

PH0015598

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Georgia

COUNTY:
Clay

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
SEP 17 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Toney-Standley House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Colonel William Toney House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: NW of Fort Gaines off Ga. 39
Intersection of old Highway 39 and county maintained road

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Gaines Vicinity

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 2nd - Dawson Mathis

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Clay CODE: 061

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Walter V. Standley

STREET AND NUMBER:
RFD Route 2

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Gaines

STATE: Georgia

CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clay County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Gaines

STATE: Georgia

CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

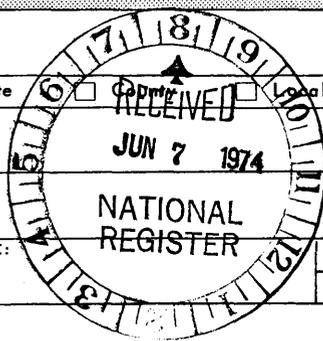
TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:



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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)								
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed			
(Check One)			(Check One)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered					
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved			<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Col. William Toney House is a plantation plain type structure that dates from the early part of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Presently the house is located approximately 12 miles north of Ft. Gaines at the intersection of "Old" Highway 39 and a county maintained road near Walter F. George Reservoir. The house was moved from its original site near Sandy Creek, now inundated by the reservoir, to its present site in 1959.

The house is a typical plantation plain type structure, two stories, two room with wide central hall plan, shed porch and shed rear additions. Several changes however have been made to the exterior. Originally there were two exterior end brick chimneys; as yet these have not been replaced after the move, but are a part of future restoration plans. The original roof was wood shingles, now asbestos shingles; and the original eight inch pine weatherboards have been covered by vinyl siding. The shed porch floor has been cut back from the columns which are now supported by blocks. A side carport has also been added. Unchanged, and of special importance, is the wide front entrance design, Transom and side lights surround the four-part door treatment, the two side portions of which are stable. A similar repeat of this door treatment occurs at the other end of the hall connecting with the shed addition that now serves as the dining room.

The first floor of the Toney House consists of a bedroom parlor, a wide central hall with straight-up stairs set in the wall between the parlor and hall. The rear shed addition is used for dining room, kitchen and bathroom areas. The second story consists of three rooms: originally the stairs opened directly into the left room above the parlor (now the steps have been treated in an enclosed hall.) Two other bedrooms correspond to the central hall and bedrooms below. In the four main rooms, all the original mantels still exist. The downstairs bedroom, probably the original parlor, has the most intricate and elaborated mantel with a three-part sunburst designed freize supported by pilasters embellished with a repeating leaf design. Also in each of these four main rooms is panelled wainscotting about 27 inches high. The two hall areas have wainscotting, but no panelling. All door treatments from the original two story section of the house have long vertical paneled doors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in the early 19th century in a plantation plain style, the Colonel William Toney House has played a significant role in the local history as the home of a Creek Indian tradepost manager, Col. Toney with whom as legends persist, Aaron Burr stayed after his capture in 1807 when in route for his trial in Richmond.

Although a documented date of construction for the Toney House is not available through courthouse records, the architectural features point to an early date in the first quarter of the 19th century. In general this plantation plain style is an early form; however the entrance design as it relates to the earlier dog trot cabin designs makes the probability of its early construction even more certain. The Toney House is an early transition from the dog trot cabin to an obviously more sophisticated two story structure with hallway. The following reasons help to substantiate this thought: the downstairs "hallway" was originally opened at each end by wide doors making the door opening even wider than it presently is; the markings of some door attachment are evident near the transom light. Now permanent door panels have replaced part of the opening to which now are affixed a narrower set of double doors. It is possible that the idea of an enclosed hallway had not been firmly established at this time. The stairs are set in the wall between the "hall" and the present parlor, opening upstairs into a bedroom. The central room, that corresponds to what appears in later houses as the hall upstairs is now just another room. Basically what has happened here at the Toney House is that the dog trot is becoming a usable, enclosed area and as such is an excellent example of the transition from the dog trot plan to a more sophisticated plantation plain style plan.

The original ownership of the Toney House is attributed to Colonel William Toney (1776-1857) who came to the Fort Gaines area from Virginia during the late eighteenth century. Since documents concerning daily life in West Georgia around the end of the eighteenth century are very rare, no clear picture of Colonel Toney's life can be assembled. The records of the Creek Factory contain the only detailed information on the area at this time because this was Indian Territory. These records list a W. Toney as a trading post agent in 1798. Judging from the only ledger account referring to this man and the tone of the letter that matches the account, the 22 year old Toney was not too successful in this venture. Another semi-legible letter was signed by an almost illiterate signature which could be interpreted as "William Toney". In the ledger and journal accounts of the Creek Factory

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Burr, Aaron, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr, Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. II.*
 King, P. C., Jr., submitted information now on file at Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources.
 Macgregor, Elizabeth, personal inspection, Feb. 7, 1974
 Stevens, Carole, courthouse records researcher, Historic Preservation Section, includes: Tax Digest, Creek Indian Agency Papers.

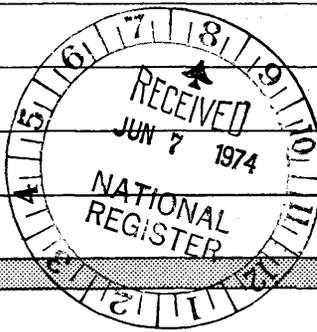
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	31	42	54
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	85	05	20
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than 1 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historic Preservation Section, Dept. Natural Resources DATE: March 13, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 703-C

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Mary G. Jewett

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date March 28, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. R. Mortensen
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 9/17/74

ATTEST:

Charles A. Harrington
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 9-13-74

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8. Significance

this W. Toney is also referred to as Juan A. Sandal or Juan Anthony. After these few references, Toney disappears from all the records concerning the area until the Creek Indian Census of 1832 by Parsons and Abbott. According to the census, at age 56 Toney was living with his wife in a temporary camp called Emarchee Town the site of which could be near the Toney House's original site. There is a W. Toney listed as being 20-30 on the Henry County, Alabama census of 1840. In 1857 at 40-50, this W. Toney, probably Colonel Toney's son, could have administered the estate sale of Colonel Toney's house and land. On the 1848 Tax Digest of Randolph County, William Toney, then age 72, owned 57 slaves and 1200 acres of land. The tax digest did not list however a house or its contents. The last document that refers to Colonel Toney or his house is the deed for the estate sale of the house and land in 1858 the time of William Toney's death.

The first recorded deed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Clay County, Georgia, in reference to the Toney House property is a deed from Administrators of Col. William Toney Estate to George R. Holloway in 1858. The property was later acquired by Mrs. M. E. Mandeville for whom "Mandville Mounds" were named. (These prehistoric Indian mounds were excavated by the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology who found pottery dating more than 1500 years old.) In 1932, the Toney house property was sold to Mary V. Henderson and Mrs. Berta Standley. In 1959, the building of the Walter F. George Reservoir necessitated the removal of the house from its original Sandy Creek site to its present site several miles away near the Walter F. George Reservoir. The present owner-occupants, the W. V. Standleys, are in the process of a complete restoration of the house.

