

PH0044237

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Taliaferro
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE NOV 21 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Colonsay Plantation

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route 1 *ENE of Crawfordville* *A.C. Road* *58708*

CITY OR TOWN:
Crawfordville *vic.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
10th - Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Taliaferro CODE: 265

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<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
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Girdwood Macfie

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route 1

CITY OR TOWN:
Crawfordville

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Taliaferro County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Crawfordville

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY:
 Federal State County Local

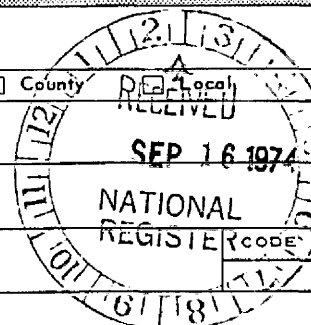
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Crawfordville

STATE:
Georgia

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Georgia

COUNTY: Taliaferro

ENTRY NUMBER: NOV 21 1974

DATE: NOV 21 1974

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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 type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Colonsay Plantation, located in present-day Taliaferro County, was built c.1789 by Marmaduke Mendenhall, a Quaker who moved to Georgia from North Carolina after receiving a grant of land from the Indian cession of 1773. The house, originally in Wilkes County, was situated on 600 acres of oak, hickory, and pine land lying in the fork of Little River and Williams Creek. Today the plantation is preserved nearly intact with 540 acres.

The original portion of the house was located on an old post road called Sherrill's Road that transversed the Mendenhall property in the original grant. Made up of two stories, the Mendenhall home was almost a square, with evenly-spaced windows and one chimney. The exterior of the house, of weather-boarded pine, was never painted and remains that way today.

The first floor of the structure, consisting of one large room, was used as a meeting room and living area. Panelled in hard virgin pine siding, it has been oiled and is a dark chocolate brown. There is a 30-inch wainscoting on the walls and four-foot deep cupboards flank the mantel. To the right of the fire-place, a small circular stairway, incorporated into the wall next to the cupboard, winds up to the second floor. The door that once opened onto the post road has since been removed and the void filled in to become part of the wall.

The second floor served as the private quarters of the family. Very similar to the first floor in appearance, its walls are also hard virgin pine siding that has been oiled dark chocolate brown. The room has the original floor and contains a small closet in front of a single window. A mantel rests next to the closet.

In c.1820, an addition two rooms wide and one room deep, also of unpainted pine, was built onto the older house. The first room, next to the original structure, served as a hallway and contained a small closet and stairs, which led up to the second floor. In addition, doors were located at either end of the hall which have vertical tongue and groove construction with diagonal bracing. The walls are panelled as in the original room, now used as a library.

To the right of the hallway is a family room, again with evenly-spaced windows and a fireplace. Above the wainscoting, weather boarding was once exposed; but it has since been plastered and painted a cream yellow.

The second floor hall, at one time divided into two L-shaped rooms, is now a landing with a bath at the end. Horizontal panelling was installed above the wainscoting, as opposed to the vertical siding used in the previously mentioned rooms.

The original large room above the family room has been divided into two smaller bedrooms. Both have ten foot ceilings with exposed beams, as do the rooms on the first floor.

The only recent additions made to the house have been the kitchen in 1938, located to the rear of the library, and the attic, which was enlarged by the present owner above the oldest part of the house.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" 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) c.1789

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input 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

Colonsay Plantation is extremely important to Georgia history as being the only surviving identifiable home built by a Quaker in Georgia. Located on "Ceded Lands" territory that was acquired under the treaty with the Indians on June 1, 1773, the house sits on property that at the time of its construction was a part of Wilkes County, one of the original counties created by the Constitution of Georgia in 1777.

Marmaduke Mendenhall, a Quaker from North Carolina, moved to Georgia because of persecution from the governor of the former state, and he received land that was originally to have been granted to Marmaduke's father. (The elder Mendenhall died before he was able to take possession of the grant.) The property, consisting of 600 acres in the fork of Williams Creek and Little River, was given to Mendendall in 1785 and sometime between that date and 1789, when a fellow Quaker wrote of a "large meeting at Marmaduke Mendenhall's," the two-story house was built. Thus in addition to being a Quaker home, the structure is one of the oldest existing residences in the State.

The Mendenhall dwelling was also the site of several Quaker Meetings in the late 1780's and early 1790's. This is documented by the journals of two travelling Friends ministers, Job Scott and Thomas Scattergood.

Mendenhall and his wife died in 1797 leaving six young children, and in 1807 Mendenhall's executors sold the house and property to a large landowner named Charles R. Carter, who was already living in the house. Carter enlarged the simple Quaker home by adding a wing, and since that time the unpainted weather board structure has remained essentially unchanged.

