

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Compton-Johnson House

other names/site number Wayne Post Office

2. Location

street & number 8825 Highway 43

city or town Dixon's Mills

state Alabama code AL county Marengo County

code 091

not for publication N/A

vicinity N/A

zip code 36736

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>4</u>	_____ Total

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Specialty Store</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Dogtrot

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick
roof: metal
walls: wood, synthetics
other: _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
Community Planning/Development Post Office _____

Period of Significance c. 1870, c.1880-1925, c.1890-1960

Significant Dates c.1870, c.1960

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Alabama Department of Archives and History

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>16</u>	<u>427776</u>	<u>3553085</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>426245</u>	<u>3553115</u>
2	<u>16</u>	<u>426199</u>	<u>3553158</u>	5	<u>16</u>	<u>426225</u>	<u>3553087</u>
3	<u>16</u>	<u>426244</u>	<u>3553161</u>	6	_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jaime Destefano, Principal Architectural Historian

organization Environmental Corporation of America date 11/15/2010

street & number 1375 Union Hill Industrial Court telephone 770-667-2040 x.108

city or town Alpharetta state GA zip code 30004

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Susie Drinkark et. al

street & number 202 Pine Grove Drive telephone 334-217-0636

city or town Linden state AL zip code 36748

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Compton-Johnson House, constructed c.1870, is a 1-1/2-story frame dwelling with a spraddle roof. The house is situated approximately 2 miles north of the town of Dixon's Mills in Marengo County, Alabama in the unincorporated town of Wayne. The house faces southeast, rests on a brick-pier, with in-fill brick foundation, and is five bays wide and five bays deep. The historic property (the main house and associated outbuildings) is situated within a larger parent tract consisting of approximately 470 acres (tax parcel no. 3102090000001000). The home site is located at the intersection of US Highway 43 and Big Buck Road (historically referred to as Sweetwater Road). The house faces south-southeast and is setback approximately 100 feet from the historic intersection of Sweetwater Road (Big Buck Road) and Old State Highway 13 . The site also retains a contributing greenhouse, well house, and the ruins of a frame general store.

Located in rural Marengo County, the area surrounding the house is presently typified by timberland interspersed with agricultural fields, scattered modern residential development, and the historic community of Dixon's Mills located approximately two miles south of the site. A grassed yard surrounds the house with a brick walk leading in a straight path from the yard to the front porch. Oak trees, magnolias, and rose bushes are found on the home site. Historic paths, drives, and flowerbeds are visible on the home site as well as a brick retaining wall. In addition, Big Buck Road contributes to the overall setting of the house and survives as an unpaved, rural road.

The Compton-Johnson House was initially constructed c.1870 by George W. Compton and his wife, Pierce King Lewis Compton around the time of their marriage. The original house was a simple dogtrot with central hall and one room on either side. During the late-19th to early-20th century, the small cabin underwent a series of expansions, nearly tripling the size of the original structure. The first period, likely occurring during the late-19th century, included the addition of a central hall and multiple rooms to the rear of the house. During this period, the original gable roof was replaced with the existing larger gable above the dogtrot and first series of additions. Early-20th century additions included a sleeping porch, bathroom, and small bedroom along the western façade and a sleeping porch and screened porch along the rear of the earlier additions. These additions were constructed under the principal roof. Despite the large-scale additions to the house, the original dogtrot structure was not significantly altered. A second series of alterations and modifications occurred during the 1980s. These included replacement vinyl siding on the exterior, replacement front porch, enclosure of rear porch, and minor alterations to the interior floor plan. Despite these modern alterations, the form of the original dogtrot structure and the historic additions have remained relatively unaltered and continues to retain a large degree of historic fabric and significance.

The Compton-Johnson house is rectangular in plan with historic additions extending along the west and north facades. The weatherboard house is covered with vinyl siding, and the gable roof features pressed, tin-plate shingles, boxed overhanging eaves, and a centered, gabled dormer. The house features three brick chimneys: two interior chimneys and one exterior chimney located at the gable end on the northwest façade. The exterior chimney is associated with the original construction of the dogtrot house. At the time of construction, an identical chimney was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

located at the opposite gable end; however, it has since been removed. The foundation of this chimney survives. The primary windows of the house (those associated with the original dogtrot construction) are 6 over 6, double hung sash.

These windows are unique in that the upper sash is larger than the lower. Other window configurations include 4:4 double hung sash, 2:2 horizontal sash, and 1:1 horizontal sash. Metal awnings hang above the windows.

