

**ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTATION OF
THE SANDERS HOUSE
2788 PINE GROVE ROAD
COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

MAY 18, 2005



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R.S. Webb Project No. 05-328-002

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Introduction

The Sanders House is located at 2788 Pine Grove Road, the original course of the Powder Springs-Marietta Road, in roughly the center of Land Lot 790 of the 19th District, Second Section, original Cherokee (now Cobb) County, Georgia (Figures 1 and 2). Since the last third of the 19th Century, the Sanders House was situated within a tract of land composed of several Land Lots and its associated farm totaled between 217 acres and 177 acres. In 1943 Croff and Della Shaw Sanders acquired the property (100 acres) through the Farm Security Administration. Their descendants still own the land immediately surrounding the 3.61 acre study property. The property is bounded on the east by an adjacent property, on the south and west by associated properties (former agricultural fields), and on the north by an existing gravel access road.

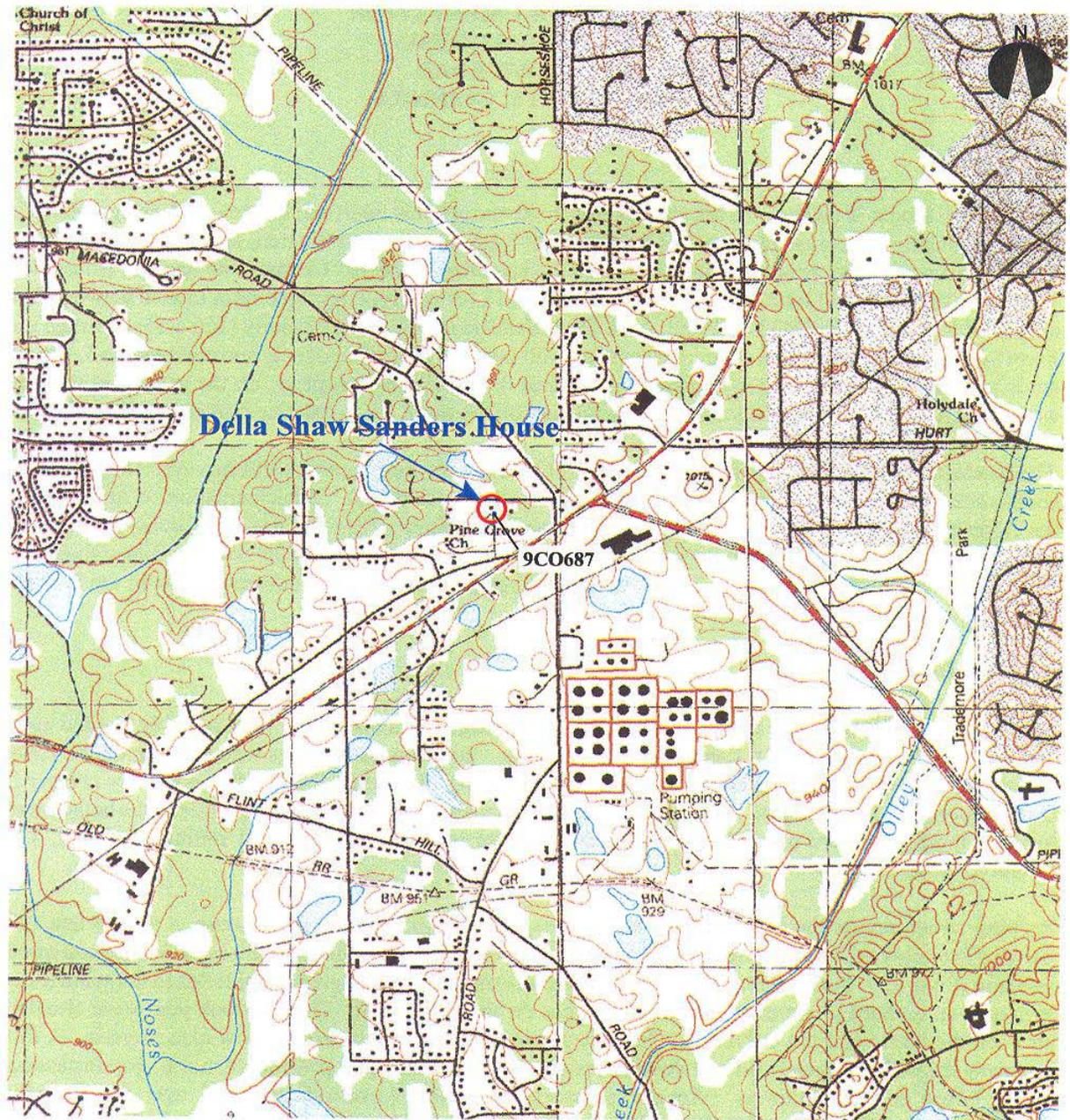
The Sanders House was not previously recorded by Cobb County historic structures surveys. The 3.61 acres surrounding the Sanders House is slated for commercial development. Implementation of this planned development will result in the relocation or destruction of the Sanders House. The Cobb County Community Development Agency determined that the historic and architectural context of the Sanders House should be documented prior to development. The resulting photographic and archival documentation of the Sanders House is presented in this report.

Property Description

The Sanders House was once completely surrounded by large oak trees, which were possibly planted upon construction of the house. Mr. Lanier Sanders and Mrs. Gloria James, siblings who grew up on the farm, stated that the house received almost no sunlight, and then only during the middle of the day (Personal Communication May 3, 2005). Today most of the oaks remain. Two trees on the west side of the house were lost and those that were planted as replacements help to maintain the historical setting of a rural, 19th Century, home.

Existing structures on the 3.61 acre Sanders House property include the main house, a mid to late 19th Century (possibly ca. 1867) Central Hallway with a rear ell, four outbuildings, and a barn that has collapsed into ruin (Figure 3). Surrounding the house complex, historically, were agricultural fields to the south (now in grass), an orchard to the east, and livestock pens or lots to the west. The livestock pens were situated between the house and the crib/barn. The area where the pens or lots were is now also in grass. A dirt driveway from Pine Grove Road and Powder Springs Road, south, and a gravel road, north, provide access to the house and outbuildings. Access to associated properties outside the 3.61 acre parcel under consideration are also accessed by the gravel road to the north and by a drive off of the main driveway, just north of Pine Grove Road.

The setting of the Sanders House was historically rural/agricultural, but the surrounding area is now suburban/commercial. A filling station is situated on the corner of Powder Springs Road and Macedonia Road, approximately 150 meters southeast of the house. Another commercial structure, the ATA Blackbelt Academy and Pine Grove Baptist Church are situated approximately 120 meters south of the house.



Map Source: 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangles
 Austell (1992), Lost Mountain (1992),
 Mableton (1992), and Marietta (1992), Georgia

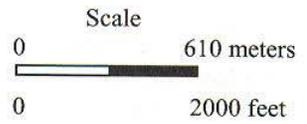
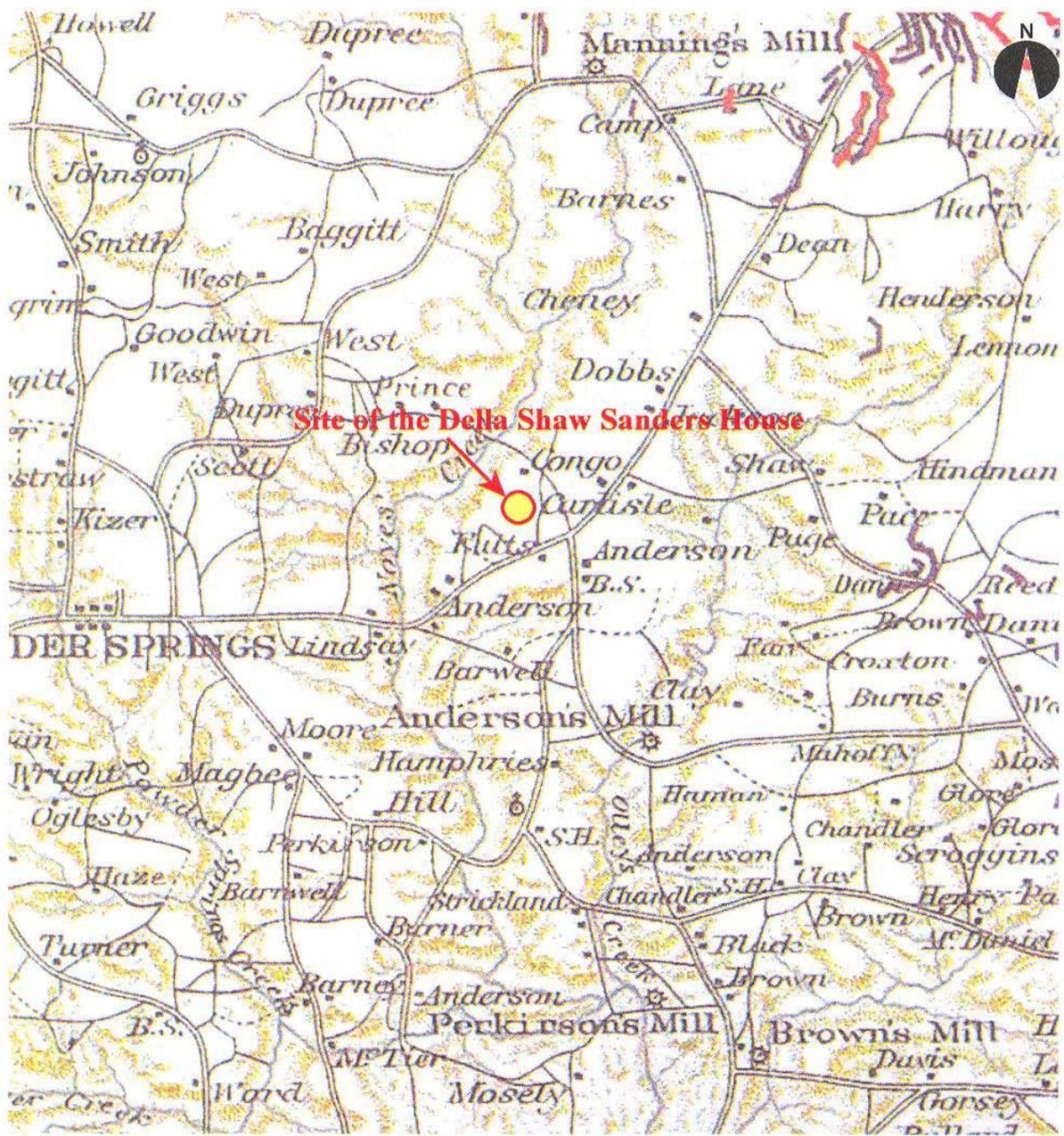


