

**Causey-Maxham House
c. 1840**

Israel Causey was one of the original pioneer settlers when he moved to Cobb County in 1833. The house, built during the gold rush era, is an example of a frame plain-style dwelling. At one time, his plantation contained more than 1,000 acres with crops of cotton and sugarcane. It included land donated for the building of a nearby church. Briefly during the Civil War, Union soldiers quartered here. After Israel's death, the house was sold to Herbert Maxham in 1887. Generations of the Maxham family lived here and conducted various types of farming as they transitioned from cotton planting to dairy farming to growing fruit.

Sources – Causey-Maxham House

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Causey-Maxham House
c. 1840¹

Israel Causey was one of the original pioneer settlers² when he moved to Cobb County in 1833³. The house, built during the gold rush era⁴, is an example of a frame plain-style dwelling⁵. At one time, his plantation contained more than 1,000 acres⁶ with crops of cotton and sugarcane⁷. It included land donated for the building of a nearby church⁸. Briefly during the Civil War, Union soldiers quartered here.⁹ After Israel's death, the house was sold to Herbert Maxham in 1887.¹⁰ Generations of the Maxham family lived here¹¹ and conducted various types of farming¹² as they transitioned from cotton planting to dairy farming to growing fruit¹³.

¹ Roth, 116; National Register, statement of significance, 2, statement of grandson of Israel Causey that his mother (Causey's daughter) was born in the house in 1845. 1840 census records place the Causey family in Cobb County, District 895.

² Roth, 116; Temple, 53.

³ Temple, 53.

⁴ National Register, statement of significance, 1.

⁵ Roth, 116.

⁶ There is a bit of a discrepancy in this regard so I used the conservative measurement of the acreage. National Register, statement of significance, 3 stated Israel Causey bought and sold much land and at one time he owned more than 1,000 acres; however on page 4 it stated that only 120 acres (more or less) was sold to Herbert Maxham. Hils (Austell Home) referred to the original 3,200 acres that were farmed by Causey with the help of slave labor.

⁷ National Register, statement of significance, 3.

⁸ Temple, 53.

⁹ Roth, 116; National Register, statement of significance, 3. This is mentioned in both places as a story passed down through the Causey family. However, there may be some truth to it as Union soldiers were in the vicinity. OR, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, 28 included a message sent from Sweet Water Town on Oct. 2, 1864; P. 27 same date contained a message to establish communications with someone in the area of Sweetwater Creek and Noyes Creek. Part I, 576 listed the Summary of Principal Events. On Oct. 1, 1864 there was skirmishing at Salt Springs, and on Oct. 2-3 there was skirmishing at Sweet Water and Noyes Creeks. This area was fairly close to the house. White stated that Sweet Water Town was on the plantation (then) owned by Causey. Davis, Plate LX, map 1 placed the residence in this same area on the map, but listed it under the name of "Gorsey".

¹⁰ Deed book O, page 410, CAE Joiner (Israel's daughter) to Herbert Maxham.

¹¹ Examples of deed references within the Maxham family: Book AA, page 61, Book 79, pages 227-8, Book 285, page 524. The property may have been sold outside the Maxham family in 2006. Book 14377, page 2091 is a limited warranty deed listing William D. Maxham as the grantor and W& H Properties as the grantee.

¹² Roth, 116. "tradition of farming."

¹³ Hils (Austell Home) referred to the 3,200 acres planted mostly in cotton when Herbert bought the farm, Herbert's son's dairy farm, and (in both Hils' articles) Herbert's grandson's apple and peach orchards.