NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 29 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

271

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: James, Lemuel and Mary, House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing
N/A

Location
Street & number: 153 James Road
City or town: James State: Georgia County: Jones
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

2. 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 _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B _X_C ___D

21 MAR '13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
Dr. David C. Crass, Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO
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**

3. 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:) _____

Carol Edson Vo. Beall 5-14-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

4. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

5. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

6. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Folk Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: weatherboard

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lemuel and Mary James House is located in the small community of James, six miles southeast of the county seat of Clinton in Jones County in central Georgia. The community retains its rural feel with several residences and a general store still in existence along the former rail bed that is located in front of this house. The house is a two-story, frame, Folk Victorian-style house, built c.1885 with a wraparound porch on its south and southwest facades. The porch has decorative scrollwork and turned porch posts. The windows are two-over-two wood sash windows. Built using the balloon-frame method of construction, the house is covered with weatherboard siding, and rests on brick piers. The front façade has a main entrance with original carved wood door with stained-glass panels and transom. The house has a New South-type plan with a central hallway flanked by two rooms on one side and three on the other with a rear ell. The three formal public rooms, the parlor, living, and dining rooms, each have a bay window. The rooms retain the original plaster walls, wood floors, wood door and window surrounds, doors, moldings, wainscoting, and mantels. The lot has mature trees and ornamental plantings. There are four contributing outbuildings, all dating to c.1885. The garage and storage barn are located on the east side of the house; the syrup house and provision house are located at the back or north side of the house. Nonhistoric changes to the house include the

addition of bathrooms and remodeling the kitchen. The wall separating the butler's pantry from the kitchen was removed in the 1960s to enlarge the kitchen space. The house and outbuildings retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The Lemuel and Mary James House is a large Folk Victorian-style house located on eight acres in the James community, six miles southeast of the county seat of Clinton in Jones County in central Georgia (photographs 1-5). The house was constructed c.1885 as a two-story, L-shaped vernacular Victorian Folk-style building, clad in weatherboard. The house has a New South-type floor plan with a central hallway flanked by two rooms on one side and three on the other with a rear ell. The house has a central square mass, a hipped roof, and a front-gable projection. There are four chimneys—one exterior end chimney on the ell, two interior chimneys on the ell, and one interior chimney located between the living and dining rooms (photograph 9). A fifth chimney that served the parlor and back bedroom has been removed. The house is raised above grade on brick piers, which support the sills and floor joists. Latticework covers the piers. The house retains its weatherboard siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, bay-window projections, wood-paneled doors, and decorative millwork in the gables (photographs 1-5).

The original porch with Folk Victorian-style millwork wraps around the house on the front and west facades (photographs 2-5). Turned wood posts support the porch roof. The porch retains its original beadboard ceiling, spindlework, scrollwork brackets, and balustrade. On the front porch there is also a hanging swing, called a cradle-swing, which has a reversible back that can flip the direction of the swing, as well as turn it into a swinging cradle. The porch is reached via concrete steps lined with low, brick walls that are capped with a concrete coping.

The stained-wood front door has its original leaded, colored-glass window, hardware, and transom window (photograph 6). The top panel of the door has a large, single pane of clear glass surrounded by smaller panes of leaded colored glass. The bull's-eye motif on the door surround is echoed throughout the house. Decorative carving surrounds the transom window. The screen door has two panels of screen with an elaborate twisted metal grate over the lower screen panel. The rear ell has porches on the east and west elevations. The small porch on the east elevation has a handicapped ramp (photograph 9). The porch on the west elevation leads to a covered well (photograph 7).

The house retains its New South-type floor plan with a central hallway flanked by two rooms on one side and three on the other. As defined in the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings,* a New South floor plan is defined by its central square mass and gabled projections. There is an emphasis on symmetry with a central hallway plan. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms, one of which might project forward. This house type was very popular for middle- and upper-middle-income Georgians between the

1890s and 1920s. Most of the surviving examples of this house type are located in a central band across the state, in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain.

Original wood floors, wainscoting, door and window surrounds with bull's-eye motif, beadboard ceilings, and baseboards are located throughout the James house. Original mantels are located in several rooms; the walls throughout are plaster. Much of the original door hardware remains throughout the house.

The **central hall** extends through the central square mass of the house (photographs 10-12). The hall contains original wood floors, wood ceiling, plaster walls, carved wood-paneled wainscoting, and door surrounds with bull's-eye motif. A painted decorative band of molding is located near the ceiling along the walls. There is a closet beneath the stairs. An arched, curved bracket located behind the stairs visually divides the hallway. A bathroom was installed in what was former porch space off of the back hallway.