Figure 1 Location of the Della Shaw Sanders House



Map Source: Davis *et al.* 1984:Plate 60, No. 1

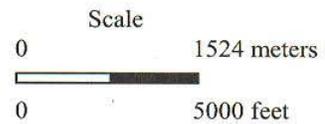


Figure 2 Union Army Map (1866) Showing the Site of the Sanders House

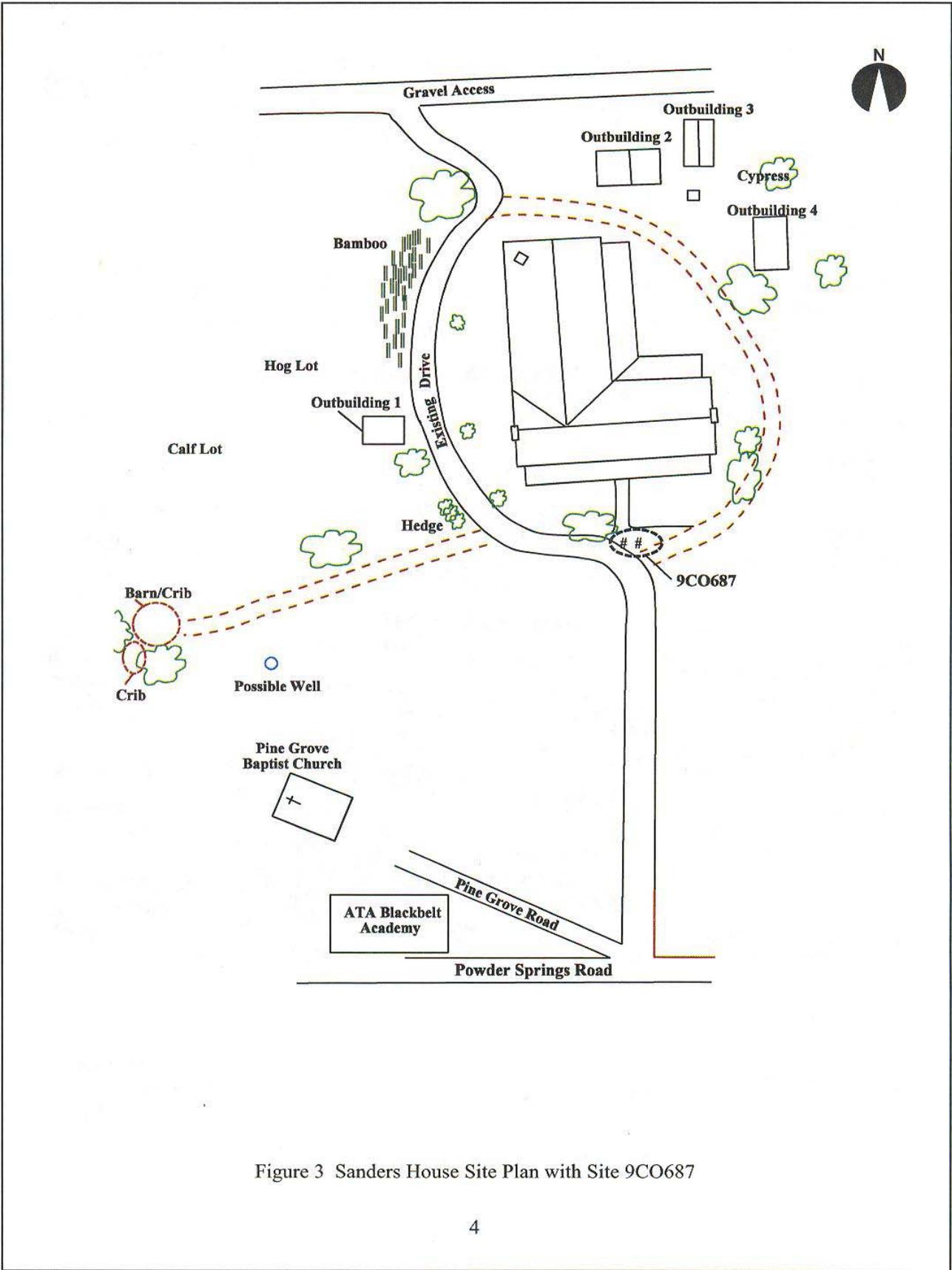


Figure 3 Sanders House Site Plan with Site 9CO687

The Sanders House is balloon-framed with a regular ell shaped roofline. The roof was decked with plywood in the 1950s and it is currently roofed with asphalt shingles. The house was originally constructed as a 1 1/2 story Central Hallway, characterized by a passageway between two rooms and one room deep, with a chimney at each end. There is also a rear ell on the west end of the house that is probably original construction. The house had two porches, a shed-roofed front porch and an "inside" ell shaped porch in rear between the ell and the hallway. The Central Hallway type was popular in Georgia between 1830 and 1930. From 1840 to 1860 and between 1870 and 1890 there were periods of prolific construction of this type of house in Georgia (GDNR 1991). This example may have been built around 1867, possibly by John C. Butner. Despite moderate alterations, the house retains much of its original character.

The Sanders House has three chimneys, one rectangular exterior chimney on either end (east and west) of the central hallway and one small box shaped interior chimney on the end (north) of the rear ell (the kitchen). The two exterior brick chimneys have fieldstone bases. Many of the lower windows are 4/4 which are consistent with the period of original construction. Two lower windows, located between the ell and the original rear porch, have been removed. Their openings are used to access the rear porch which is now enclosed and converted to living space. Four upper windows in the gabled ends of the central hallway portion of the house are 2/2 and are also consistent with original construction. Mr. Sanders and Mrs. James indicated windows were replaced in the 1950s or 60s, but it is not known which ones were replaced. The windows on the north end of the gabled ell are 6/6, which are also consistent with the period of original construction.

The structure was vinyl sided and storm windows were added over the lower windows. The front door is modern and a storm door was added. The one-story front porch was replaced with a concrete deck and foundation, and modern post supports were added. Mr. Sanders and Mrs. James indicated that the original supports were 1x8 planks fastened together as square posts and that porch repairs were also made in the 1950s (Personal Communication May 3, 2005). Dormers overhang the lower windows on the west side of the structure. The brick pier foundation is still visible, but it has been infilled with concrete blocks.

The interior was finished originally in beaded board (walls and ceilings) and the floors were of wood. Door and base trim are of 1x6 or 1x8 boards around doors and 1x10 or 1x12 along the base of walls. The walls and ceilings are now finished with drywall and the floors are covered with carpet. The fireplaces in the central hall rooms are now covered and finished with ceramic tile, a flue is set into each to accommodate modern heating appliances. The attic is unfinished. The original rafters are exposed and they show the house's saw-milled construction.

There are four main extant outbuildings on the property, a crib/barn that has fallen into ruin, and a propane gas tank. Together these structures, and their relationship to the house, embody the landscape of work on the farm as defined by Messick *et al.* (2001). They each served a purpose and were arranged for convenience and for efficiency. The dirt drive once circled the main structure and provided access to the various outbuildings associated with agricultural work. Also, a road or path led to the barn located 90 meters west of the main house (Figure 3).

Only the house, the barn, and one other outbuilding (#3) were on the property when the Sanders family moved there in 1943. Outbuilding 3 is a long, narrow gabled structure. It was where "Coot" Anderson stored his "Model T" vehicle in the 1930s (Personal Communication May 3, 2005), and it was subsequently used as a utility shed. The shed directly behind the house (outbuilding 2) is a small utility/implement storage shed with a gabled roof. Outbuilding 4 is very simple in design with a shed style roof, similar to outbuilding 1. Outbuilding 4 replaced a structure that Mr. Sanders and Mrs. James indicated was used as shelter for farm

laborers and/or as a smokehouse (Personal Communication May 3, 2005). Outbuilding 2 may have been constructed around the mid-1940s when the Sanders moved there, but outbuildings 1 and 4 appear to be later construction.

Background History

Prior to its settlement by Europeans, the area of northwest Georgia north of the Chattahoochee River was home to the Cherokee Indians. They were forced into this area as their native range was restricted by the expansion of the American colonies. Prior to the 19th Century the area, and its vast floral and faunal resources, was shared by the Cherokees and the Creeks. It later became exclusively occupied by the Cherokees.

In 1831, prior to the removal of the Cherokees, the area of northwest Georgia north of the Chattahoochee River, was designated as original Cherokee County. The vast area was surveyed and sectioned into lots, some lots were the traditional 202.5 acres and others were 40 acres. The 40 acre lots were a response to the discovery of gold in the Cherokees territory. Cobb County was created in 1832 and contained original survey districts 16, 17, 19, and 20. Drawings were held in 1832 for the 202.5 acre and 40 acre "gold" lots. Unfortunately, the Second Section of District 19, where the Sanders House sits, does not appear in the land lottery records and the record of who originally drew the lots in 1832 may no longer exist (Smith 1838).

The Sanders house is located in roughly the center of Land Lot 790, 19th District, Second Section, Original Cherokee (now Cobb) County. The associated property historically extended west and northwest into Land Lots 791, 792, 793, and 763 and south and west into Lots 838, 839, and 865 of the 19th District, Second Section.

Powder Springs, located approximately 2.25 miles west of the Sanders House was incorporated as a town on December 29, 1838. It was originally called "Springville, at the Powder Springs" and it gained some celebrity as a resort prior to the Civil War. The Springville Academy was established in 1840. The town was renamed Powder Springs in December, 1859. Powder Springs High School was incorporated in the same year and among its commissioners was S.T. Florence and among its trustees was Thomas Butner (Temple 1997). Members of these families, as will be shown, figure prominently in the history of the community and in the history of the Sanders House.