The principal southeastern façade is divided into 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a centered entrance door. This façade is the original dogtrot structure. A Carolina porch, with its deck recessed beneath the extended roofline of the house, extends the full width of the house. The porch features modest square wood posts and balustrade. These posts replaced former battered square columns on brick piers most likely associated with the expansion period. Simple wood steps leading to the porch replaced former brick entry stairs flanked by a brick pier with flat concrete cap on either side.

During the expansion period of the house, the western end of the porch was enclosed and operated as the Wayne Post Office. No evidence of the former post office survives following its removal during the 1980s. According to the property owner, Mrs. Drinkard, the porch floorboards were narrower and painted green prior to the removal of the Post Office. It is probable that the entire porch was replaced at the time the Post Office was removed. The entry door of the house is multi-paneled and features sidelights on either side. The door is a 1980s replacement for a historic entry door that featured vertical glass panes. According to Mrs. Drinkard, the original sidelights were frosted.

The western elevation shows the contrast in the series of historic additions to the original structure. The original brick chimney and window associated with the dogtrot construction are located at the southwest corner. The end gable contains a small rectangular 6-paned window with aluminum awning and a rectangular attic vent. The windows of the early-20th century additions along the west side are 4:4 ribbon windows. The eastern elevation also features a 6-paned window and rectangular vent in the gable. The first two bays are associated with the dogtrot-era construction. The two bays to the right are associated with the late-19th century additions. One of these bays contains a modern, paired window replacement. The northernmost bay, situated under a shed roof, is associated with the early-20th century additions. The windows in this bay are paired, modern replacements likely installed when the rear porch was enclosed during the 1980s renovations.

The rear, north elevation shows two interior brick chimneys associated with the late-19th century additions. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width enclosed porch located at the northeast end features 2:2 vertical sash ribbon windows. Concrete steps lead to a single rear entry door leading to the porch enclosure. An enclosed 'sleeping porch' occupies the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rear façade. This room is associated with the early-20th century additions and features 6:6, double-hung sash ribbon windows. Extending to the west from the 'sleeping porch' is another addition under a shed roof and features 4:4 ribbon windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

In plan, the front portion of the house (to the rear of the porch) conforms to a traditional arrangement of two rooms on either side of a central hall. However, the rear portion of the house departs from this regular arrangement for a more complex plan, thus reflecting the growth of the structure during the late-19th century and early-20th century expansion periods. Detail throughout the house is very modest with little embellishment. Doorframes, window trim, and baseboards are very simple. Doors are typically of a four-panel design. Flooring is typically wood planking of a consistent width.

The original dogtrot structure remains the core of the house. During the 1980s alterations, the door and majority of wall separating the front left parlor and the central hall were removed. However, a large beam of the original dogtrot remains exposed as a reminder of the early form of the original house. Also during the 1980s alterations, a window was removed and replaced with a door leading to a sleeping porch addition. According to Mrs. Drinkard, this door was an early-20th century door located elsewhere in the house. The door features a large stained-glass window. Another significant alteration to the dogtrot structure during the 1980s renovations is the removal of the brick chimney at the east end.

At the north end of the front entry hall, double doors open to reveal the late-19th century additions. The 12-foot ceilings of the original dogtrot structure make way to the 14-foot ceilings of the late-19th century additions. A long hallway runs perpendicular to the central hall of the dogtrot core. This hallway once ran the length of the house; however, was shortened at both ends in the 1980 alterations when the western bedroom was expanded. The kitchen area was separated from the hallway with an arched entry. In addition to the long, full-width hallway, other late-19th century rooms and additions under the principal roof include two bedrooms, a bathroom, and kitchen. The bathroom window is frosted, 2:2 double hung sash. The two windows in the middle bedroom are also 2:2 double-hung sash. The westernmost bedroom features paired 4:4 windows. Windows in both bedrooms and bathroom open to the early-20th century rear additions. A sleeping porch addition and small bedroom were also added during the early-20th century along the west end of the house under a separate shed roof. A doorway leads from the kitchen to the early-20th century rear, porch addition. Initially screened, the 1980s alterations included enclosure of the porch. Another doorway leads from the west end of the rear porch to a second, enclosed sleeping porch associated with the early-20th century additions.

The Compton-Johnson House is in generally good condition and the building retains the majority of its overall architectural integrity. Despite large-scale additions, both periods of expansions took place during the period of significance. These additions did not alter the form or historic fabric of the original dogtrot structure. Although the alterations and renovations occurring during the 1980s jeopardized the historic integrity of the house, both the exterior and interior retain its historic plan and the majority of its materials and finishes. In all, the overall historic integrity of the house survives. In addition, the house as it survives today portrays the evolution of the house since its c.1870 construction. Beginning as a small, modest house during the early years of settlement, expanding to accommodate a growing family, and later renovations to meet the needs of modern conveniences, the Compton-Johnson House is an good example of rural vernacular architecture in Alabama.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7-8 Page 4

Outbuildings and Structures Associated with the Compton-Johnson Family: All are considered contributing to the overall character and setting of the Main House.