The first room on the right as one enters the hallway from the front door is the **living room** (photograph 13). The living room is dominated by the bay window, which projects onto the front porch. The walls are plaster, with a decorative, fluted baseboard and a picture rail located about a foot from the ceiling. Window and door surrounds contain bull's-eye motifs. The mantel contains a mirror and turned details and carvings. To the right of the fireplace is a closet. To the left is a passage to the formal dining room.

On the left of the hall is the **parlor (now bedroom)**. The room once contained a fireplace, which has been removed and plastered over (photograph 15). Closets are located on either side of where the fireplace was originally located. A bay window projects onto the side porch.

Behind the parlor is a **bedroom (now recreation room)**. This bedroom is finished with many of the same details as the formal spaces, including decorative wainscoting (photograph 16). The room has an oak mantel, which is not original to the house. The room has access to the front parlor, to the hall, and to the small room in the rear of the house.

A **small room** located behind this bedroom may have served as a rest stop for passengers or workers who would stop at the local train depot. This room had access to both the front porch and the rear porch. Today, the room has been divided into two spaces and the doorway to the front porch blocked off. It currently serves as a bathroom and laundry room.

Behind the living room is the formal **dining room** (photograph 14). The room has a bay window, oak mantel with mirrored over-mantel, and paneled wainscot. Green tile surrounds the fireplace opening.

Behind the dining room is the **informal dining room**. This room is smaller than the formal dining room. It has wainscot, like the formal dining room. The fireplace and mantel are less decorative than in the formal spaces. Behind the mantel is the location of the former **butler's pantry**. The wall that formerly separated the pantry from the kitchen was removed in the 1960s.

The **kitchen** is a combination of both the original kitchen and the butler's pantry (photograph 17). The larger room was created by the removal of a wall. Doors lead from the kitchen to the informal dining room, to the small east-side porch, and to the west-side porch. The kitchen retains much original fabric including paneled doors, door and window surrounds and fireplace. The wood floor is a recent replacement, as is the dropped ceiling. On the east side of the kitchen is a pantry. The room contains one window and has beadboard walls and built-in shelves.

The **second floor**, reached from the staircase in the central hallway, has a similar layout to the central block of the first floor. Each of the four rooms on the second floor is accessed through the central hallway. At the end of the hall, tucked beneath the attic staircase, is a small bathroom. At the end of the hall is a staircase leading to a single room in the attic space.

The second floor hallway is less formal than the first floor (photographs 18-19). The hallway has no wainscot or picture rail. It has wide baseboards and bull's-eye motifs on the door and window surrounds, as well as the original four-panel wood doors. The ceiling is beadboard; floors are wood. The bedrooms have wide baseboards, wood floors, beadboard ceilings, picture rail, plaster walls, and plain mantels (photographs 20-21).

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the James house had one of the earliest electric systems in Jones County. The building originally had coal stoves, as indicated by the decorative fireplace covers. The early electric system was added after the building's construction. The placement of the electrical outlets in the floor and on the baseboards suggests their late addition. Furthermore, the use of cut-outs in the second story floorboards to provide access to the chandeliers indicates that the electricity was a later addition. Later electric wires along the walls, including on the exterior, have a wood molding protecting the wiring. A small switch sits just inside the main door, and on the front porch, allowing the exterior to be lit at night. The house retains many of the original ceiling light fixtures, which illuminate by pull switch.

The property retains four historic frame outbuildings, all constructed c.1885. Two are on the east side of the house, across the driveway from the kitchen (photograph 23). Two more stand behind the main house. The two on the side are the garage and the storage barn. New floorboards have been installed in the garage. The storage barn retains its original eight-to-ten inch floorboards. To the rear of the main house are the two provision houses--the smoke house and the syrup house (photographs 22 and 25). The syrup house retains its cast-iron kettle, brick floor, and chimney (photograph 24).

The driveway is located between the house and the garage. The house has a large, open field on the west side and new foundation plantings and shrubs on the front (south) side. Mature trees are located throughout the property, including dense woods on the north and east sides of the property. The property faces the former rail bed, as well as several other houses and buildings in the community.

A 1933 plat of the property reveals the location of several buildings that are no longer extant. An office building was located adjacent to the storage barn. There was also another barn located adjacent and north of the garage. A servant house was located northwest of the provision houses.