A map produced in 1866 detailed the area surrounding present Cobb County where many Civil War battles and skirmishes were fought (Davis *et al.* 1983, Figure 2). This map indicates that a Fults (sic.) family lived south of the project tract and across the old Powder Springs-Marietta Road (part of that road is now Pine Grove Road) from the Sanders House. To the west and southeast were members of the Anderson family and the Anderson Mill was on Olley Creek, south southeast of the site of the Sanders house. No members of the Butner and Florence families appear in the vicinity. No structure is indicated at the location of the Sanders House.

Chain of Title

William S. Fultz: The only mention of William S. Fultz in Temple's history of Cobb County (1997 [originally published in 1935]), Georgia is that in 1851 he owned two slaves and 200 acres in the Springs Militia District (#846) of Cobb County (later renamed Coxes and Powder Springs Militia District). Other residents of the same militia district were several Anderson families (Thomas owned five slaves and 260 acres, C.H. owned one slave or one acre of land, and John owned four slaves and 130 acres), Thomas Butner

owned either 11 slaves or 11 acres, and O. Florence owned 11 slaves and 344 acres. Other members of the Anderson, Butner, and Florence families joined of Company D, 7th Georgia Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War (Temple 1997). Deed records suggest that members of these families built or owned the Sanders House prior to its purchase by Croff Sanders in 1943 (Cobb County Superior Court, Deed Records).

The earliest known transaction involving Land Lot 790-19-2, where the Sanders House is situated, is dated April 24, 1858. John C. Butner sold the north half (20 acres) of that Lot along with Land Lots 840, 841, 789, and the southeast half of Land Lot 839 (160 acres) to William P. Anderson for \$1,100. This property abuts the Sanders House property on the north and on the east (Cobb County Deed Book [CCDB] 105: 298).

On September 17, 1866 W. S. Fultz sold his farm to John C. Butner for \$500 (CCDB K: 232). This transaction, involving 217 acres, may have included the Fults (sic.) House, which was situated on either Land Lot 790 or 839, south of present Powder Springs Road, as indicated on the 1866 map. The tract of land conveyed through this transaction included Land Lots 791, 792, 838, 865, and portions of Lots 790 (the south half where the Sanders House now stands), 839, and 793. This was the property generally associated with the house until after 1927.

No listing was found for William S. Fultz in Cobb County, Georgia in the U.S. Census for 1860. A William S. Fultz was found in the 1870 U.S. Census living in Georgia Militia District 1077, Haralson County, Georgia (U.S. Census 1860 and 1870).

John C. Butner: John C. Butner purchased the 217 acre Fultz farm in September 1866 for \$500 (CCDB K: 232). He owned the property for just over ten years before he sold 177 acres to William Florence On November 20, 1876. This transaction included Land Lots 865 and parts of Lots 839, 790 (with the Sanders House), and Lot 793. The deal was completed for the sum of \$2,000 (CCDB K: 233). A steep increase in the value of the property over the intervening ten year period suggests that major improvements were made, possibly including the construction of the Sanders' House (around 1867) and its associated outbuildings.

J.C. Butner was a veteran of Company E, 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry living in Cobb County in 1906 (Temple 1997). He was born December 2, 1826 and passed away on March 1, 1908. He is buried in the Cheney family cemetery on Powder Springs Road, west of the Cheney House, and approximately 3 miles east of the Sanders House (Temple 1997).

John C. Butner is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census in Coxes Militia District of Cobb County. He was then a 42 year old farmer living with his wife Elizabeth (25) and their three sons, Thomas M. (17), Charles (9), and William (2). The value of his real estate was \$2,000 and his personal estate was worth \$800. The Simonton family lived two houses away, probably northwest of the Sanders House (U.S. Census 1870). Simonton property, on Land Lot 763 and 718, northwest of the Sanders House, was incorporated into the farm by the time it was purchased by Croff Sanders in 1943.

William Florence: William Florence, who was born on February 28, 1811 in Georgia and died on July 18, 1884 (Temple 1997), purchased the John C. Butner place on November 20, 1876 for \$2,000 (CCDB K: 233) and held it for just over six years before he sold it in December of 1883. The 1880 U.S. Census lists William Florence as a 69 year old farmer in the Powder Springs District of Cobb County, Georgia. Living with him were his wife J.A. (56) and his son, Meadows C. (27), who was a farm laborer. Also living with the Florence family was Jane James (27), her daughter Missouri (8), and her sons Sam (6), and Tascar (2) (U.S. Census 1880). On December 15, 1883, shortly before his death, William Florence sold the same described property to Thomas Parks Lindley (1849-1916) for \$2,800. On the same date T.P. Lindley sold the property to

Alexander G. McKinney for the same amount. J. C. Butner witnessed both transactions (CCDB K: 234 and K: 236).

Alexander G. McKinney: A.G. McKinney owned the original area of the farm for 13 years. Within a year of his purchase he added Land Lots 763 and 718 with access to Noses Creek (northwest of the Sanders House). On December 8, 1884, McKinney purchased Land Lot 763 (40 acres northwest of the Sanders House) from C.B. Simonton, heir of Albert E. Simonton, for \$448 (CCDB CC: 197). On March 17, 1886, McKinney added another piece of the Simonton estate to his holdings when he purchased seven acres of Land Lot 718 for \$75.00 (CCDB CC: 197). A.G. McKinney was born on October 7, 1832 and died on June 11, 1914 and he is buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Powder Springs (Temple 1997). No Census information was found regarding he or his family.

W.Y. Stovall: On March 24, 1897, W.Y. Stovall bought all of Land Lots 791, 763, and 792, the east half of Lots 865 and 839, the south half of 790 (including the Sanders house), 17 acres of Lot 793, and six acres of Lot 718 (223 acres in total) from A.G. McKinney for \$1,200 (CCDB W: 221).

W.Y. Stovall (June 18, 1824-May 4, 1900) died three years after his purchase of the farm. He is buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Powder Springs (Temple 1997). The 1900 U.S. Census shows that Sarah Stovall (64) lived, following the death of her husband, with her 40 year old son Thomas N. Camp (U.S. Census 1900). On August 6, 1902 Sarah J. Stovall, widow and sole heir of W.Y. Stovall, sold the property back to A.G. McKinney for \$1,200, the same amount for which her husband purchased it three years earlier. T.N. Camp was a witness to this second transaction (CCDB CC: 262).

The power of attorney and the deed documents for the initial transaction (1897) between McKinney and Stovall were apparently lost. There was some confusion in the settlement of the Stovall estate and on June 20, 1902 the issue was settled; for \$1 plus the amounts already paid to the heirs, Land Lot 763 and seven acres of Land Lot 718, which had been in the Simonton family since 1855, were again conveyed to A.G. McKinney (CCDB CC: 242). Parts of the Simonton estate (Lot 763 and part of Lot 718) were included with the farm at the time of its purchase by Croff Sanders in 1943.

R.A.Hill, John A. Booth, C.W. Garmon, J.D. Middlebrooks: On November 16, 1903 A.G. McKinney sold the farm to R.A. Hill for \$1,500 (CCDB DD: 18). This deed may have been produced to secure a loan because it was cancelled on February 6, 1906 and a deed produced on October 3, 1905 reverted ownership of the property to A.G. McKinney from R.A. Hill. John A. Booth was a witness and no money was exchanged for this latter transaction (CCDB FF: 621). The Hill family was a pioneer family of Cobb County, having settled there before 1840, and R.A. Hill is noted as having served three terms as Tax Receiver in Cobb County beginning in 1899 (Temple 1997).

John A. Booth purchased the farm from A.G. McKinney on October 3, 1905 for \$1,000 and R.A. Hill witnessed the transaction (CCDB HH: 256). J.A. Booth was born on September 15, 1838 and he died on May 7, 1924. He is buried in Malony Springs Cemetery near the Fair Oaks community. Booth served three terms as coroner of Cobb County beginning in 1913 (Temple 1997).

On December 2, 1909 J.A. Booth sold the property to C.W. Garmon for \$1,100 (CCDB PP: 100) and on November 1, 1910 Garmon sold the property to the Bank of Powder Springs for \$1,310 (CCDB PP: 101). Just over a year later, on January 20, 1912, the bank sold the property to J.D. Middlebrooks for \$1,345 (CCDB RR: 623).

Carrie and W.H. Burton, V.H. Aiken, and J.R. Fowler: J.D. Middlebrooks turned a tidy profit ten days later, January 30, 1912, when he sold the property to Carrie A.D. Burton for \$3,500 (CCDB QQ: 264). On June 1, 1914 Carrie Burton gave the farm, out of “love and affection for her husband”, to W.H. Burton (CCDB TT: 64). W.H. Burton may have subsequently used the property to secure loans or to buttress other business transactions. On July 24, 1919, a deed was produced that conveyed the property to H.P. Rowell for \$8,000. This bond for title indicated a transfer from Rowell to Leo A. Doyle and Eugene Jackson (July 28, 1919) and a transfer back from these individuals (June 15, 1920) (CCDB 65: 117).

On September 10, 1920, W.H. Burton again conveyed the property to H.P. Rowell for \$4,000 (CCDB 69: 401) and on the same date Rowell conveyed the property to V.H. Aiken for \$6,500 (CCDB 69: 402). V.H. Aiken then sold the property to J.R. Fowler on April 22, 1925 for \$3,000 (CCDB 83: 378). In December, 1926 the property was finally and permanently given to J.R. Fowler by Carrie and W.H. Burton for \$1 (and probably other money previously exchanged) (CCDB 84: 233). It is unknown which, if any, of these individuals resided at the Sanders House.

C.W. McFarland and R.B. Smith: On March 9, 1927, J.R. Fowler sold the property that contained the Sanders House to C.W. McFarland for \$3,000 (CCDB 90: 40) and on the same date McFarland sold the property to R.B. Smith for the same amount (CCDB 90: 41). John H. Boston, attorney at law, witnessed both transactions. The firm of Boston and Brown then researched a chain of title for R.B. Smith. John Boston’s title research (1927) is the basis of the above title history. Boston’s letter to R. B. Smith stated that the title was clear in 1927 except that all drainage assessments against the property were assumed by Mr. Smith, survey boundaries were very well established with the possible exception of the six acres of Land Lot 718, and that taxes for the current year (1927) were liens, but were not yet payable (Boston 1927).