1. Greenhouse (ca.1900)
The small, brick greenhouse was reportedly constructed for Emma C. Johnson when she was a small child. The brick greenhouse is almost triangular in shape with a steeply pitched shed roof. Long since removed, the front of the structure featured glass windows allowing light and air to circulate in the greenhouse.
2. Well house (c. 1870-c. 1920)
The hand-drawn well was likely created simultaneously with that of the original house c. 1870. The brick well house was likely an early-20th century addition. The well house is a square, brick structure with flat, concrete slab roof. An opening on the north elevation leads to the well.

Sites: (considered non-contributing)

3. General Store (c. 1930)
Emma and T.G. Johnson following their marriage in 1928 constructed the balloon frame general store. The general store operated through the 1950s. It has remained vacant ever since and recently collapsed. The family has not cleared the site and the frame structure continues to sit in its collapsed state. The general store appears to have been clad in weatherboard siding and featured a gabled roof with metal roofing. A c.1940 photograph provided by Mrs. Drinkard was taken in the interior of the general store. The historic photograph suggests the presence of transomed, casement windows in the rear of the general store.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

The Compton-Johnson House is significant under National Register criteria A and C for its local historical significance. Under criterion A, the house is significant as the site of the historic Wayne Post Office, which serviced the small, unincorporated community c.1890 -1960. Constructed c.1870, the Compton-Johnson House has local significance under criterion C as a good example of vernacular residential architecture in rural Marengo County. Beginning as a simple dogtrot structure (c.1870) and undergoing two significant periods of expansions during the late-19th century and early-20th century (c.1880-1925), the Compton-Johnson House reflects the incremental growth pattern universal to vernacular residences during this period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7-8 Page 5

General History

The early settlement history of the property on which the Compton-Johnson House lies dates back to an original 40-acre land grant that was deeded to Sterling Hill in 1853. The land patent was issued for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 13N, Range 3E. This 40-acre parcel of land is situated just north of the land on which the Compton-Johnson house lies. Sterling Hill, born in Georgia in 1792 likely came to Marengo County during the 1850s. Tharin's Directory of 1861 indicates that Sterling Hill resided near Shiloh and worked as a planter. Shiloh, located approximately 3 miles northeast of the Compton-Johnson House, was one of the earliest communities in the area. It is possible that Sterling Hill was operating a small plantation in the parcel of land that he was granted in 1853, as well as the immediately surrounding area. An official land patent for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the land on which the Compton-Johnson House is situated, was not officially issued until 1897 to Sterling Hill. However, based on the date of construction of the house interview with Mrs. Susie Drinkard, this parcel was occupied by George W. Compton (1850-1904) by this time. In addition, Sterling Hill died in 1877 and was laid to rest in the Shiloh Baptist Church Cemetery (his grave marker survives). According to land patent records, the Compton family began settling within Marengo County during the 1830s within the vicinity of the communities of Demopolis and Jefferson. Tharin's 1861 Directory shows three Compton's residing in the county: David Sr., David Jr., and Robert J Compton. All were identified as planters during 1861. George W. Compton was not included in the directory; however, he was only 11 years old at that time (Dunning Family Cemetery grave marker). G.W. Compton married Pierce King Lewis (1853-1932) in 1870. It is likely they acquired the property following their marriage in hopes of starting a family and farm of their own. According to Mrs. Drinkard, the dogtrot structure was constructed at this time as well. Despite the conflicting research and information acquired concerning the approximate date G.W. Compton first settled the property and constructed the dogtrot house, it is reasonable to assume he began to settle the land c.1870 upon his marriage to P.K. Lewis.

Emma Compton (1894-1968), daughter of Pierce King Lewis and G.W. Compton was born in 1894 at the Compton-Johnson House. She resided at her place of birth for the majority of her life. According to Mrs. Drinkard, granddaughter of Emma, the brick greenhouse was built during Emma's childhood and Emma spent much of her time in the greenhouse and family gardens. Following the death of G.W. Compton in 1904, the property, including the main house, was placed in the ownership of his wife, P.K. Lewis.

