 17, 1929, p. 5.

Salter, Charles, "Fightin' Mad," Atlanta Journal, Friday, April 22, 1977.

Wall, V.C., "Letter to the Editor," Elberton Star, September 20, 1929, p.3.

Wansley, Frank Nicholas, From Rome To Ruckersville--Our Wansley History.

Wilcox, Herbert, "Bricks Hint House Was Built in 1741," Atlanta Journal, January 30, 1956.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Report on White's Mill at junction of Coldwater Creek and the Savannah River, Building Conservation Technology, Nashville, Tn. This research is presently being conducted in the Richard B. Russell Dam Project Area for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of the historic resources within the Richard B. Russell Dam project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), of the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER), a division of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), in cooperation with HCRS's Interagency Archeological Services (IAS), Atlanta, Georgia, and cosponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District Office in compliance with Executive Order 11593 as a mitigative effort in construction of the dam. The project was executed under the direction of Robert Kapsch, Chief of NAER; John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; and Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect, in the HABS field office, Elberton, Georgia.

Recording was conducted during the summer of 1980 by Richard J. Cronenberger (staff architect), project supervisor; LeAnne Baird (University of Nebraska), project historian; Marcie L. Robertson (University of Georgia), assistant historian; Dennis M. O'Kain (University of Georgia), project photographer; Reginald A. Berry (staff architect), a foreman; William F. Hand (Auburn University), foreman; and student architects Carol B. DeGroote (University of Maryland), Dale R. Gerber (University of Minnesota), Cynthia Wilson-Glicksman (University of Arizona), and Mark Schara (University of Michigan). The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) historian was John P. Johnson. The clerk-typist was Teena Kenimer (University of Georgia). The written data were edited in the HABS Washington Office by Alison K. Hoagland in February 1981.

ADDENDUM TO
ALEXANDER-CLEVELAND FARM
County Road 238
Ruckersville Vicinity
Elbert County
Georgia

HABS No. GA-30

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013

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FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001