The date of R.B. Smith’s death is unknown. According to Mrs. James and Mr. Sanders, Ida L. Anderson was first married to a Mr. Smith, but they were uncertain of his name. Mrs. Ida L. Smith subsequently married an unknown member of the Anderson family. Mrs. James and Mr. Sanders knew the couple as “Uncle Coot” and “Aunt Ida” Anderson (Personal Communication May 3, 2005).

The Croff Sanders family: On July 13, 1943 Croff Sanders purchased the property and approximately 100 associated acres of land from Ms. Ida L. Anderson for \$2,540 (CCDB 158: 144). The farm that Croff Sanders purchased in 1943 was reduced somewhat from its historical size. Land Lots 838 and 865 were no longer part of the property, half of Land Lot 791 was cut away, and only three acres of Land Lot 792 and one acre of Land Lot 839 remained with the farm. No explanation is known for the reduction in area. Land Lot 763 and six acres of Land Lot 718 on Noses Creek, added to the property by A.G. McKinney in the 1880s, were part of the purchase made by Sanders in 1943.

When the Croff Sanders family moved to the former Anderson place on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, Croff Sanders was 37, his wife Della was 32, Lanier was 10, Betty was 8, Gloria was 4, and Mary was 11/2. The Sanders family lived near the intersection of Hicks Road and Hurt Road, east of the Sanders House, for about a year and at Carter Road and Powder Springs Road for six years before moving to the subject property. The corn crop from their former home, at Carter Road, was brought directly from the field there to the barn at the Sanders House (FSA 1943, Personal Communication May 3, 2005).

The Sanders family purchased the farm under the auspices of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, an act of Congress which, generally, was passed to assist in the adjustment of rural and farm conditions that existed in the United States. The Boll Weevil struck the South beginning around 1915, a severe depression gripped the entire country in the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act

of 1933 had unintended consequences which served to worsen rural and farm life. With market prices for crops in serious decline, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) gave money to farmers for crops that they did not grow. Fewer crops meant higher market prices, but it also meant that there were fewer jobs for the country's itinerant farmers. In 1937, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional. The positive effects of the program on market prices and the economy, however, could not be argued and the bill was re-written and again passed into law. For the following 70 years this law was the basis of all federal farm programs (Wessels 2005).

To address the issue of the many now jobless itinerant farmers who were undermined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, other programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), were created to provide more jobs. The Resettlement Administration (RA) was created by executive order in 1935 to help create jobs. The R.A. was essentially rolled into the Farm Security Administration in 1937. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 provided funding for the purchase of farms by individuals who otherwise had little chance of achieving the dream of owning their own farm (Wessels 2005).

According to Mrs. James, daughter of Croff and Della Shaw Sanders, her father jumped at the opportunity provided by the Bankhead-Jones Act. He signed a detailed contract with the Federal government, including a "Long Time Farm and Home Plan" (Appendix A). This plan served as a blueprint for how their farm was to be improved. According to this document, the Sanders family specified that they would increase pasture land from six acres in 1943 to 20 acres during their occupancy, they planned to increase cotton production from four acres to ten, to increase the amount of land cultivated in sweet potatoes from four acres to five, in oats from five acres to eight, to increase the family garden from one quarter acre to a full acre, and increase the amount of land planted in corn from 12 to 16 acres (FSA 1943).

The long time plan included terracing their fields and planting two acres of kudzu on the eroded areas, to plant cover crops (rye and vetch and Austrian peas), rotate their crops, clear good bottom land and bring it into cultivation, and develop a good permanent pasture for livestock. They planned to increase the number of cows from three to six (and raise six calves instead of three) and to keep two sows instead of one (to raise 30 pigs instead of 15). They planned to get a good beef type bull and increase the number of cows from three to six, so that they could market "baby beef". They planned to improve existing structures, beginning with the barn. They planned to eventually build a new barn, smokehouse, and poultry house and to plant an orchard (of an approved variety). They planned to visit the doctor and dentist twice each year, plant grass in the yard, keep the kids in school, attend church regularly, and attend vocational classes (FSA 1943).

For 1943 alone they planned to raise 33 1/4 acres in crops including Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, soybean, oats, hay, corn, cotton, rye and vetch, various truck crops and to have six acres in permanent pasture. They planned to can 100 quarts of tomatoes, 225 quarts of other vegetables, 250 quarts of fruit, 75 quarts of meat; a total of 600 quarts. They planned to dry one bushel of fruit, three bushels of beans or peas, and five bushel of other vegetables (9 bushels to dry). They planned to store 50 bushels of potatoes, two bushels of onions, and six bushels of fruit (58 total bushels to store). They planned to have on hand six bushels of nuts and to make 40 gallons of syrup or honey. Mrs. Ida L. Anderson agreed to allow the family access to the property, at reasonable times, for the purpose of repairing the barn, repairing pasture fences, and to terrace the land (FSA 1943).

Mrs. James recalled the vast amount of leaves on the ground from the large oak trees that surrounded the house when they moved there and she remembered going to the field to inform her father that president Roosevelt was dead. The Sanders family added on to the barn, terraced and plowed the land (with mules

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The Croff Sanders family: On July 13, 1943 Croff Sanders purchased the property and approximately 100 associated acres of land from Ms. Ida L. Anderson for \$2,540 (CCDB 158: 144). The farm that Croff Sanders purchased in 1943 was reduced somewhat from its historical size. Land Lots 838 and 865 were no longer part of the property, half of Land Lot 791 was cut away, and only three acres of Land Lot 792 and one acre of Land Lot 839 remained with the farm. No explanation is known for the reduction in area. Land Lot 763 and six acres of Land Lot 718 on Noses Creek, added to the property by A.G. McKinney in the 1880s, were part of the purchase made by Sanders in 1943.

When the Croff Sanders family moved to the former Anderson place on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, Croff Sanders was 37, his wife Della was 32, Lanier was 10, Betty was 8, Gloria was 4, and Mary was 11/2. The Sanders family lived near the intersection of Hicks Road and Hurt Road, east of the Sanders House, for about a year and at Carter Road and Powder Springs Road for six years before moving to the subject property. The corn crop from their former home, at Carter Road, was brought directly from the field there to the barn at the Sanders House (FSA 1943, Personal Communication May 3, 2005).

The Sanders family purchased the farm under the auspices of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, an act of Congress which, generally, was passed to assist in the adjustment of rural and farm conditions that existed in the United States. The Boll Weevil struck the South beginning around 1915, a severe depression gripped the entire country in the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act

until 1952), used dynamite to redirect drainage and to claim more land for cultivation, and the farm produced myriad and bountiful produce. Mr. Sanders stated that he could at most times drink all the milk he wanted, be it a glass or a quart (Personal Communication May 3, 2005). Mrs. James provided documents and photographs essential to the production of this report. Family photographs taken in the 1950s and 1960s (Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7) show the Sanders House as it appeared historically. Figures 4 and 5 show the exterior of the house, Figure 6 shows some interior details, and Figure 7 shows the barn and the livestock lots west of the house.

According to the contract signed with the FSA in 1943, the Sanders family had 40 years to re-pay the loan at \$118.32 per year (FSA 1943). It was this contract that prevented Croff Sanders from gaining employment at the Bell Bomber factory in Marietta. He wanted to work there, but the FSA loan obligated him to make the farm productive. A poster dating to the war years (1941-1945) found on the Wessels Living History Farm website accentuates the reason that Croff Sanders could not work for Bell Bomber. The propaganda poster shows two soldiers in the mud of the front lines of war. It read "Farmers. . .meet your goals, they'll meet theirs" (Wessels 2005).

During the course of farming the land around the Sanders House, Croff Sanders was honored with various awards, one was for the most bushel grown per acre. The farm prospered well and the family paid off their loan in 1952, nine years after they took the loan and 31 years ahead of schedule. Croff Sanders retired from farming in the early 1970s and he passed away in 1979. From that time until about the year 2000 the house was occupied by his widow, Mrs. Della Shaw Sanders (Personal Communication May 3, 2005).

Aerial photos taken in 1942, 1960, and 1972 (Figures 8, 9, and 10, respectively) provide unique insight into the evolution of the Sanders Farm from the time Croff Sanders purchased it until he retired in the early 1970s. In 1942, a year before the Sanders moved there, the area is very rural and cultivated fields completely surrounded the Sanders House (Figure 8). The long driveway from the Powder Springs-Marietta Road was distinct and the drive to access associated properties was well established. Evidence of terracing and of fences were not apparent. The Powder Springs-Marietta Road was not yet modified in 1942.

By 1960, more trees are visible in the vicinity of the Sanders House. A clerical stamp on the original photograph is, unfortunately, placed directly over the Sanders House and surrounding property, making it difficult to see some details. The drive was still clearly visible and the Powder Springs-Marietta Road was being straightened. What became Pine Grove Road (the old course of the Powder Springs-Marietta Road) was formed by 1960. The increase in trees from 1942 to 1960 indicates that some surrounding land went out of cultivation during that period.

In 1972, around the time that Croff Sanders retired from farming his land, the farm appears to be in grass, an indication that it was either planted with hay or it was no longer in cultivation (Figure 10). The area became more populated with trees and houses. Many of the roads that are present today are easily recognizable, and a fuel storage facility was built southeast of the property, on Anderson Farm Road. The driveway to the Sanders house was still easy to see. A path from the house to and around the barn was also recognizable and the terracing implemented by the Sanders family was visible. Taken together, these photos show changes in the Sanders farm and the surrounding community throughout the span of the Sanders' farming operation. The 2002 aerial (Figure 11) shows that the project area remains relatively unchanged since 1972.