7. 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.
- [x] 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.

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

- [ ] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1885

Significant Dates

c.1885 date of construction

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lemuel and Mary James House is significant in the area of architecture at the local of significance under Criterion C because it is an excellent and intact example of a Folk Victorian-style New South-type house. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Folk Victorian style was extremely popular in Georgia from the 1870s through the 1910s and is characterized by a simple house form with Victorian-era decorative detailing. The house retains its New South form and floor plan with a central hall flanked by rooms on both sides and exterior and interior character-defining features. The period of significance is c.1885, the approximate date of construction of the house. There are no historically significant additions or alterations after this date. The house retains its New South-type floor plan with a central hallway flanked by two rooms on one side and three on the other. As defined in the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a New South floor plan is defined by its central square mass and gabled projections. There is an emphasis on symmetry, of which the key element is a central hallway plan. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms, one of which might project forward. This house type was very popular for middle- and upper-middle-income Georgians between the 1890s and 1920s. Most of the surviving examples of this house type are located in a band across the central part of the state, in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain.

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

The Lemuel and Mary James House is significant in the area of architecture because it is an excellent and intact example of a Folk Victorian-style New South-type house. According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Folk Victorian style was extremely popular in Georgia from the 1870s through the 1910s and is characterized by a simple house form with Victorian-era decorative detailing.

The Victorian-era popularity of scrollwork, shinglework, and turned wood posts as applied decorative elements is evidenced in the James house by the shinglework in the gables, elaborate wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, jigsawn brackets, and spindlework. The interior of the house retains its characteristic features such as decorative door and window surrounds, wainscot, hardwood floors, beadboard ceilings, plaster walls, and elaborate mantels and over-mantels.

The house is also significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a New South house type. The house retains its New South-type floor plan with a central hallway flanked by two rooms on one side and three on the other. As defined in the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a New South floor plan is defined by its central square mass and gabled projections. There is an emphasis on symmetry, the key

element of which is the central hallway. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms, one of which might project forward. This house type was very popular for middle- and upper-middle-income Georgians between the 1890s and 1920s. Most of the surviving examples of this house type are located in a band across the central part of the state, in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain.

The James house represents an almost pristine example of vernacular Victorian architecture in a New South-type house. The house and the outbuildings have undergone little change in over 120 years. The house represents a clear architectural hierarchy of space, found in the use of wainscot and ornate mantelpieces in the formal rooms of the house, as well as other intact decorative elements such as the bull's-eye motif in the door and window surrounds.

Background

Lemuel P. James, Sr. (1842-1899), a prominent businessman in Gray, Georgia, purchased property in what became the community of James after the completion of the Georgia Railroad from Macon to Camak in 1873. He and his wife, the former Mary E. Chadwick (1850-1917, married 1869), built their house c.1885 to accommodate their family and his business concerns. A railroad bridge builder and former Confederate soldier, James used the proximity of the Georgia Railroad to spark the growth of a small community, including a depot and a post office. After the community was established, James built his 11-room house fronting the railroad. Several outbuildings were also constructed at this time, including a storage barn, a carriage house/garage, a smoke house, and a syrup house, all of which are extant. An office was constructed at the same time; however, it is no longer extant. Another barn and a servant's house were also constructed, but are no longer extant.

Tax records indicate that the house was constructed c.1885, after James sold approximately 75 acres of his property and yet the value of his property holdings rose significantly. James used the house as his primary residence as well as the center of his varied business empire. In addition to working with the railroads, his work included peach farming, lumber milling, bridge building, and operating a general store. Jones County newspapers carried a number of ads for his services, including for his lumber operations and for his general store. At one time James owned over 1,000 acres. Over time, portions of the property were sold or given to relatives and business partners.

James put the home in his wife's name in 1894; he died five years later, in 1899. The period after L.P. James, Sr.'s death is not well documented. It is clear that Mary James did remarry, taking the last name Smith, but it is not clear whether she lived at the homestead. At her death in 1917, the local *Jones County Headlight* reported that Mary's body was returned to the house from Haddock, Georgia, where she had been living with one of her daughters. She was buried in the family plot in James. L.P. James, Jr. (1886-1941) took possession of the property in 1910, although when he received the property from his mother, he sold it to his wife, Idalee H. James. L.P. James, Jr. was a Georgia State Representative for several years between 1924 and 1932, except for the 1927-1928 term, and was a state supervisor of the U.S. Department of Labor in 1935. He was also president of the L.P. James Lumber Company. L.P. James, Jr. died in 1941.