The Compton family homestead is situated in the former, unincorporated community of Wayne located near the intersection of the historic alignment of the old State Route 13 between the towns of Miller and Dixon's Mills and at the intersection of the current Big Buck Road (formerly the Old Sweetwater Road). The earliest map found identifying the small community dates to 1895 (Little, J.B). The same map also indicates that Wayne had a post office operating by this time. Based on the interview with Mrs. Susie Drinkard, it is likely that the Wayne Post Office's first and final site of operation was the porch of the Compton-Johnson House. According to Mrs. Drinkard, the Post Office remained in operation until the 1960s when it merged with the Dixon's Mills Office. The Compton-Johnson House is therefore significant at the local level for its use as the Wayne Post Office for nearly 75 years (c.1890-1960).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7-8 Page 6

Another significant development to the Compton homesite during the early-20th century is the beginnings of a second-generation, family general store. On January 8, 1928, Emma Compton married Thomas G. Johnson. Upon her mother's death in 1932, Emma and T.G. purchased all of the shares of the estate left by P.K. Lewis (Deed Book 3N Page 437, 1933). Emma and her husband, T.G. Johnson resided in the main house until their deaths. During their occupancy, they built and operated a small, frame general store located on their land. The general store continued to operate and serve the surrounding community of Wayne and nearby Dixon's Mills until the 1950s.

Emma and T.G. had one child, Barbara (1934-2005). Barbara Johnson Baugh was granted the property upon her mother's death in 1968. Barbara Baugh, a widow, later granted the estate, including numerous tracts of land containing 3,700 acres, to her four children John P. Baugh, Aaron B. Baugh Jr., Susie Baugh Drinkard, and Thomas J. Baugh (Deed Book 10B, Page 777). The descendants of G.W. Compton and P.K. Lewis have retained ownership of the family estate since the 1870s. The Compton-Johnson house and homesite continue to reflect the history and development of the family property for nearly a century and a half.

Architecture (Significance)

The Compton-Johnson House, constructed c.1870, is a good example of rural, vernacular residential architecture in Marengo County, Alabama. The house demonstrates the universal growth patterns of vernacular houses throughout the late-19th century and early-20th century. Not only does the house retain the original, two-room dogtrot structure constructed by G.W. Compton in the early 1870s, it also reflects two periods of historic expansions completed by G.W. Compton and his descendants. The first period, likely occurring during the late-19th century, included the addition of a central hall and multiple rooms to the rear of the house. During this period, the original gable roof was replaced with the existing larger gable above the dogtrot and first series of additions. The second expansion period occurred during the early-20th century and included the addition of a sleeping porch, bathroom, and small bedroom along the western façade as well as a sleeping porch and screened porch along the rear of the earlier additions. These additions were constructed under the principal roof. Despite the large-scale additions to the house, the original dogtrot structure was not significantly altered. These historic expansions demonstrate the common evolution of vernacular architecture from simple, modest forms, to a larger, more complex home during the late-19th century and early-20th century (c.1880-1925).

A series of modern alterations and modifications occurred during the 1980s. These included replacement vinyl siding on the exterior, a replacement front porch, the enclosure of the rear porch, and minor alterations to the interior floor plan. The most significant of the interior alterations is the partial removal of the original dogtrot wall and entryway leading from the central hall to the western parlor. Although three-quarters of the wall was removed during the 1980s alterations, the property owner left the original wood beam exposed and intact. Despite these modern alterations, the form of the original dogtrot structure and the historic expansions has remained relatively unaltered and continue to retain a large degree of architectural integrity.

Compton-Johnson House
Name of Property

Marengo County, Alabama
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dixon's Mills Aerial Photography, 1950, 1955, 1959. University of Alabama, Marengo County, Air Photo Archive.

Drinkard, Susie. Interviewed by Jaime Destefano. May 2010.

Gandrud, Pauline Jones. Alabama Records, Vol. 39, Marengo County. Columbus, MS: 1980.

Gandrud, Pauline Jones. Alabama Records, Vol 215, Marengo County. Columbus, MS: 1980.

General Land Office Records. Land Patents. Bureau of Land Management.

The Heritage of Marengo County, Alabama. Clanton, Alabama: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 2000.

Jones, Joel Desaker. Marengo Families. Summaries of early Marengo County Families.
<http://www.roostweb.ancestry.com/~almareng/jones.htm>.

Kirven, Garland. "Map of Marengo County, 1910." Alabama Department of Archives And History.

LaTourrette, John. "An Accurate Map of the State of Alabama and West Florida, Sheet 17, 1837." Available at the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Little, J.B. "Map of Marengo County, State of Alabama, 1895." Alabama Department of Archives and History.

"Map of Marengo County, State of Alabama, 1840." Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Marengo County Probate Records. Wills, deeds, plats, and newspaper records. Marengo County Courthouse, Linden, Alabama.

Marengo County Tax Assessor's files. Tax maps. Marengo County Court House, Linden, Alabama.

Public Information Files. Alabama State Archives, Montgomery, AL. "Marengo County," "Dixon's Mills."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 8

State Highway Department. State Road and Highway Maps of Alabama. 1928, 1934, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1950, 1970, 1980, 1997. Alabama Department of Archives and History.