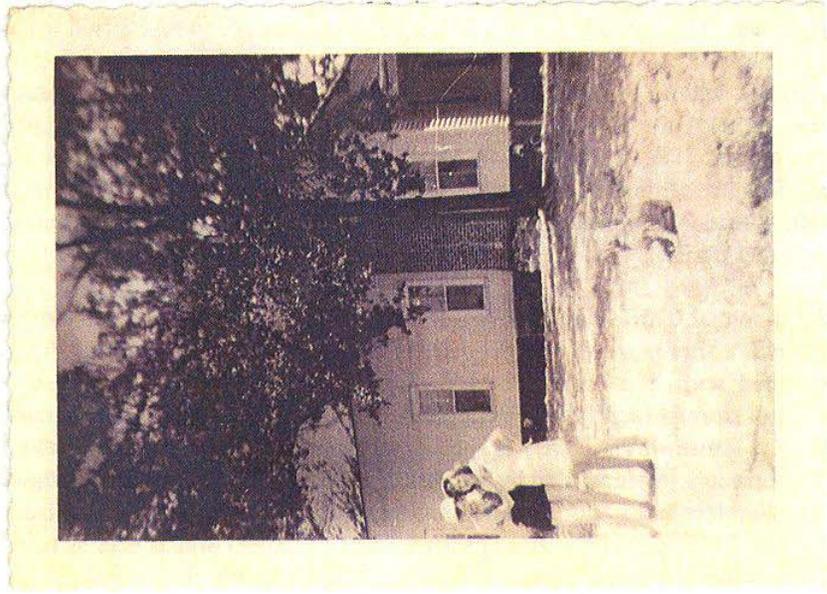
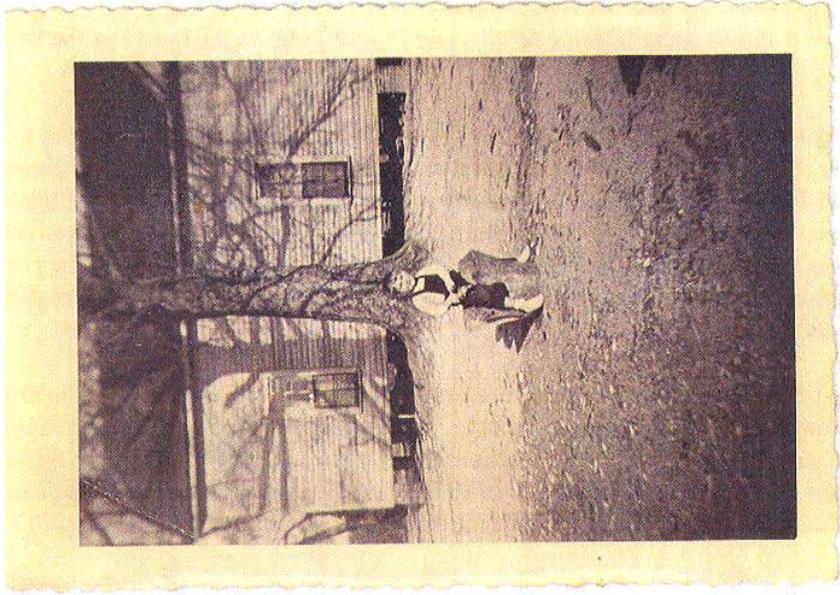
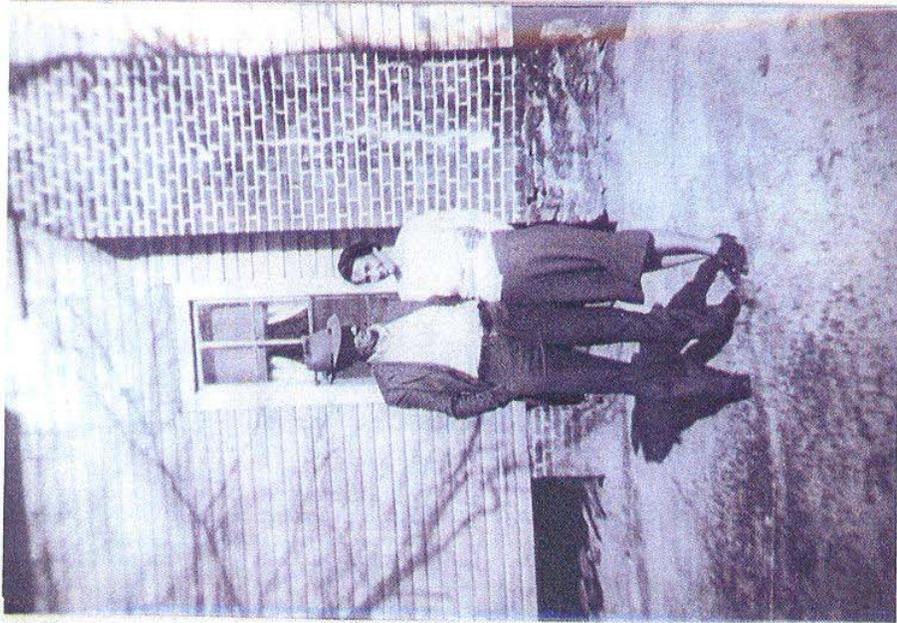
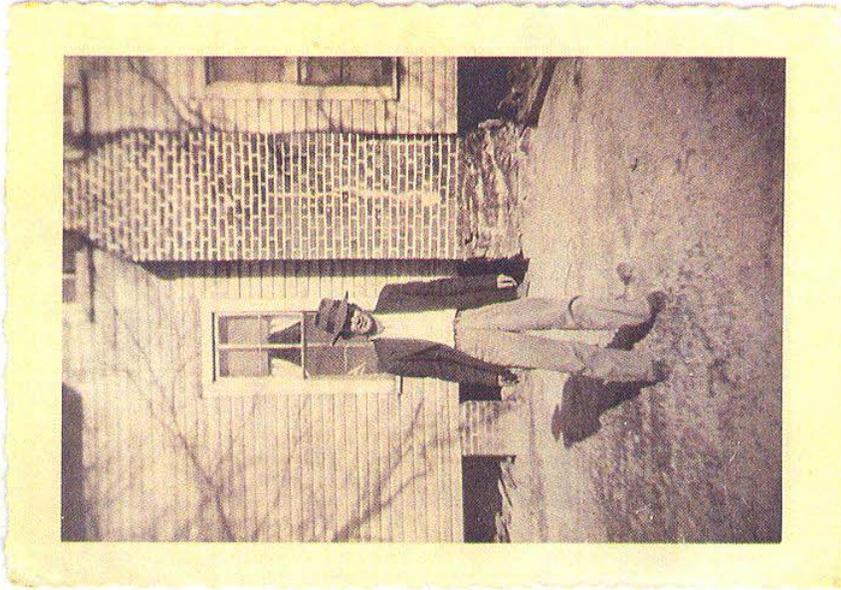


Figure 4 Selected Photographs of the Sanders House



Croff and Della Shaw Sanders

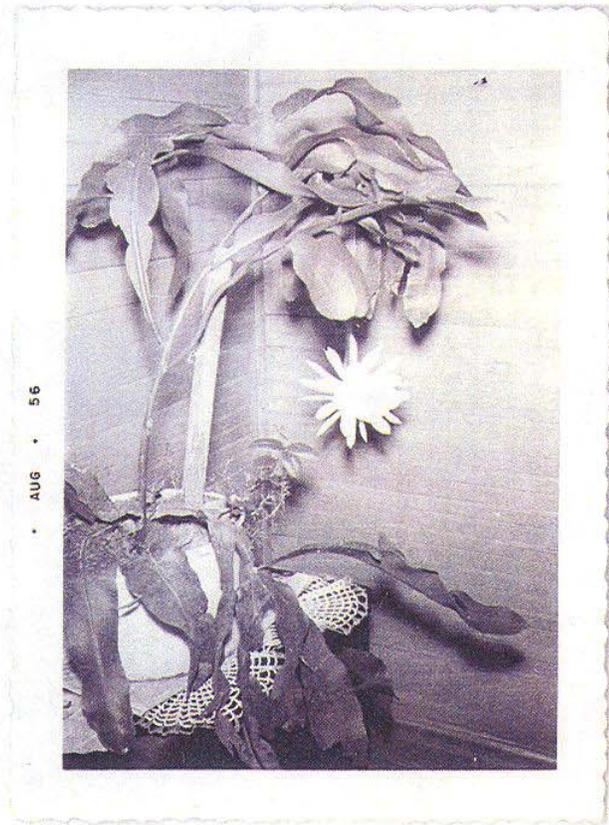


Mr. Simonton (farm hand and family friend)

Figure 5 Selected Photographs of the Sanders House



DEC • 63 •



• AUG • 56

Figure 6 Details of the interior of the Sanders House

APR 60

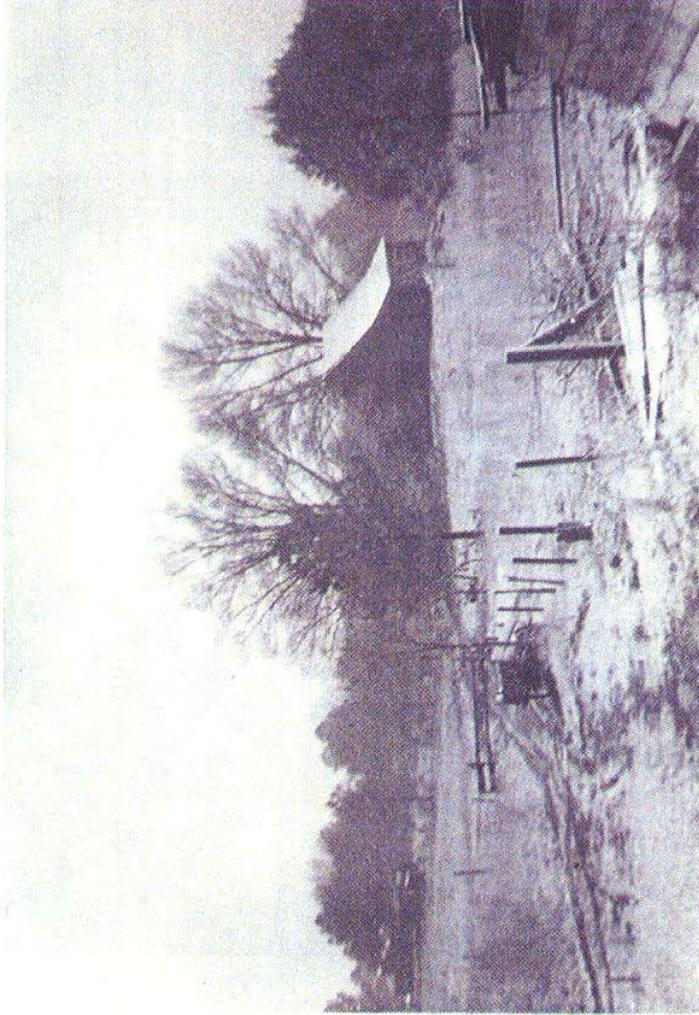


Figure 7 The Sanders House barn and livestock lots



Map Reference: Digital Library of Georgia

Scale
0 426 meters
0 1396 feet

Figure 8 1942 Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Sanders Farm



Map Reference: Digital Library of Georgia

Scale
0 426 meters
0 1396 feet

Figure 9 1960 Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Sanders Farm



Map Reference: Digital Library of Georgia

Scale
0 426 meters
0 1396 feet

Figure 10 1972 Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Sanders Farm



Map Reference: Digital Library of Georgia

Scale
0 426 meters
0 1396 feet

Figure 9 1960 Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Sanders Farm



Figure 11 2002 Aerial Photograph Showing Location of the Sanders Farm

Archeological Site 9CO687

During the photographic documentation of the Sanders House a prehistoric archeological site, 9CO687 was identified on the surface of the dirt driveway which leads to the Sanders House from Powder Springs Road. The site location is shown in Figures 1 and 3, and a view of the area is shown in Photo 1. No shovel tests were excavated at 9CO687. Quartz lithic debitage was observed on the surface of the driveway within the boundary the site but was not collected. The site and the surrounding area appear to have been moderately disturbed by agricultural and domestic activities.