Throughout its existence, the acreage around the house has always been a working farm. During the 19th century, prior to the Civil War, it was a Southern plantation in every sense of the word. Although Mendenhall, being a Quaker, had no slaves, every owner after him worked the land with as many as forty slaves and often these 19th century owners had other plantations as well. Cotton and Indian corn were the primary crops, but it was cotton that proved to be most profitable.

Carter sold the property in 1827, and the house has had a series of owners since that time. The list includes Thomas Berry (1827-1836), Solomon Wilder (1836-1840), Thomas Hamilton (1840-approximately 1862), and various members of the Moore family including Benjamin, David, George and

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Quakers Built Their House 177 Years Ago", Atlanta Journal Magazine, May 7, 1967.

"Georgia Landmark is Alive and Well", The Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 21, 1969.
Roush, Alex, notes taken from personal inspection, June, 1974.

Taliaferro County, Ga., Deedbooks, on microfilm at Ga. State Archives

Macgregor, Elizabeth, Personal inspection, Spring, 1974

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr., conversation concerning his research on Quakers in Georgia, June, 1974

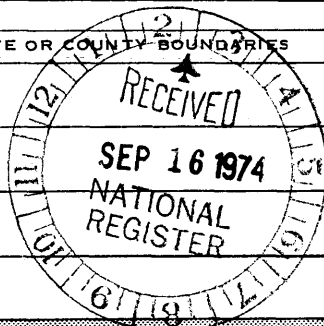
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	33 °	36 '	30 "	82 °	42 '	40 "			
NE	33 °	36 '	30 "	82 °	41 '	01 "			
SE	33 °	35 '	25 "	82 °	41 '	01 "			
SW	33 °	35 '	25 "	82 °	42 '	40 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 540 acres

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



NO USE SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Kristalia Stavrolakis

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources** DATE: **Aug. 5, 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

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: *J. D. James*

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: September 6, 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

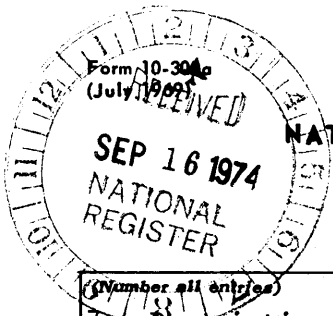
A. B. [Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 11/21/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 11-13-74



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Georgia	
COUNTY	Taliaferro	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	NOV 21 1974	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued - page 2)

Colonsay Plantation is also the site of two archaeological sites, Only one has been partially excavated where pottery has been found of the Late Mississippi Period, which dates to 1500 A.D. The contents of the other are unknown, but both sites contain clues which could lead to information concerning the pre-history of the area.

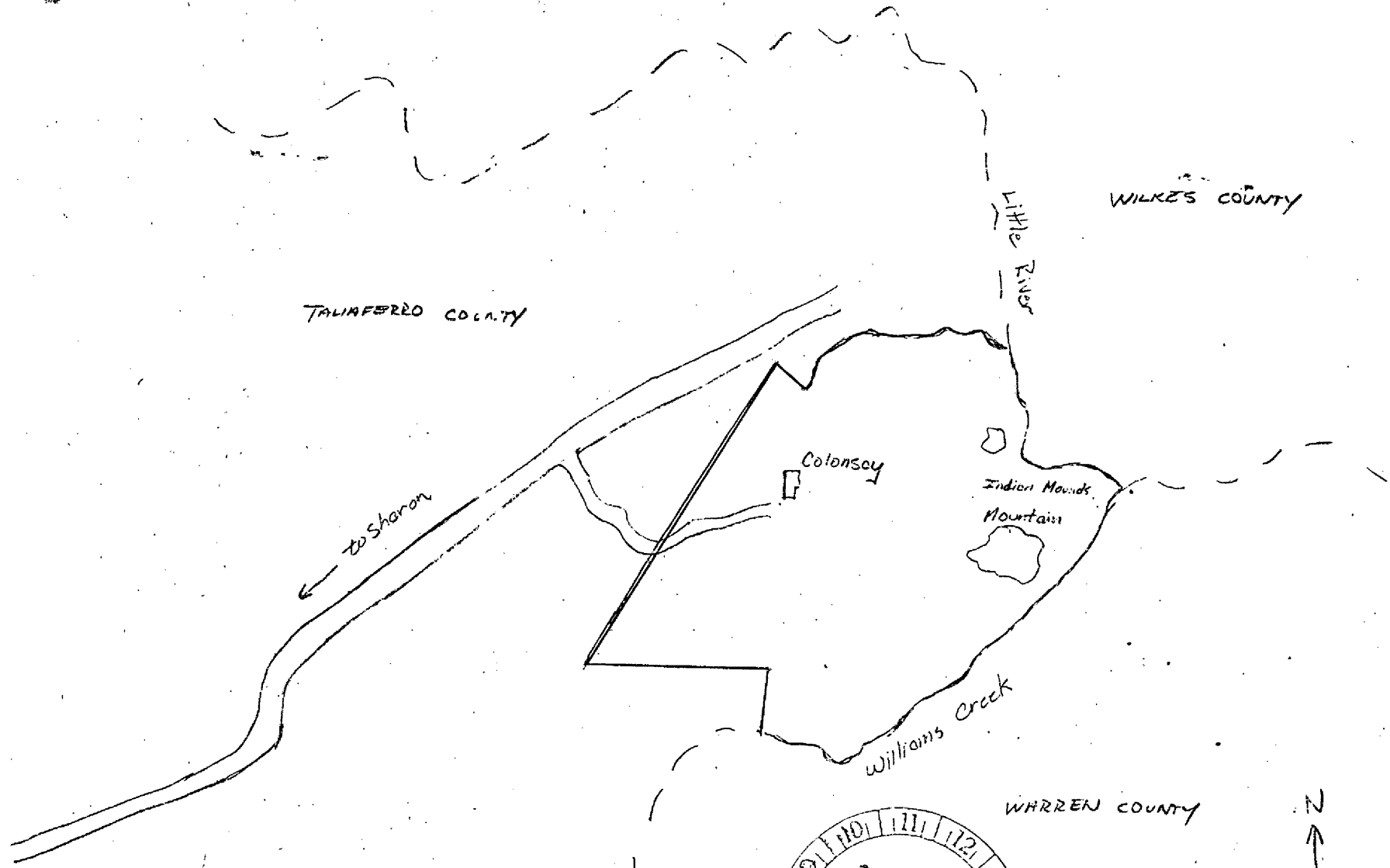
8. Significance (continued - page 2)

