



214

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name The Georgia Post Building

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 100 Georgia Highway 42 South

not for publication

city or town Knoxville

vicinity

state Georgia code GA county Crawford code 079 zip code 31050

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

DC
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 3/4/13

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain) _____

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5.1.13

The Georgia Post Building
Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
communications facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: one-room frame office building

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: METAL

other:

The Georgia Post Building

Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in Crawford County in central Georgia in downtown Knoxville, less than one block from the historic Crawford County Courthouse, *The Georgia Post* Building is a one-story, one-room, frame, front-gable building. Constructed in 1928, the building has a front-gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The roof material is metal and there is one small interior chimney. The exterior is unpainted weatherboard siding and the foundation is fieldstone piers. The front façade is symmetrical and has wood-and-glass double doors flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. There is a six-over-six sash window in the gable end. A painted sign with "*Knoxville Journal* cir. 1898" is above the front entrance, although the building has only housed *The Georgia Post* newspaper. The side and rear facades of the building have six-over-six and two-over-two wood sash windows. The interior is one large room with a cast-iron stove in the center. The building retains its original wood floor and beadboard ceiling. The walls are original beadboard and nonhistoric horizontal wood paneling. Changes to the building were made in 2004 and 2005 and include a ramp at the front entrance for ADA accessibility, paneled-wood doors were replaced with antique wood-and-glass doors, and the original metal roof was replaced with a new metal roof. The building sits close to the road with no sidewalk. Ornamental foundation plantings and mature trees surround the building.

Narrative Description

Located in Crawford County in central Georgia in downtown Knoxville, less than one block from the historic Crawford County Courthouse, *The Georgia Post* Building is a one-story, one-room, frame, front-gable building. Constructed in 1928, the building has a front-gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails (photographs 1-7). The roof material is metal and there is one small interior chimney. The exterior is unpainted weatherboard siding and the foundation is fieldstone piers. The front façade is symmetrical and has wood-and-glass double doors flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows (photographs 2 and 3). There is a six-over-six sash window in the gable end. A painted sign with "*Knoxville Journal* cir. 1898" is above the front entrance, although the building has only housed *The Georgia Post* newspaper. The side and rear facades of the building have six-over-six and two-over-two wood sash windows (photographs 5-7).

The interior is one large room with a cast-iron stove in the center. The building retains its original wood floor and beadboard ceiling. The walls are original beadboard and nonhistoric horizontal wood paneling (photographs 8 and 9). Changes to the building were made in 2004 and 2005 and include a ramp at the front entrance for ADA accessibility, paneled-wood doors were replaced with antique wood-and-glass doors, and the original metal roof was replaced with a new metal roof.

The building sits close to the road with no sidewalk. Ornamental foundation plantings and mature trees surround the building (photograph 2). A new county courthouse and parking lots were recently constructed immediately adjacent to *The Georgia Post* Building and are excluded from the National Register boundary.

The Georgia Post Building
Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Communications

Period of Significance

1928-1954

Significant Dates

1928—construction of the building

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1928 with the construction of *The Georgia Post* Building and ends in 1954, when the newspaper ceased to be printed and published in the building. Following the death of founding publisher and editor, Crawford B.H. Moncrief, *The Georgia Post* continued to be published and edited by his widow and daughter-in-law in Knoxville. In 1954, the printing of the weekly paper was moved to Butler in neighboring Taylor County.

The Georgia Post Building

Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia

County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Georgia Post Building is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of communications for its association with the publication of *The Georgia Post* newspaper. As a small-town and county-seat newspaper, *The Georgia Post* served Crawford County and the towns of Knoxville and Roberta as well as the surrounding rural areas as a source of local news, society happenings, and legal ads. The Georgia Post Building is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent and intact example of a small-town newspaper office. The building retains a high degree of integrity and retains its exterior and interior character-defining features, including exterior and interior materials and floorplan.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Georgia Post Building is significant in the area of communications for its association with the publication of *The Georgia Post* newspaper. As a small-town and county-seat newspaper, *The Georgia Post* served Crawford County and the towns of Knoxville and Roberta as well as the surrounding rural areas as a source of local news, society happenings, and legal ads. *The Georgia Post* Building was built in 1928 to house the printing press and editorial operations of *The Georgia Post* newspaper. On January 1, 1922, founder and editor of *The Georgia Post* newspaper, Crawford B.H. Moncrief (1889-1950), published the first edition of the weekly paper from his house (no longer extant). The newspaper was published from his house until 1928 when production was relocated to this building, located on the same property as Moncrief's house.