A Ridge & Valley chert knife (Figure 12) and a Ridge & Valley chert Early Archaic side-corner notched PP/K (Figure 13) were recovered from the surface at 9CO687. The lithic tools recovered from 9CO687 indicate that lithic reduction, hunting, and/or group maintenance activities were conducted at this site during the Early Archaic (9,800 to 7,800 B.P.).



Figure 12 Early Archaic side-corner notched PP/K fragment from 9CO687 (actual size).



Figure 13 Knife from 9CO687 (actual size).

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Cobb County Deed Book (CCDB) FF, Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, GA.
Cobb County Deed Book (CCDB) HH, Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, GA.
Cobb County Deed Book (CCDB) PP, Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, GA.
Cobb County Deed Book (CCDB) QQ, Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, GA.
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APPENDIX A - USDA LONG TIME FARM AND HOME PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Name Croff Sanders
and Family

LONG TIME FARM AND HOME PLAN
(Supplement to Form FSA 14)

OUR PLAN FOR OUR FARM, HOME AND FAMILY FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

WE PLAN THESE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE USE OF OUR LAND:

From 6 acres of improved pasture now to about 20 acres later. Yield: now XXX, later XXX.
 From 6 acres of cotton now to about 10 acres later. Yield: now 43, later 73.
 From 4 acres of sweet potatoes now to about 5 acres later. Yield: now 400 bu., later 500 bu.
 From 5 acres of oats now to about 8 acres later. Yield: now 100 bu., later 160 bu.
 From 1/4 acres of garden now to about 1 acres later. Yield: now _____, later _____.
 From 13 acres of corn now to about 16 acres later. Yield: now 240 bu., later 320 bu.

NAME OR :	:	HOW WE PLAN TO IMPROVE OUR LAND AND THE CROPS ON IT; WHEN WE WILL
NUMBER OF :	:	DO THESE THINGS; ABOUT HOW MUCH IT WILL COST:
FIELD OR :	ACRES :	(Consider such items as lime spreading, legumes, fertilizer,
AREA :	:	inoculation, contouring, terracing, drainage, irrigation,
:	:	pasture improvement, land clearing, and additional crop
:	:	machinery or replacements needed.)

<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>We plan to terrace this field in cooperation with SCS and to</u>
:	:	<u>plant winter cover crops on it, rye and vetch, Austrian peas,</u>
:	:	<u>etc. We also plan to put in about 2 acres of kudzu on the eroded</u>
:	:	<u>area in Northwest corner of this field. The land is now in a</u>
:	:	<u>good state of cultivation, but we plan to improve it with cover</u>
:	:	<u>crops and crop rotation.</u>

<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>This is good bottom land and will be cleared and put in cultivation.</u>
----------	-----------	---

<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>This area will be fenced and cleared of undergrowth and a good</u>
:	:	<u>permanent pasture developed.</u>

WE PLAN TO CHANGE OUR LIVESTOCK:

From 3 cows now to about 6 later. Production: now 3 calves, later 5 calves.

From 1 sow now to about 3 later. Production: now 15 pigs, later 30 pigs.

From _____ now to about _____ later. Production: now _____, later _____.

From _____ now to about _____ later. Production: now _____, later _____.

KIND : HOW WE PLAN TO IMPROVE OUR LIVESTOCK; WHEN WE WILL DO THESE THINGS;
 OF : ABOUT HOW MUCH IT WILL COST:
 OF : (Consider such improvements as clean ground for hogs and
 LIVESTOCK: chickens, sanitary practices, legume hay, good pasture,
 : protein feed, culling, pure bred sires, good water supply
 : and good use of buildings.)

Cattle : We plan to get a good beef type bull and increase our cattle from 3 cows
 : to 6 cows within the next year. It is our plan to market these calves
 : as baby beef.

Sows : We now have one brood sow, but plan to keep two good brood sows and
 : raise pigs to sell when they are eight to ten weeks old. We plan to
 : fence about 4 acres of land with a cross fence in this area and grow
 : crops for them to graze on.

HOW WE PLAN TO IMPROVE OUR BUILDINGS AND FENCES; WHEN WE WILL DO
 THESE THINGS; ABOUT HOW MUCH IT WILL COST:

(Consider new buildings, fences, water supply, adding a
 room and major repairs to old buildings.)

We plan to replace weatherboarding and part of foundation on old barn now and as
 soon as wartime restrictions are lifted we will build a new barn, smoke house and
 poultry house; also paint house and repair foundation. We will put in an electric
 pump in well. We plan to fence in about 20 acres more land for pasture.

WHAT WE PLAN TO DO TO IMPROVE OUR FAMILY LIVING AND HOW WE EXPECT TO DO IT:

1. GROWING FOOD FOR THE FAMILY:

(Examples: Add plantings of fruit trees, berry bushes, asparagus and rhubarb; relocate and fence garden spot; increase the production of milk, meat and/or eggs for family use.)

1. Plant a family orchard of approved varieties.
2. Increase garden from 1/4 acre to 1 acre of land.
3. Keep 2 good milk cows for family use.
4. Keep 3 hogs for supplying meat for family.
5. Keep at least 75 hens for supplying family with eggs, and market surplus.

2. HEALTH:

(Examples: Plans for dental work, glasses, or necessary operations such as removal of tonsils.)

We plan to see the doctor and dentist twice a year.

3. FIXING UP THE HOUSE AND MAKING IT MORE CONVENIENT:

(Examples: Put in sink, running water, electricity; screen the back porch; make new storage cellar.)

We have kitchen sink in house, but plan to have running water in kitchen when we get electric pump with pressure tank installed. Electricity is now on farm, but we plan to screen in back porch and enlarge the storage cellar that is now on farm.

4. FIXING UP THE YARD:

(Examples: Grade or fence yard; put in walks, grass seed, permanent trees or shrubs.)

Will plant shrubbery around house and seed yard in grass.

5. HOME EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS:

(Examples: Replace range; get rug for living room, washing machine; slip cover davenport and living room chairs; make bedstead and dressing table.)

We do not plan to replace any furniture at this time.

6. EDUCATION:

(Examples: See that children attend grade school full term each year and see that older boys and girls attend high school.)

Our children attend school regularly.

7. TAKING PART IN OUR COMMUNITY:

(Examples: Boys belong to future farmer organization; boys and girls belong to 4-H Clubs; father and mother belong to farm and home organizations, lead 4-H Clubs or work with PTA.)

We attend adult vocational classes regularly, and make our contributions to the church.

8. WHAT WE OWE, HOW WE PLAN TO PAY, AND HOW WE PLAN TO SAVE:

(Examples: Plans for payment of debts; purchase of life insurance, war bonds and stamps; plans for saving money.)

We owe FSA a balance of \$187.00 and Ga. RR Corp. \$122.95. We plan to meet annual installment on these accounts out of our crop income. We will buy all the war bonds and stamps that we can out of our regular income and save this.

Our Farm and Home Plan for 1943 Coy. Sanden and Family
(Name)

A.—OUR PLAN TO RAISE LIVESTOCK

For Home Use and Sale:

To raise MORE and BETTER livestock we will do these things:

Our 3 cows will raise 3 calves. 1. _____
 We will buy or hatch 200 chicks. _____
 Our 1 sows will raise 15 pigs. 2. _____
 We will also raise 0 from 0 _____
 Our 3 cows will produce about 1800 _____
 gallons of milk or _____ pounds butterfat. _____
 Our 60 hens will produce about 480 doz. eggs. 4. _____
 We will kill for meat: 1 calves, 100 chickens, _____
0 lambs, 3 hogs, these hogs 5. _____
 weighing about 300 pounds each at killing. _____

B.—OUR PLAN TO RAISE CROPS

For Food, Feed and Sale:

To produce MORE food and feed and to get more money from our crops we will do these things:

Crops	Acres	Amount	
Garden—Fenced . . .	<u>1/4</u>	xxxxx	1. _____
<u>Irish potatoes</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>50 bu</u>	2. _____
<u>Swiss potatoes</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>400 bu</u>	3. _____
<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>40 gal</u>	4. _____
<u>Truck</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>xxx</u>	5. _____
<u>Cats</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>100 bu</u>	_____
<u>Hay</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Stow</u>	_____
<u>Corn</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>240 bu</u>	_____
<u>Cotton</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4 bales</u>	_____
<u>Rye + vetch</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>xxx</u>	_____
Temporary pasture . .	<u>(5)</u>		_____
TOTAL CROP ACRES .	<u>33 1/4</u>	xxxxx	_____
Permanent pasture . .	<u>6</u>	<u>xxx</u>	_____

C.—THINGS WE WILL DO FOR OUR FAMILY

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

D.—OUR PLAN TO SAVE FOOD FOR OUR FAMILY TO EAT

We Will Can: 100 quarts tomatoes, 225 quarts vegetables, 200 quarts fruit, 75 quarts meat.
 This will make 600 total quarts to can. We will need to buy 0 quart jars or 0 tin cans.
 We Will Dry: 1 bushels fruit, 3 bushels beans—peas, — bushels corn, 5 bushels other vegetables.
 This will make 9 total bushels to dry.
 We Will Store: 50 bushels potatoes, 2 bushels onions, — bushels other vegetables, 6 bushels fruit.
 Total bushels to store 58 bushels nuts. Also make 40 gallons sirup, honey.