“Tharin's Marengo County Directory for 1860, 1861.” Originally published by Farrow and Dennett, Mobile, Alabama. Reproduced by The Marengo County Historical Society, Demopolis, Alabama, 1973.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes an approximate one-acre area as shown on the accompanying site plan: beginning at the reference point located at latitude 32-6-42.5 north, longitude 87-46-56.0 west at the southwest corner of the boundary near the ruins of the former frame general store; then proceed northeast across to Big Buck Road; then proceed in a northwesterly direction approximately 180 feet to the northwest corner of the boundary; then proceed eastward approximately 150 feet then southward approximately 150 feet crossing the existing dirt drive; then proceed in a generally southwesterly direction, crossing Big Buck Road approximately 120 feet; then proceed to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes sufficient land to include the Compton-Johnson House, associated outbuildings and general store as well as the associated landscape and yard.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number NA Page 9

Additional Documentation

Photographs

1. Northerly View of Front Façade
File name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-01.tif*
2. Northeasterly View of Southeast Oblique
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-02.tif*
3. Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique
File name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-03.tif*
4. Southeasterly View of Rear Facade
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-04.tif*
5. Westerly View of Eastern Facade
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-05.tif*

Interior Photographs

6. Interior View of Front Entry Door and Central Hall
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-06.tif*
7. Interior View of Central Hall
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-07.tif*
8. Interior View of Left Room of Original Dogtrot Structure and Original Wooden Beam
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-08.tif*
9. Interior View of Brick Chimney Within Kitchen Area
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-09.tif*
10. Interior View of Former Sleeping Porch and Current Dining Room
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-10.tif*
11. Interior View of Kitchen Area
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-11.tif*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number NA Page 10

12. Interior View of Late-19th Century Addition - Hallway
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-12.tif*

13. Interior View of Late-19th Century Addition - Hallway
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-13.tif*

Outbuildings and Contextual Photographs

14. Northerly View of Brick Greenhouse
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-14.tif*

15. Northwesterly View of Brick Greenhouse
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-15.tif*

16. Northeasterly View of Brick Greenhouse
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-16.tif*

17. Southwesterly View of Brick Wellhouse
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-17.tif*

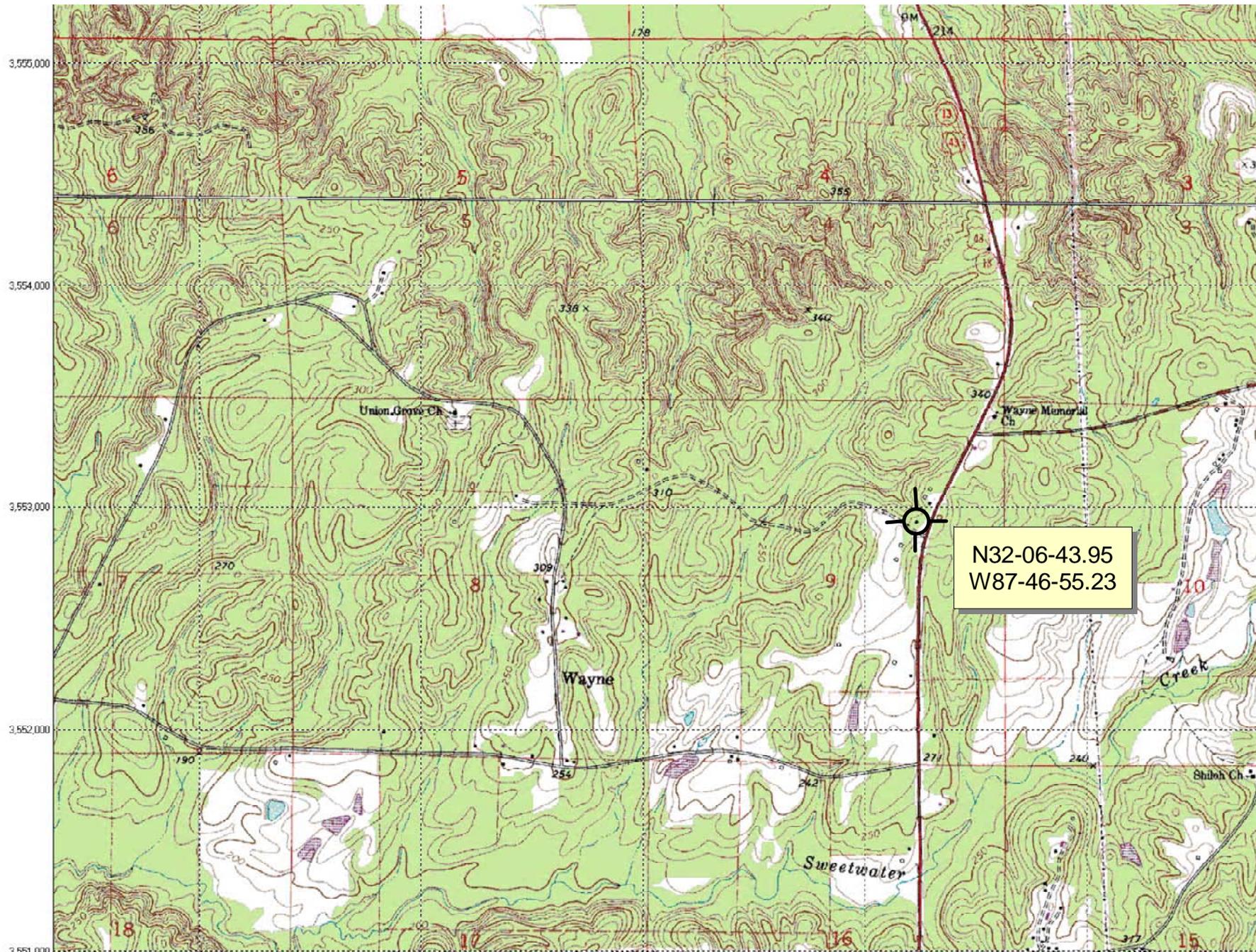
18. Interior View of Brick Wellhouse and Well
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-18.tif*