Historically, the front two-thirds of the building was used for the newspaper and the rear one-third was separated by a curtain and used for living (mainly sleeping) space. Circulation for *The Georgia Post* was mainly the county seat of Knoxville, the nearby larger town of Roberta, and the surrounding rural area of Crawford County. Publication numbers probably remained close to its current publication of 3,000 copies. Crawford B.H. Moncrief published the newspaper until his death on November 14, 1950. His widow, Annie L. Culberson Moncrief, and daughter-in-law Anne Moncrief continued publishing the newspaper. Beginning in 1954, the newspaper was edited in the home of Anne Moncrief and printed in Butler in Taylor County. In 1959, the newspaper building was sold to H.C. Walker and *The Georgia Post* sold to Homer C. Seagler in October 1959. *The Georgia Post* is still published today in Roberta.

The Georgia Post Building is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent and intact example of a small-town newspaper office. The building retains a high degree of integrity and retains its exterior and interior character-defining features including exterior and interior materials and floorplan. Gable-front, wood frame commercial buildings were once common in downtowns throughout Georgia. By 1910, most frame commercial buildings were replaced by brick buildings, which provided better protection against fire.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following developmental history was written by Kristina Harpst, AICP, Historic Preservation Planner, Middle Georgia Regional Commission, "Georgia Post Building," Historic Property Information Form, July 1, 2010. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Minimal editing for clarification was made by Gretchen Brock, National Register & Survey Program Manager, Historic Preservation Division.

Crawford County was created in 1822 from part of Houston County and was named in honor of U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford. In 1823, the Georgia State Legislature designated Knoxville as the county seat, and a courthouse square was laid out. The legislation made "permanent the site of the public buildings at the village

The Georgia Post Building

Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia

County and State

of Knoxville." Knoxville was named for Revolutionary War General Henry Knox (1750-1806), who, in 1789, became the first U.S. Secretary of War. When Knoxville was incorporated in 1825, the law stipulated "that the town shall comprehend within its limits, all persons residing within the boundary of the square, or lot of land, upon which the public buildings of the county are situated: and that no person be elected a commissioner, or an officer of said town, who shall not reside within those limits." (GA Law 1825, p. 183)

The first courthouse in Knoxville was built between 1823 and 1827 (no longer extant). During the 1820s, Knoxville was little more than a rural village and stagecoach stop along the Federal Road between Macon and Coweta Town (Columbus). Adiel Sherwood describes Knoxville in his 1837 *Gazetteer of the State of Georgia* as containing "the C.H (courthouse), Jail, Academy, and 20 houses and stores." Crawford County as a whole grew rapidly, however, and by the end of the decade had a population of 5,314 (1830 U.S. Census). In 1829, the courthouse was destroyed by fire. Court records indicate that Henry Crews and E.W. Dennis were hired to build and finish, respectively, the present courthouse building c.1831-1832.

By the 1830s and 1840s, Knoxville was the hub of commercial, social, and political activity in the county. George White's c.1849 *Statistics of the State of Georgia* describes Knoxville as having a population of about 250 "with a courthouse, two hotels, four stores, two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and one academy." One of these hotels, the Troutman Inn, was the site where Joanna Troutman, the daughter of the proprietor, designed, made, and presented in 1835, a Lone Star Flag to a passing company of Georgia Militia traveling to Texas to fight for its independence from Mexico. The flag was later adopted as the official emblem of the Republic of Texas. Crawford County continued to grow, having a population of 8,984 in 1850. During the Civil War, no known engagements occurred in Crawford County. Many Crawford County men traveled to Macon to enlist in the Georgia Militia and were sent by train to the battlefields in north Georgia and Tennessee.