Our Farm and Home Expenses and Income

E.—WE PLAN TO SPEND FOR FAMILY LIVING

	Dollars
FOOD	\$ <u>70</u>
CLOTHING	<u>100</u>
PERSONAL CARE—Barber, tobacco, etc.	<u>15</u>
MEDICAL CARE—Doctor, dentist, medicine, glasses	<u>20</u>
HOUSEHOLD OPERATING—Fuel, light, matches, phone, washing and cleaning materials, stamps	<u>30</u>
MINOR HOUSING—Screens, window panes, paint, wallpaper, storage cellar	<u>0</u>
MINOR FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT—Pots, pans, knives, dishes, churn, jars, lids, rings, lamps, lanterns, curtains, oilcloth, sheets, bedding, towels, mattresses, scissors, clock	<u>15</u>
SCHOOL, CHURCH, RECREATION—Dues, gifts, train, bus, and newspaper	<u>20</u>
LIFE AND BURIAL INSURANCE, SAVINGS	<u>13</u>
1. TOTAL FAMILY LIVING	\$ <u>283</u>

G.—WE PLAN TO SPEND FOR LASTING THINGS

HOME	
Equipment	\$ _____
Furniture	_____
3. TOTAL HOME CAPITAL GOODS	\$ _____

FARM	
Livestock and chicks to be bought	\$ _____
Machinery	_____
Land, building, major house improvements	_____
4. TOTAL FARM CAPITAL GOODS	\$ <u>0</u>
5. TOTAL RUNNING EXPENSES (Add 1, 2)	\$ <u>544</u>
6. TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Add 3, 4)	\$ <u>544</u>

F.—WE PLAN TO SPEND FOR FARM RUNNING EXPENSES

	Dollars
Feed to buy for livestock and chicks	\$ <u>0</u>
Crop expenses:	
Garden seed	<u>10</u>
Crop seed	<u>15</u>
Fertilizer	<u>140</u>
Ginning and threshing	<u>20</u>
Poison and spray	<u>4</u>
Crop insurance, other crop expenses	<u>0</u>
Livestock expenses	<u>6</u>
Auto and truck expenses	<u>25</u>
Tractor expenses and tractor hire	<u>25</u>
Machinery repairs and machinery hire	<u>10</u>
Hired labor	<u>0</u>
Other:	
Cooperative fees and recording fees	<u>2</u>
Interest for the year on chattel loans	<u>0</u>
Taxes and property insurance	<u>4</u>
Cash rent to be paid this year	<u>0</u>
Building and fence repairs	<u>0</u>
2. TOTAL FARM RUNNING EXPENSES	\$ <u>261</u>

H.—FOR OUR INCOME WE EXPECT TO SELL

Items to be sold	Amount	Dollars
Milk and butterfat		\$ <u>75</u>
Eggs	300	<u>75</u>
Poultry		<u>50</u>
Hogs	10	<u>60</u>
Cattle	1	<u>65</u>

7. TOTAL LIVESTOCK and PRODUCTS	\$ <u>325</u>
Crops <i>Cotton</i>	<u>45</u> \$ <u>320</u>
<i>seed potatoes</i>	<u>300.6</u> <u>210</u>
<i>Truck</i>	<u>XXX</u> <u>50</u>
8. TOTAL CROP SALES	\$ <u>580</u>
9. OTHER INCOME—AAA, work off farm, etc.	\$ <u>40</u>
10. TOTAL CASH INCOME (add 7, 8, 9)	\$ <u>945</u>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

State Georgia
Co. or Proj. Cobb
Case No. 10-33-202,434
Race W Date 5-11-43

New Sup. Ren.
First Year On Program 19
RR TP RP FHI FLB

Farm and Home Plan—Summary

Name Cross Sanders Age 37 Address Powder Springs RFD 4
Wife Della 32 Boys 10 Girls 5-4-1 Others None
(FIRST NAME) (AGE) (AGES) (AGES) (AGES) (AGES)

I. PLAN ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Owner ; Purch. Contr. ; Cash ; Cash-Share ; Share ; Share Cropper ; Laborer Same Farm Last Year
Lease: Length Yrs., Written ; Oral ; Amount of Cash \$ and or Shares
Debt Adjustment From \$ to \$. Coop. Facil. Included:
Farm and Home Visits: RR ; HM ; Joint . Supervisory Group Meetings Attended . Record Book Kept

	Plan	Past		Plan	Past		Plan	Past
Total Acres, Farm	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> A	Number Cows Milked	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Total Qts. Food Canned	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Crop Acres	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> A	Number Laying Hens	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Bu. Food Stored and Dried	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Acres in <u> </u>	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> A	Number Litters of Pigs	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Lbs. Meat, Poultry, Fish	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Acres in <u> </u>	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> A	Number <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Doz. Eggs Used	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Acres in <u> </u>	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> A	Value Food and Fuel—Farm x x x	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Gal. Milk Used	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

J. INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Income	Plan Year	Past Year
1. Livestock and Products	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
2. Crops	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3. AAA Payment	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. Work Off Farm	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. TOTAL INCOME	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
Expenditures		
8. Family Living	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
9. Farm Running	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. Other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11. TOTAL EXPENSE	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
12. Cap. Goods—Home	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
13. Cap. Goods—Farm	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
15. All Interest (Page 2)	<u> </u>	x x x
16. Expenditures (not. int)	\$ <u> </u>	x x x
17. Grants	x x x	\$ <u> </u>

K. NET WORTH STATEMENT AS OF 5-11 194 3

WHAT WE OWN			WHAT WE OWE		
No.		DOLLARS		DOLLARS	
18.	Feed and Seed	\$ <u>25</u>	37.	FSA Loans	\$ <u>167</u>
19.	Growing Crops	<u>8</u> A <u>125</u>	38.	Other Chattel Loans	<u>122</u>
20.	Poultry	<u>150</u> <u>90</u>	39.	Personal Taxes Due	<u> </u>
21.	Sows	<u>1</u> <u>50</u>	40.	Past Due Interest	<u> </u>
22.	Other Hogs	<u>9</u> <u>72</u>	41.	Judgments	<u> </u>
23.	Sheep <u>AR</u>	<u>AAA</u> <u>25</u>	42.	Store Bills	<u> </u>
24.	Cows and Bull	<u>3</u> <u>225</u>	43.	and Other <u> </u>	<u>75</u>
25.	Other Cattle	<u>2</u> <u>40</u>	44.	WORKING DEBT (37 to 43)	\$ <u>367</u>
26.	Horses, Mules	<u>2</u> <u>350</u>	45.	Land Mortgage	<u> </u>
27.	Machinery and Equipment	<u> </u> <u>75</u>	46.	Land Interest, Past	<u> </u>
28.	Auto	<u> </u> <u>75</u>	47.	Land Taxes, Past	<u> </u>
29.	Tractor	<u> </u> <u>0</u>	48.	Assessments, Etc.	<u> </u>
30.	Cash on Hand	<u> </u> <u>15</u>	49.	TOTAL OWED (44 to 48)	\$ <u>367</u>
31.	WORKING CAPITAL (18 to 30)	\$ <u>117</u>	50.	Net Worth Now (36 minus 49)	\$ <u>238</u>
32.	Land and Building	\$ <u> </u>	51.	Work Cap. N. W. Now (31 minus 44)	<u> </u>
33.	Household Goods	<u> </u> <u>100</u>	52.	Net Worth Last Year	\$ <u> </u>
34.	Food on Hand	<u> </u> <u>75</u>	53.	Work Cap. N. W. Last Year	<u> </u>
35.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	54.	Net Worth Gain (50 minus 52)	\$ <u>374</u>
36.	TOTAL OWNED (31 TO 35)	\$ <u>1342</u>	55.	Work Cap. N. W. Gain (51 minus 53)	\$ <u> </u>

L. USE OF LOAN FUNDS

56.	Family Living	\$ <u> </u>
57.	Farm Running	<u> </u>
CAPITAL GOODS: Farm & Home		
58.	<u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
59.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
60.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
61.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
62.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
63.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
64.	TOTAL (56 to 63)	\$ <u> </u>

M. CASH ANALYSIS

65.	Cash On Hand (L. 30)	\$ <u>15</u>
66.	Cash Income (L. 7)	<u>945</u>
67.	To Borrow (L. 64)	<u>0</u>
68.	Grants	<u>0</u>
69.	TOTAL (65 to 68)	\$ <u>960</u>
70.	Expend.—Not Int. (L16)	<u>544</u>
71.	Avail. Other (69 minus 70)	<u>316</u>
72.	For Debt Payment	<u>316</u>
73.	Cash Carryover	<u>0</u>

N. DEBT REPAYMENT THIS YEAR FSA OTHER

74.	Recurring Family Living (L. 56)	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
75.	Recurring Farm Running (L. 57)	<u>7</u>	<u> </u>
76.	Annual Int.—Not R. E. (Page 2)	<u>43</u>	<u> </u>
77.	Equiv. to Chattel Depreciation (Est.)	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>
78.	Minimum Pay't—Not R. E. (74 to 77)	<u>52</u>	<u> </u>
79.	Real Estate—Int. and Prin.	<u>118</u>	<u> </u>
80.	Secured Debt Additional Payment	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
81.	Unsecured Debt—Prin. and Int.	<u>146</u>	<u> </u>
82.	Total Repayment (Same as L. 72)	\$ <u>316</u>	\$ <u> </u>
83.	Pay on FSA Loans: This Loan	\$ <u> </u>	Past Loans \$ <u> </u>

This is the best Farm and Home Plan we can make. We agree to follow it as best we can. We will not make new debts, buy or sell any important items or make any big changes not planned for without talking it over with our supervisors.

BORROWER'S SIGNATURE

DATE

WIFE'S SIGNATURE

INITIALS (RR, HM, DIST.)