19. Northeasterly View of Compton-Johnson Property and Landscape
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-19.tif*

20. Northwesterly View Along the Old Big Buck Road
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-20.tif*

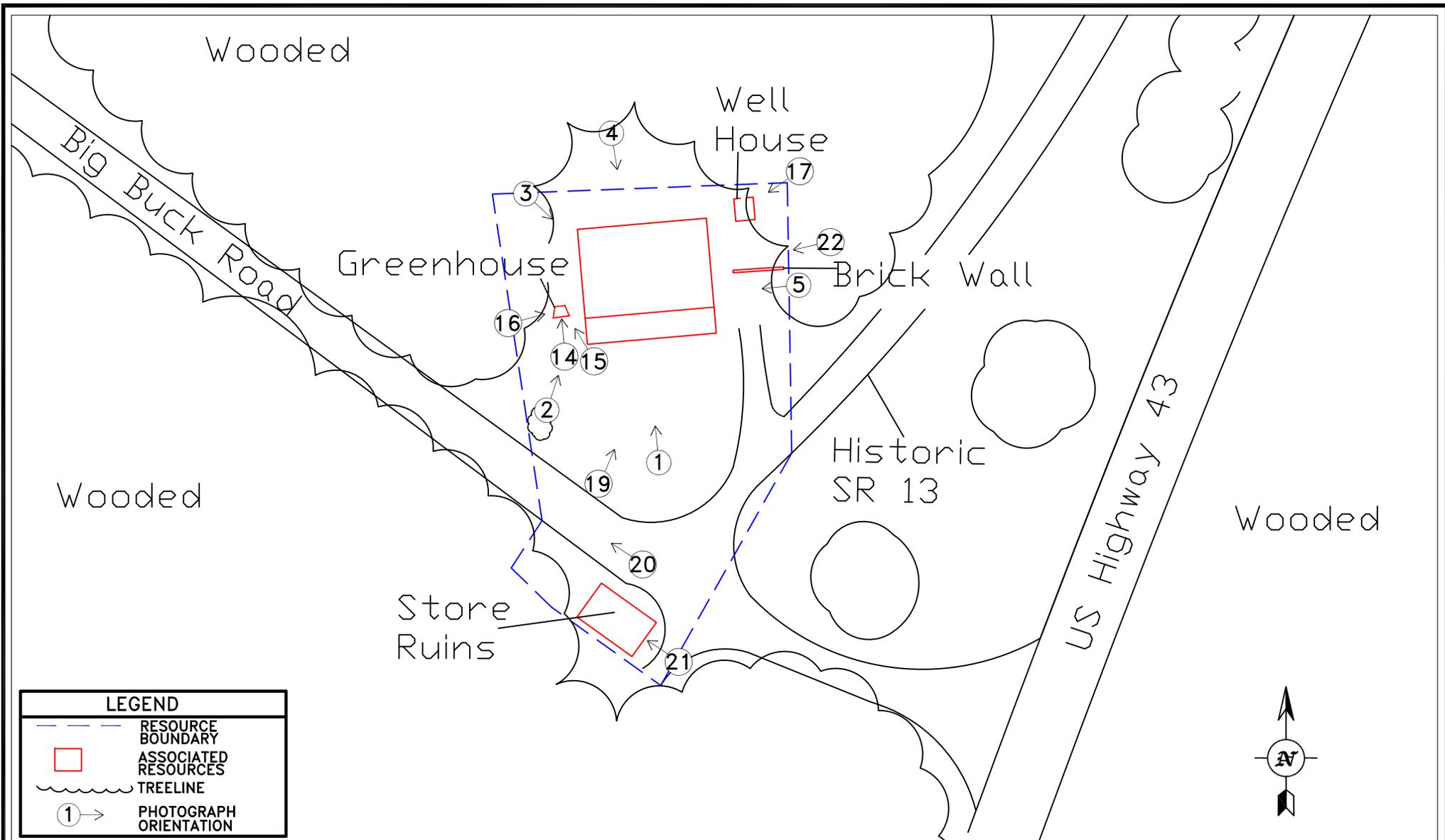
21. Northwesterly View of Ruins of Former Frame General Store
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-21.tif*