Reconstruction proved to be one of the most prosperous periods in the history of Crawford County. During the late 19th century, a boom in railroad expansion occurred throughout the state with 1,958 miles of new track being laid in the 1880s alone. In 1886, the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company, later Southern Railway Company and now Norfolk-Southern, completed a railroad line from Atlanta to Fort Valley that passed through Crawford County. That same year, a whistle stop was established along the lines of the railroad in Crawford County, one mile west of Knoxville. Given its proximity to the county seat, the whistle stop was initially named "New Knoxville." By 1888, a permanent freight depot and passenger station was constructed and new businesses and homes were built along the railroad. The new settlement was incorporated in 1890-1891 as the town of Roberta and quickly eclipsed Knoxville as the center of commercial and social activity in the county. As a result, many businesses in Knoxville relocated to Roberta, and the population of Knoxville slowly dwindled. Despite losing its commerce to the new railroad town, Knoxville remained the political and governmental center of Crawford County. In 1888, a new jail building was constructed along State Highway 41, one-quarter-mile east of the courthouse square. The growth of the county reached an all-time high of 10,360 by the end of the 19th century (1900 U.S. Census).

It appears that even before the arrival of the railroad in Roberta, the city of Knoxville was not providing services to its citizens. An 1888 issue of the *Knoxville Journal* reports that a Citizens Union had been created "to act in lieu of a town council, the charter having been forfeited some time ago." The goals of the Citizens Union were to improve roads leading to town, open new streets, and regulate prices of building lots and real estate. Additional evidence of this localized migration to Roberta and the diminished importance of Knoxville can be found in numerous documents from the late 19th century.

During the early 20th century, Roberta continued to grow while Knoxville declined. In 1910, the town of Roberta was incorporated as the city of Roberta, boasting a new row of brick commercial buildings fronting the railroad, in addition to several houses. Knoxville, on the other hand, was reduced to little more than a small village by the 1920s.

The first newspaper in Crawford County was the *Knoxville Journal* established in 1888. By 1895, it became *The Correspondent*, still located in Knoxville. *The Correspondent's* name changed to *Roberta Tyler* about 1900 and moved from Knoxville to Roberta. For a long time locally, it was believed that the building at 100 Georgia Highway 42 South was

The Georgia Post Building

Crawford County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

the 1898 *Knoxville Journal* building. However deed research and architectural evidence determined that the building once believed to be the *Knoxville Journal* newspaper office was in fact the 1928 *Georgia Post* building.

The first issue of *The Georgia Post* newspaper was published on January 1, 1922 from the home of its editor, Crawford B.H. Moncrief. The newspaper was a weekly paper with a circulation area generally in the westernmost counties of Middle Georgia surrounding Crawford County. In 1928, newspaper production moved from Moncrief's house to a new building constructed on his property to serve as the newspaper offices. *The Georgia Post* building was constructed on the south side of the courthouse square along State Highway 42. A newspaper account published in the November 23, 1928 issue of *The Georgia Post* contained the following announcement:

The Georgia Post announces removal notice about Dec 1st to a new wooden office bldg erected on the South East side of courthouse (going in the direction of the county jail, on Knoxville to Byron road, between Sheriff Giles and the editor's residences) to include improvements in Printing Department.

Crawford B.H. Moncrief published and edited *The Georgia Post* until his death in November 1950. His wife, Annie L. Culberson Moncrief, immediately assumed the duties of publisher and editor with the assistance of their daughter-in-law Anne Moncrief. In 1954, the paper was printed in Butler in neighboring Taylor County and Anne Moncrief performed the editorial functions from her home. In 1961, editorial functions were performed in the home of the then editor, Ms. Mozelle Moore. J.C. Cox purchased the paper in 1961 with Ms. Moore as editor, also working from her home. This owner/editor relationship continued until 1973 when Garner Childres purchased the paper with Milton Moore as editor; it is unknown where the editorial functions were performed. Joe McLeroy purchased the paper in 1974 and sold it in 1978. *The Georgia Post* Building served as the newspaper's offices from 1928 until 1954.