APPENDIX B - GEORGIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

State Site Number: 9CO687 Institutional Site Number: RSW-1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. **Unknown** 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. **Eroded**
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. **Graded** 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Supervisor: Bill Jordan Affiliation: R.S. Webb & Associates Date: May 14, 2005
Report Title: None

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: Ridge & Valley chert knife (n=1), Ridge & Valley chert Early Archaic side-corner notched PP/K (n=1)

Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Location of Field Notes: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic

Phases: _____

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>5/17/05</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>R. S. Webb & Associates</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CO687

Institution Site Number: RSW-1 Site Name: Sanders House

County: Cobb Map Name: Austell, GA USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: 16S UTM East: 718740 UTM North: 3749765

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 10 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation +/- 311 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kinds of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

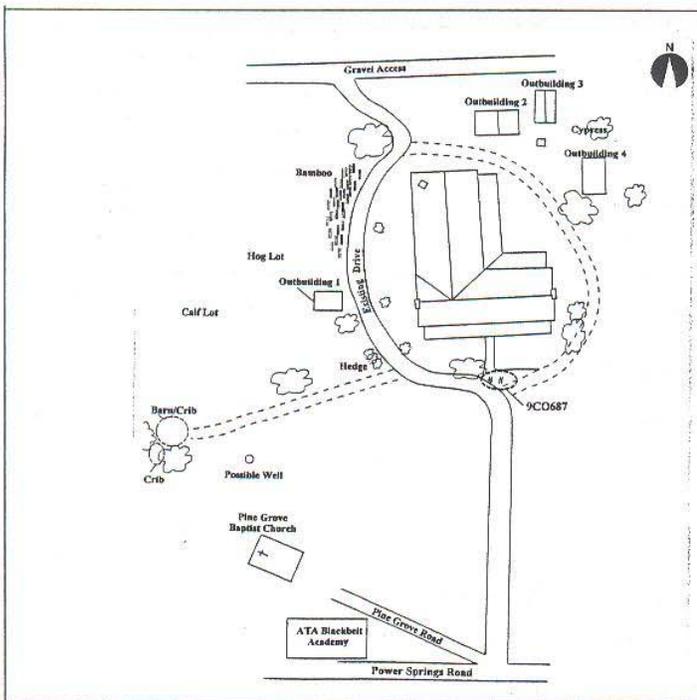
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): upflat

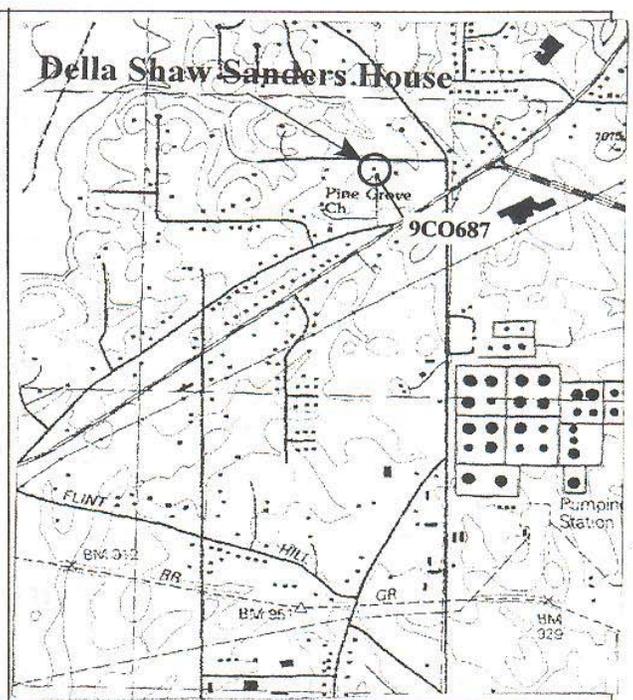
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): dirt road surrounded by grass

Additional Information: Two lithics, a Ridge & Valley chert knife and a Ridge & Valley chert Early Archaic side-corner notched PP/K were recovered from the surface of a dirt driveway during documentation of a historic house. No shovel testing was conducted. Quartz lithics were observed on the surface of the driveway in this area but were not collected.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Page 1 of 2

Sanders House
2788 Pine Grove Road
Cobb County, Georgia

Neil J. Bowen, Photographer, R. S. Webb and Associates, May 14, 2005

Photo No.	Direction
1	View of setting, Overview, Looking north at the Sanders House
2	View of setting, Looking northwest at the Sanders House from fields situated south
3	View of setting, Looking west at the Sanders House from area of the family orchard
4	View of setting, Looking southwest at outbuilding 4 and the Sanders House
5	View of setting, Looking south at outbuildings 2 and 3, and the Sanders House
6	View of setting, Looking southeast at outbuildings 2 and 3, and the Sanders House, from access road north of the house
7	View of setting, Looking east at outbuilding 1 and the Sanders House
8	View of setting, Looking northeast at the Sanders House
9	View of setting, Looking southwest from house at modern view-shed intrusions
10	View of setting, Looking southeast from house at modern view-shed intrusions
11	View of setting, Looking east at the family orchard area
12	View of setting, Looking north at rear access
13	View of setting, Looking southwest from the house to the barn
14	View of setting, Looking northwest at the now ruined barn
15	View of setting, Looking northwest at the now ruined barn
16	View of Sanders House, South elevation, Looking north
17	View of Sanders House, Oblique angle looking northwest
18	View of Sanders House, East elevation, Looking west
19	View of Sanders House, Oblique angle, Looking southwest
20	View of Sanders House, Oblique angle, Looking southeast
21	View of Sanders House, West elevation, Looking east
22	View of Sanders House, Oblique angle, Looking northeast
23	View of Outbuildings 2 and 3 and the well, Looking north
24	View of Sanders House, The drive between outbuildings and the house, the landscape of work
25	View of Outbuilding 4, Oblique angle, Looking northeast

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Page 2 of 2

Booth House
2788 Pine Grove Road
Cobb County, Georgia

Neil J. Bowen, Photographer, R. S. Webb and Associates, May 14, 2005

Photo No.	Direction
26	View of Outbuilding 3, Oblique angle, Looking north
27	View of Outbuilding 1, Oblique angle, Looking southeast
28	View of Sanders House, Oblique angle with the drive around the house, Looking northwest
29	View of Sanders House, Detail of rear porch, Looking west
30	View of Sanders House, Detail of rear porch, Looking south
31	View of Sanders House, Detail of chimney on east side of central hallway, Looking southwest
32	View of Sanders House, View of the landscape of work, Looking north (east of house)
33	View of Sanders House, Detail of windows and chimney (east side), Looking northwest
34	View of Sanders House, Outbuildings 2 and 3, and the house, Looking south
35	View of Sanders House, Detail of chimney foundation (east side), Looking southeast
36	View of Sanders House, Detail of front porch and entrance, Looking east northeast

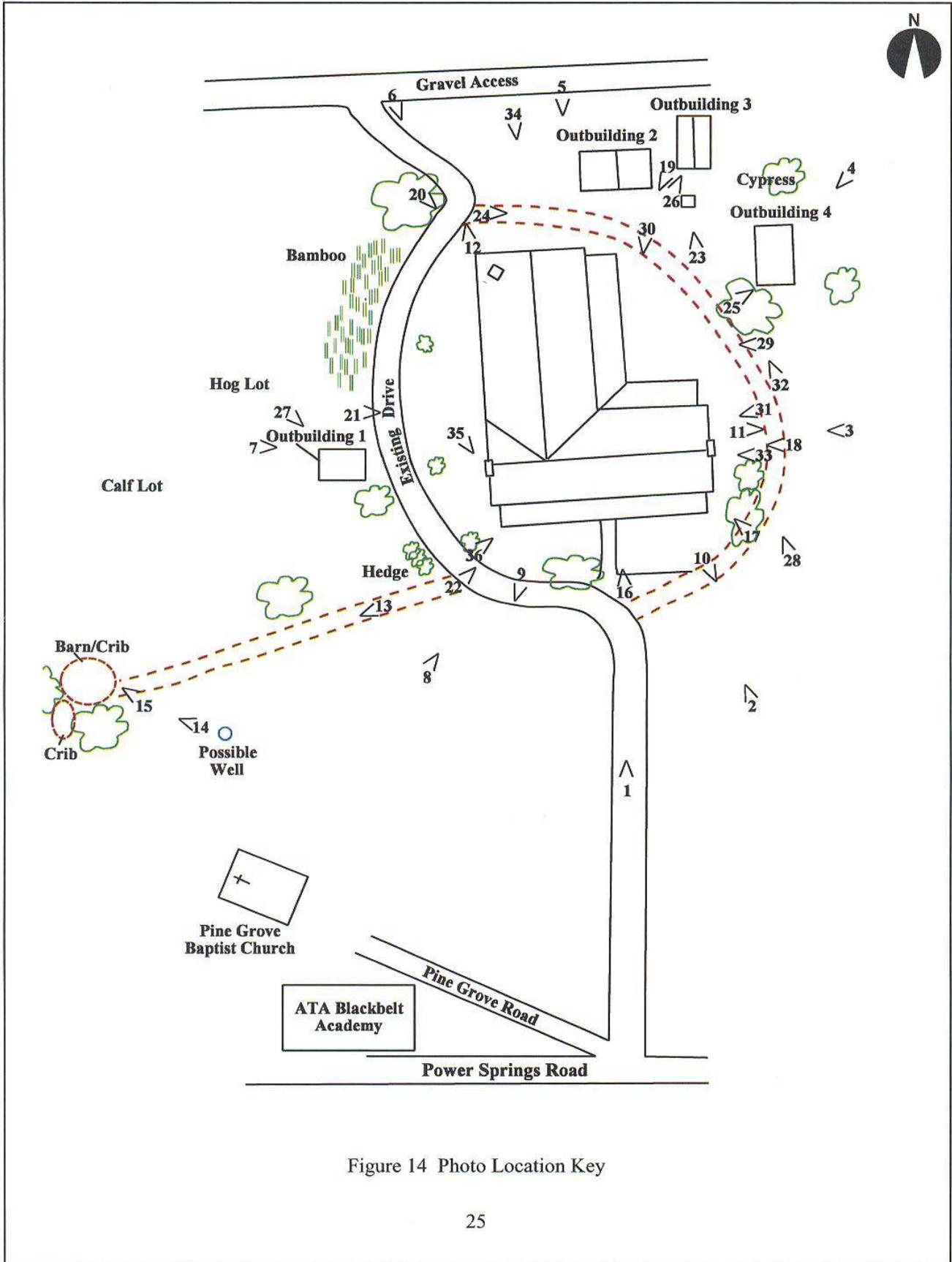


Figure 14 Photo Location Key