After his death, it is unclear who lived in the house. Anecdotal evidence suggests that an overseer took care of the property and occasionally took on boarders. In 1960, Idalee H. James sold the property to G.D. and Sarah Jo Garner. The Garners owned the property until 2009, at which time the Newby family bought the property.

The house reflects the wealth brought to small communities by the railroad. James was able to increase his business interests, such as farming and lumber, with the railroad, which provided a means of transport for his products. The James community today retains its rural feel with several residences and a general store still fronting the former railroad.

8. Major Bibliographical References

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

Historic Macon Foundation. *Historic Property Information Form,* November 20, 2009. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 755 (2009): 552-553.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 3Q (1960): 177.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 66 (1917): 254-255.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book X (1894): 56-57.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 212 (1987): 616.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book QQ (1933): 212.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book X (1914): 286-287.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 66 (1917): 253-254.

Jones County, Georgia. Superior Court. Plat Book 9 (1987): 120.

Jones County Tax Records, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1889.

Obituary of Mary James Smith. *Jones County Headlight*, July 26, 1917.

Obituary of Lem James. *Macon Telegraph*, March 15, 1941.

Williams, Carolyn W. *History of Jones County, Georgia: For One Hundred Years, Specifically 1807-1907.* Fernanda Beach, Florida: Wolfe Publishing, 1992.

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:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___8 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.967501 Longitude: -83.473618
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundary of the Lemuel and Mary James House is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Lemuel and Mary James House is the present legal boundary of the property and contains the historic house and outbuildings.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist
organization: Georgia Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 254 Washington Street, Ground Level
city or town: Atlanta state: GA zip code: 30307
e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us.
telephone: 404-651-5911
date: March 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lemuel and Mary James House

City or Vicinity: James community

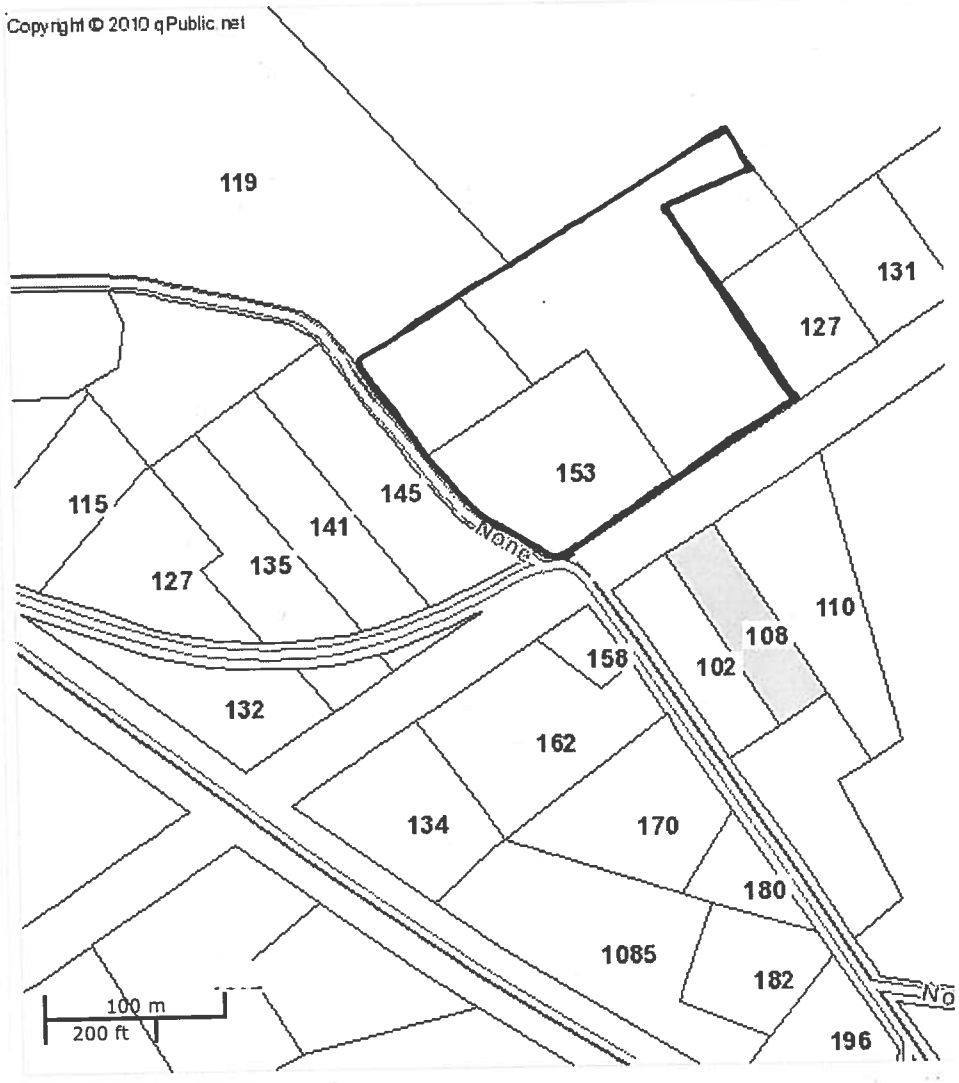
County: Jones State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller

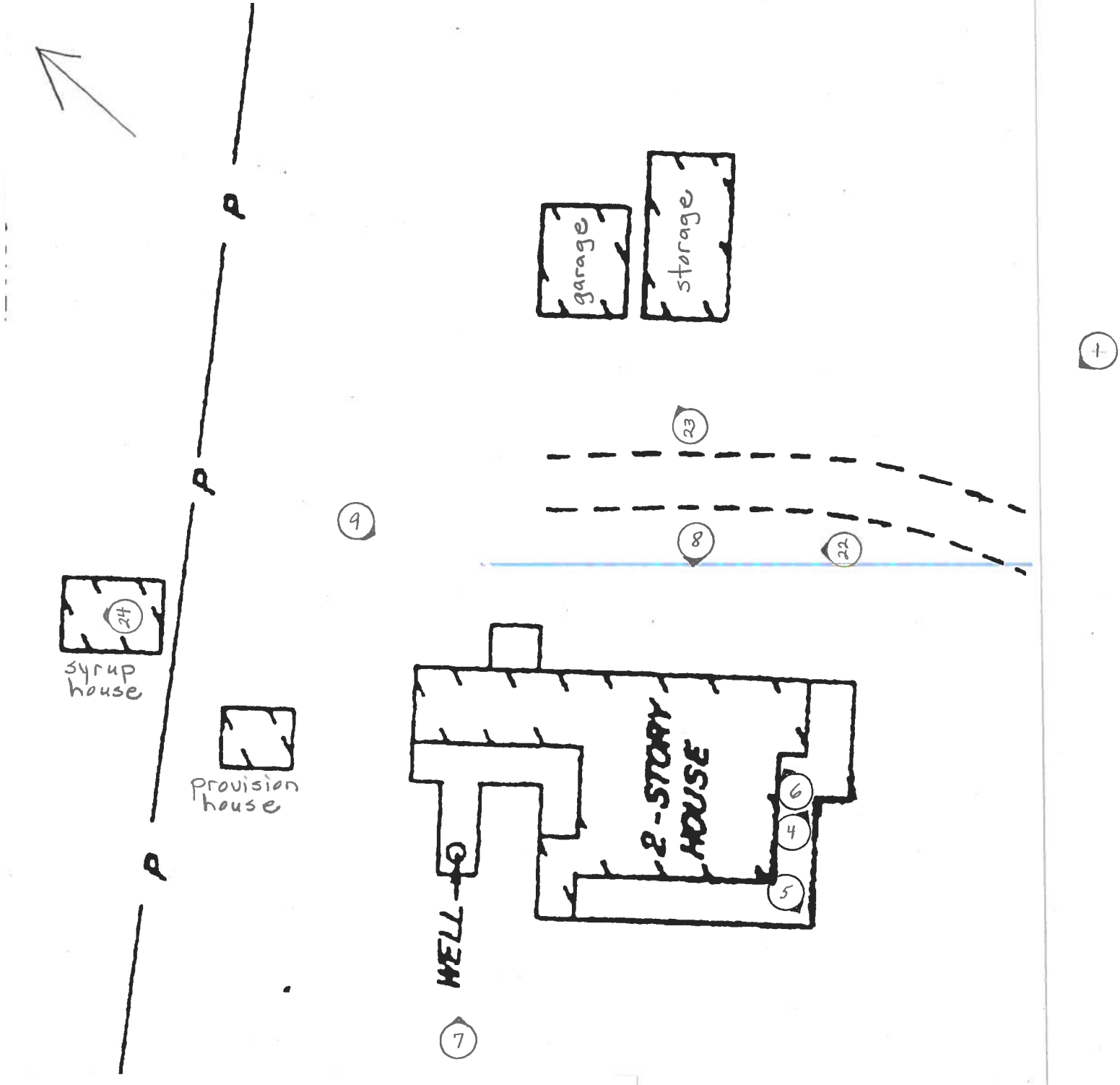
Date Photographed: June 13, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 25. Main and east facades of house. Photographer facing northwest.
2 of 25. Main façade of house. Photographer facing north.
3 of 25. West side elevation of house. Photographer facing east.
4 of 25. Front porch. Photographer facing east.
5 of 25. Front porch. Photographer facing south.
6 of 25. Front porch entry door. Photographer facing northeast.
7 of 25. West side of kitchen ell and porch. Photographer facing northeast.
8 of 25. East elevation of house. Photographer facing southwest.
9 of 25. Rear kitchen ell. Photographer facing south.
10 of 25. Central hallway. Photographer facing southeast.
11 of 25. Front door from central hallway. Photographer facing southeast.
12 of 25. Central hallway. Photographer facing northwest.
13 of 25. Living room. Photographer facing east.
14 of 25. Dining room. Photographer facing east.
15 of 25. Formal parlor. Photographer facing west.
16 of 25. Bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
17 of 25. Kitchen. Photographer facing northwest.
18 of 25. Upstairs hallway. Photographer facing southeast.
19 of 25. Upstairs hallway. Photographer facing northwest.
20 of 25. Upstairs bedroom. Photographer facing west.
21 of 25. Upstairs bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
22 of 25. East elevation of house looking towards syrup house. Photographer facing northwest.
23 of 25. Carriage house and garage. Photographer facing northeast.
24 of 25. Interior syrup house. Photographer facing northwest.
25 of 25. From upstairs bedroom towards storeroom. Photographer facing northwest.