In the mid-to-late 1970s, *The Georgia Post* functions were moved to a building in downtown Roberta. The paper's business address in 1974 is listed as a post office box in Roberta, and it was not until 1977 that the masthead listed "2nd class postage paid at Roberta, Ga," and not until 1979, that the masthead listed Roberta as the paper's location. Therefore, the best that can be said is that the paper's editorial function moved to Roberta sometime in the mid-to-late 1970s. After the newspaper functions were relocated, the building was used for storage until 1996, when ownership was transferred from Marjorie Hollis Shockley to the Crawford County Board of Commissioners. Although the Crawford County Historical Society immediately acquired use of the building after ownership was transferred to the commissioners, the building sat vacant from 1996-2002. The historical society worked to remove vegetation and improve the outward appearance of the building in the late 1990s. Around 2002, the historical society worked to clear out items stored in the building, arranged an informal museum exhibit, and opened the building to the public for tours.

Despite the decline of the town, Knoxville remained the county seat of Crawford County throughout the rest of the 20th century and into the 21st century. Local accounts maintain that as late as the 1950s "court days," which were held the third week in March and the third week in October, "brought the little village to life." The c.1831-1832 Crawford County Courthouse remained in service until 2002, when a modern courthouse was built just off the courthouse square.

Knoxville lost its municipal charter in 1995 as it no longer met the 1993 law (O.C.G.A. sec. 36-30-7.1) passed by the Georgia General Assembly mandating that any incorporated city in Georgia must provide at least three municipal services. Crawford County is one of three Georgia counties with an unincorporated community serving as a county seat.

The Georgia Post Building
Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bankston, Emmie Carnes. *History of Roberta and Crawford County, Georgia*. Macon, GA: Omni Press, Inc., 1976.

Harpst, Kristina. "Georgia Post Building," *Historic Property Information Form*, July 1, 2010. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia

Raflo, Lisa. "Crawford County Jail." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, March 3, 1987. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sherwood, Adiel. *Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*. Washington City: P. Force, 1837.

White, George. *Statistics of the State of Georgia*. Savannah, GA: W. Thomas Williams, 1849.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.723956 | Longitude: -83.995965 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

The Georgia Post Building
Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached tax map drawn to scale with a heavy, black line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary is the land immediately surrounding the building that is owned by Crawford County. The recently constructed courthouse and parking lots that are located immediately adjacent to *The Georgia Post Building* are excluded from the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gretchen Brock/National Register & Survey Program Manager
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date September 18, 2012
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail gretchen.brock@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

The Georgia Post Building
Name of Property

Crawford County, Georgia
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: *The Georgia Post Building*