Mrs. Georgia Moore (1862-1927). In the 1890's, the original 600 acres belonging to Mendenhall were divided up, with the house and 100 acres belonging to Mrs. Georgia Moore, and the remaining property going to Edward A. Croake, who acquired the land through a judgment against the estate of David Moore.

The present owner's father, Judge T. G. Macfie, was able to obtain almost all of the original Mendenhall grant when he purchased approximately 500 acres of land from Judge Claude Norman in 1923, and the house and 100 acres from the Moore family in 1927. The Macfies added a small kitchen to the structure and continued to maintain the land as a working plantation. They grew cotton and farmed, in addition to raising cattle and sheep.

The plantation acquired its name, Colonsay, in 1923 from Judge Macfie who named it after a small island near the mainland of Scotland where he was born before emmigrating to South Africa and then to America. Macfie's son, Girdwood Macfie, is the present owner of the house.

Colonsay is extremely significant to Georgia as a rare extant Quaker house from the period of the relatively short stay of Friends in the vicinity. The first Quakers, who arrived in Georgia in 1768, left early in the 19th century because of the controversy over slavery. Slavery proved to be the chief cause of the break-up of the Quakers in the area of the Mendenhall home, and many, including Marmakuke's children and associates, moved to Ohio. After the break-up, the Quaker population eventually died out, leaving the Mendenhall home to the numerous plantation and slave owners. The limited Quaker houses left in the area have long since disappeared, making it even more remarkable that Colonsay has survived essentially intact. As an early Georgia residence, the house is significant; but as a Quaker home, the only identifiable one in the State, the structure is invaluable and ought to be preserved.



TALIAFERRO COUNTY

WILKES COUNTY

Little River

to Sharon

Colonsay

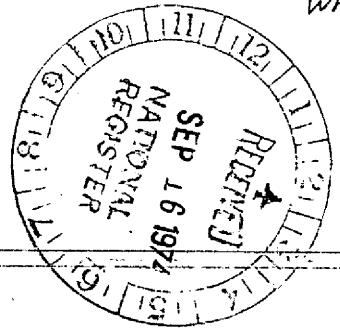
Indian Mounds
Mountain

Williams Creek

WARREN COUNTY



COLONSAY PLANTATION



Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

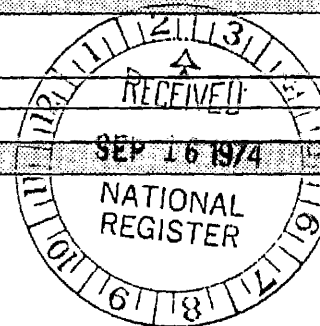
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Taliaferro	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 21 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Colonsay Plantation			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Route 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Crawfordsville			
STATE: Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Taliaferro	CODE 265
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Kristalia Stavrolakis			
SCALE: Not to Scale			
DATE: August, 1974			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



INT: 155-72