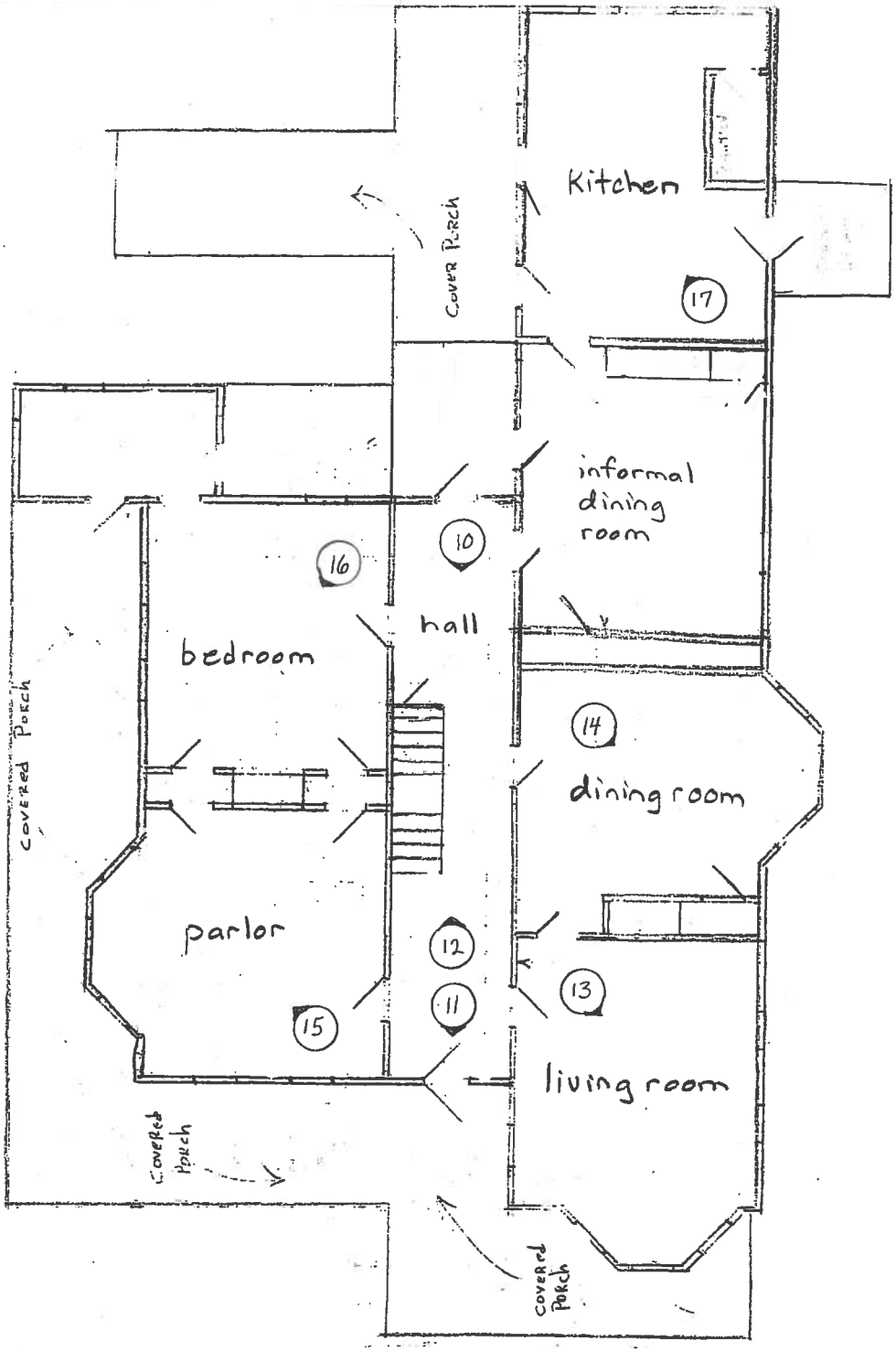


LEMUEL AND MARY JAMES HOUSE
JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER TAX MAP
National Register Boundary: ————
NORTH: ↑
SCALE: indicated on map
SOURCE: Jones County Tax Assessor