City or Vicinity: Knoxville

County: Crawford State: Georgia

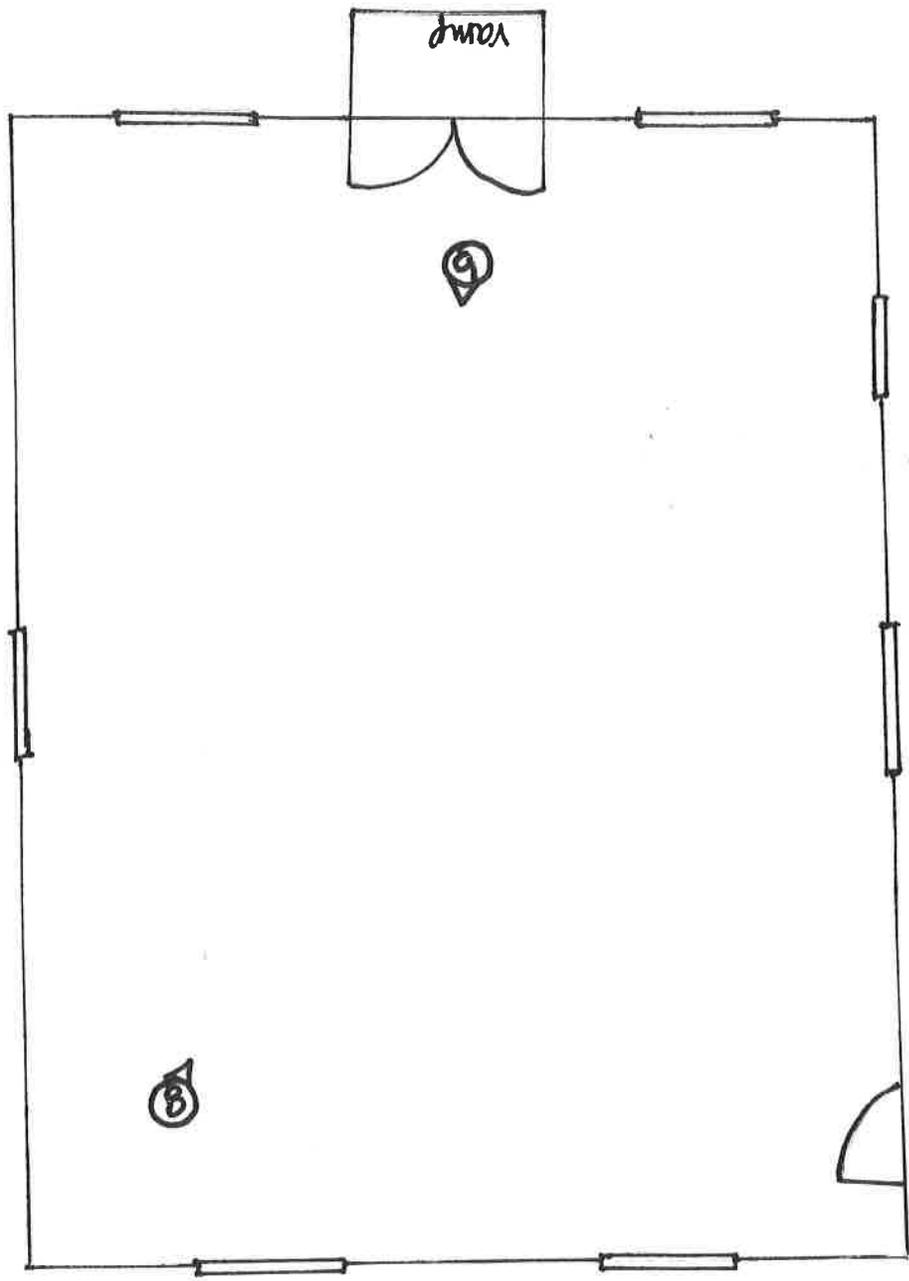
Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9: Front (north) and west facades; photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 9: Front (north) façade; photographer facing south.
- 3 of 9: Detail, front (north) façade; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 9: Front (north) and east facades; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 9: West and rear (south) facades; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 9: Rear (south) façade; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 9: East façade; photographer facing west.
- 8 of 9: Interior; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 9: Interior; photographer facing south.

GA HIGHWAY 42 SOUTH



The Georgia Post Building
Crawford County, Georgia
Floor Plan/Site Plan
Scale: Not to Scale
North: ↑
Photograph/Direction of View: ①
Source: Kristina Harpst



Knoxville, Crawford Co, Ga.