22. Southwesterly View of Historic Brick Retaining Wall
File Name: *AL_MA48-35_Compton-Johnson House_07-10_jld-22.tif*



N32-06-43.95
W87-46-55.23

2000 0 2000 Feet



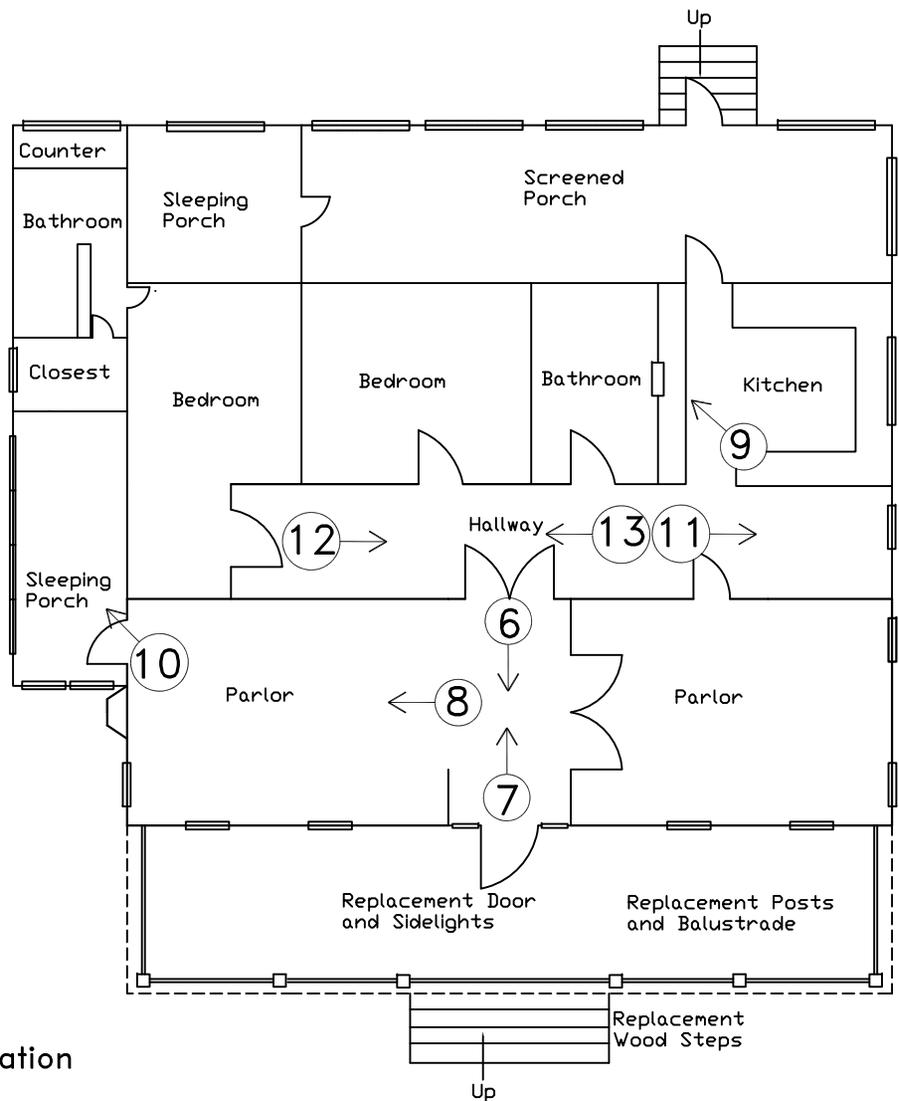
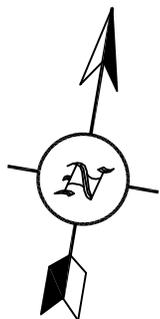
NOT TO SCALE