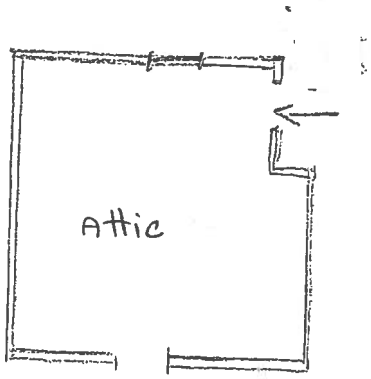


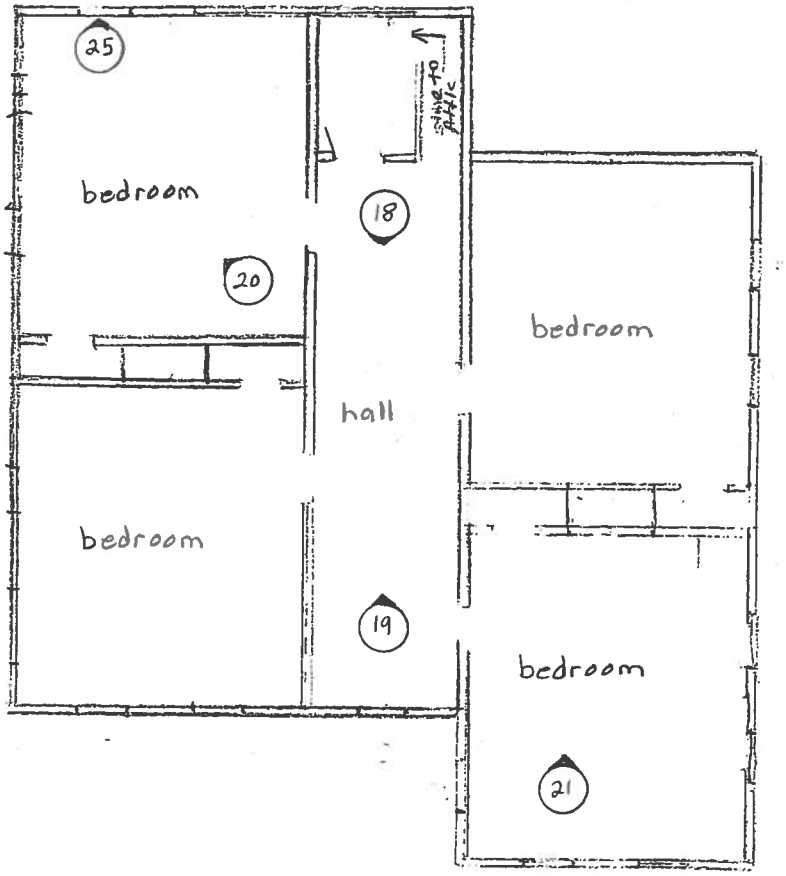
LEMUEL AND MARY JAMES HOUSE
JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA
Site Plan
North: ↖
Scale: Not to Scale
Photograph/Direction of View: (#)