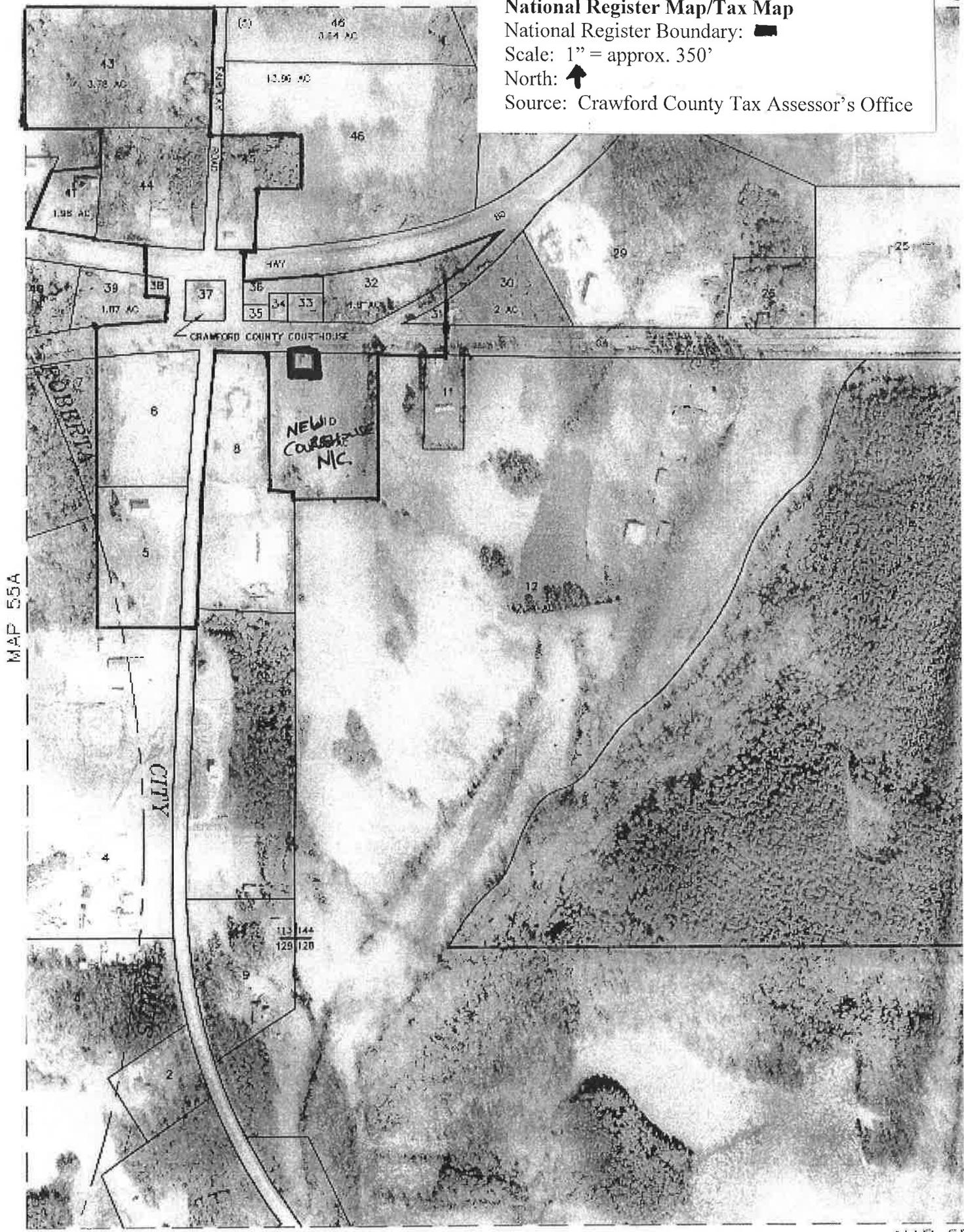
The Georgia Post Building
Crawford County, Georgia
National Register Map/Tax Map

National Register Boundary:

Scale: 1" = approx. 350'