Compton-Johnson House
 8825 Highway 43
 Dixon's Mills, Marengo County, Alabama
 Site Sketch Map

SOURCE: Google Aerial and History, Inc. Site Visit

DRAWN BY: Jaime L. Destefano
 DATE: 07/15/2010

HISTORY
 INCORPORATED



1 → Photograph Orientation

NOT TO SCALE

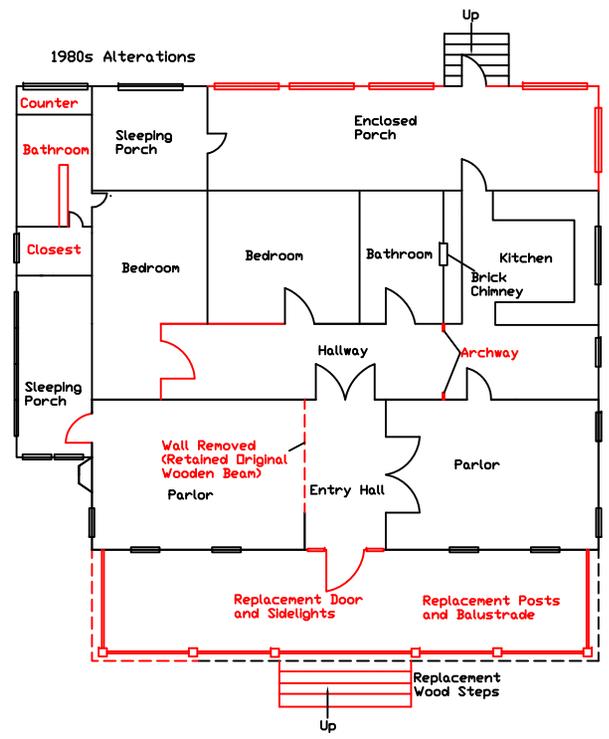
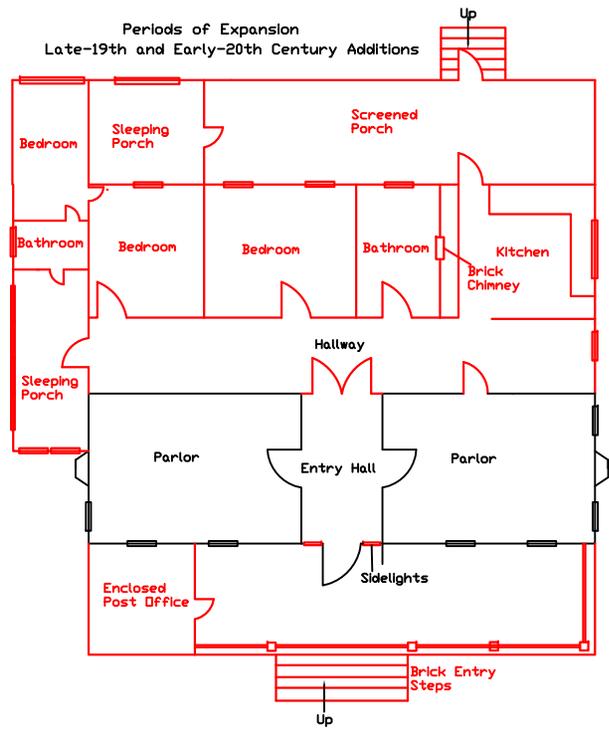
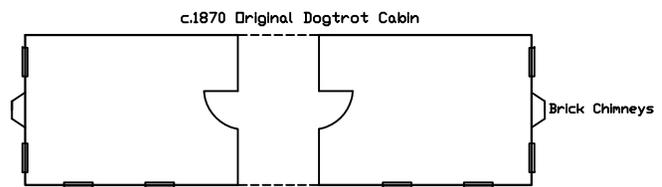
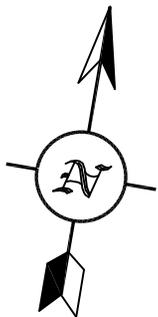
Compton-Johnson House
8825 Highway 43
Dixon's Mills, Marengo County, Alabama
Interior Photograph Orientation

SOURCE: Google Aerial and History, Inc. Site Visit

DRAWN BY: Jaime L. Destefano
DATE: 07/15/2010



EVOLUTION OF THE COMPTON-JOHNSON HOUSE



NOT TO SCALE

Compton-Johnson House
8825 Highway 43
Dixon's Mills, Marengo County, Alabama
Floorplans

SOURCE: Google Aerial and History, Inc. Site Visit

DRAWN BY: Jaime L. Destefano
DATE: 07/15/2010