LEMUEL AND MARY JAMES HOUSE
JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA
First Floor Plan
North: ↗
Scale: Not to Scale
Photograph/Direction of View: (#)



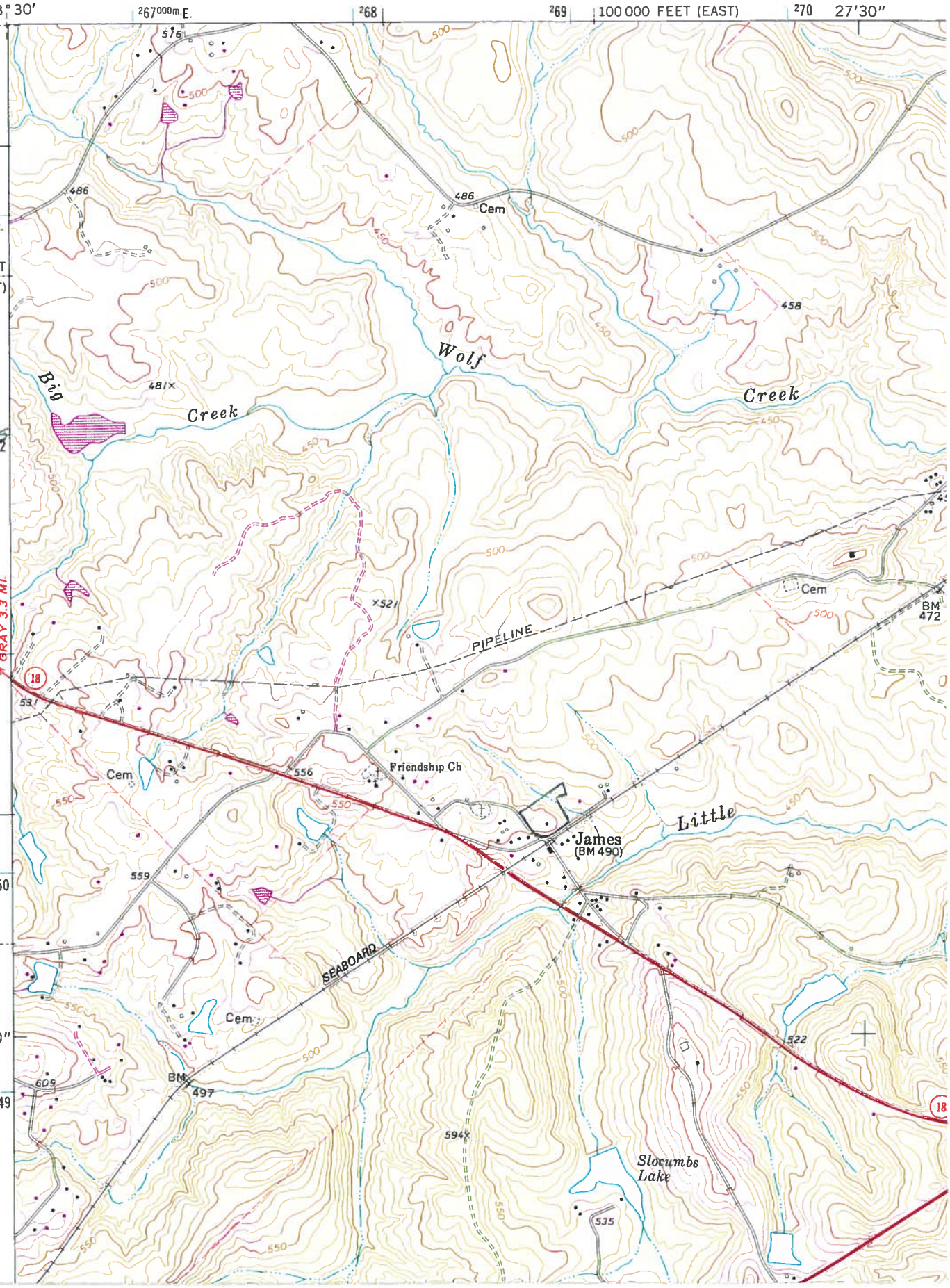
LEMUEL AND MARY JAMES HOUSE
JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA
Second Floor Plan
North: ↗
Scale: Not to Scale
Photograph/Direction of View: (#)





4250 II SE
(GRAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Bird
Seed

LitterClean
LitterClean

Home
Sweet Home

SINGER
Southern Living