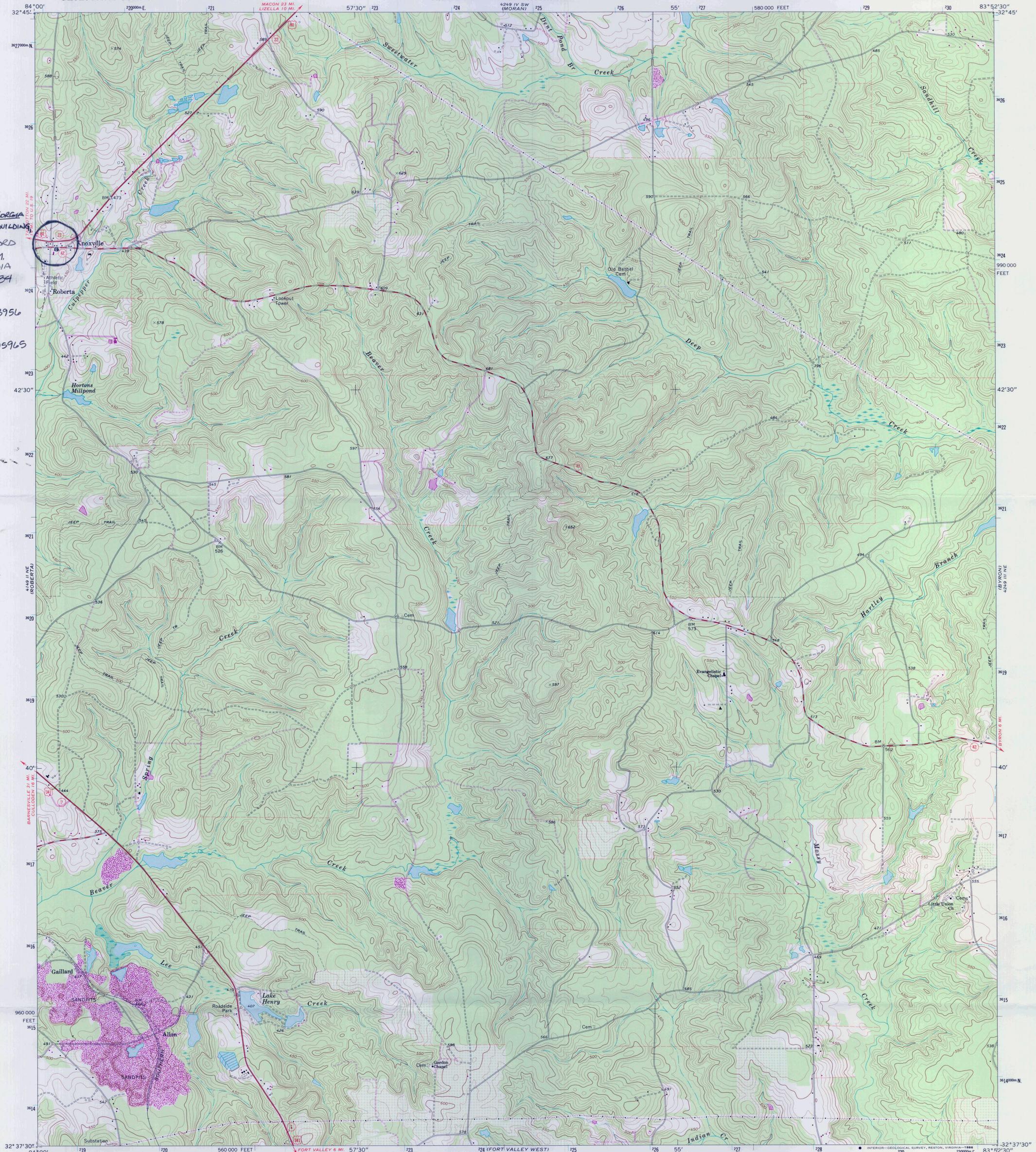
North:

Source: Crawford County Tax Assessor's Office



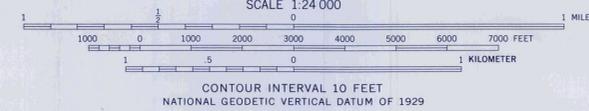
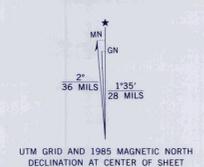
MAP 55A

MAP 55



THE GEORGIA
POST BUILDING
CRAWFORD
COUNTY,
GEORGIA
NGS 84
LAT:
32.723956
LONG:
-83.995965

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Georgia Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 13 meters south and
9 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Georgia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981
and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1985



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



KNOXVILLE, GA.
NW/4 FORT VALLEY 15' QUADRANGLE
32083-F8-TF-024

1974
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 4249 III NW - SERIES V845

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Knoxville Journal
- Est. 1898 -



Knoxville Journal

Est. 1898

Knoxville Journal

— Cir. 1898 —





Knoxville Journal
— C. 1898 —







WILLIAMS
OUTDOOR
800.782.1500



AGRICULTURE
C. 1880
C. 1890
C. 1900
C. 1910
C. 1920
C. 1930
C. 1940
C. 1950
C. 1960
C. 1970
C. 1980
C. 1990
C. 2000
C. 2010
C. 2020

OPEN

OPEN

UNITED STATES
OFFICE
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

Proceeds from some
sales go towards the
restoration of the old
Crawford County
Courtroom

PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH

UNITED STATES
OFFICE
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

16

DICKEY-MOORE
FAMILY HISTORY
\$10

Lines of a People
DICKSON, MOORE,
BARNES,
and some related families
Historical Publications

DON'T FORGET
TO WALK DOWN
TO SEE THE OLD
BURNING OF WILSON
LEFT

Proceeds from store
sales go towards the
restoration of the old
Bedford County
Court House

