

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

DEC 29

1. Name of Property

historic name Wilson-Finney-Land House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1750 Bethany Road
city, town Madison (X) vicinity of
county Morgan code GA 211
state Georgia code GA zip code 30650

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	2	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	4	0
total	6	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Rickard Claves

12-19-03

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

() entered in the National Register

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall 2-11-04

[Signature]

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/WALL
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/BIRDBATH
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/WELL

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/WALL
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/BIRDBATH
LANDSCAPE/OBJECT/WELL

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/GREEK REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN/ITALIANATE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN
OTHER/I-HOUSE

Materials:

foundation Brick; Stone
walls Wood/Weatherboard
roof Asphalt
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Wilson-Finney-Land House (photograph 1) is located in a rural area southeast of Madison in Morgan County in north central Georgia. Originally constructed by James Wilson as an I-house c.1805, today the two-story house has a square mass with several historic additions and exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Craftsman styles, representing three periods of development. The Wilson-Finney-Land House was originally the main house for an extensive antebellum cotton plantation including holdings in excess of 3,500 acres. The parcel has, over time, been reduced to the current two-acre lot with almost all of the surrounding landscape dominated by a monoculture pine farm.

The house is covered with weatherboard and has a cross-hip shingle roof supported by Italianate-style decorative brackets (photographs 1, 2, 3, and 5) with classical pilasters at the corners (photograph 2). A one-story wrap-around Craftsman-style porch (photographs 1, 2, 3, and 7) is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

featured on two sides of the house. The porch is supported by square columns on brick piers and has a turned post balustrade (photograph 7). The house rests on a continuous brick pier foundation (photographs 3, 4, and 6) with some fieldstone piers present under the kitchen addition. Windows are four-over-two double-hung sash and have simple wood surrounds (photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5). A one-story addition was constructed at the rear of the house (apparently shortly after the main body of the house had been built), with a second story added shortly thereafter (photographs 3 and 4). A one-story addition with a shed roof was constructed within the "L" formed by the earlier additions in the 20th century (photograph 4). This addition houses the kitchen and bathroom. A one-story sleeping porch (photographs 4 and 5) was added to the house to the north of the kitchen.

The front (southwest) façade (photographs 1, 2, and 16) is symmetrical and is three bays wide. Paired four-over-two double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance with single four-over-two windows on the second floor. Decorative brackets support the roof overhang on this façade. The front porch wraps around the corner and continues to a depth of about one room. A single stuccoed brick chimney rises between the front parlor and the ell addition through the roof ridge.

The southeast façade (photographs 2 and 3) includes the side of the original house and the first two additions. The brackets and porch continue on this façade. There are four four-over-two double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors.

The rear (northeast) façade (photograph 4) is asymmetrical and clearly illustrates the L-plan with the single-story shed-roofed kitchen addition tucked in to the "L". The addition is roofed with standing seam metal. The back of the ell has the only gable-end present on the house and is adorned solely with boxed eaves. The rear of the house is not treated with a bracket course. Four-over-two single-hung windows are present on this façade. A single-light, three-panel door provides access to the rear of central hall where it extends through the kitchen addition. A stuccoed brick chimney is located at the right end of the elevation between the main house and the kitchen addition.

The northwest façade (photograph 5) is asymmetrical and also clearly illustrates the L-plan with the kitchen addition and screened sleeping porch visible. Four-over-two single-hung windows are present. The bracket course is present below the eave line. The sleeping porch has a low-pitched hipped standing seam metal roof, and is partially enclosed with weatherboard and screening above. A corrugated metal awning traces the perimeter of the sleeping porch.

The entrance door (photographs 7 and 8), centrally located on the front façade, is a five-panel door with a Greek Revival surround composed of a multi-light transom and sidelights. The door opens into the entry hall (photographs 8 and 12) in the original portion of the house. The hall is flanked by the dining room (photograph 10) (originally a second parlor) and the parlor (photograph 9). The rear additions on the first floor house a bedroom (photograph 11), the kitchen, a bathroom, and a sleeping porch. The first floor features original wood floors, plaster walls, and plank ceilings covered with plaster (photographs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12). All doors are wooden with five panels (photographs 8 and 11), and door and window surrounds are simple (photographs 9, 10, and 11). The mantels on the

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Section 7--Description

first floor exhibit characteristics of the Greek Revival, Beaux Arts, and Colonial Revival styles (photographs 9, 10, and 11).

The original closed stringer staircase (photograph 12) remains in the entrance hall. It features turned balusters and newel post, and leads to the hall in the original portion of the second floor. The hall is flanked by two original bedrooms (photograph 13), and the second floor addition houses a third bedroom (photograph 14). Floor, wall, and ceiling treatments, doors, and door and window surrounds are the same as those on the first floor (photographs 13 and 14). Mantels on the second floor are less elaborate, but still reflect Classical styles popular during the historic period (photographs 13 and 14).

One historic outbuilding (photograph 15), a front gabled two-bay garage, was constructed c.1910. Other contributing resources on the property include two quartz-lined hand-dug wells (photographs 3 and 5), a historic quartz birdbath (photograph 6), and a quartz retaining wall along the road (photographs 1, 6, and 16).

The property is characterized by open spaces with large oak and pecan trees (photographs 1, 4, and 6). A driveway leads from Bethany Road to a turn-around on the north side of the house. An old road trace extends from the end of the current driveway across the property in the woods.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Politics and Government

Period of Significance:

c.1805-1953

Significant Dates:

c.1805-Construction date of the original I-house
c.1835-c.1855-Finney renovation of the house
c.1927-Land renovation of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

James Wilson

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Wilson-Finney-Land House is the main house of a once extensive cotton plantation with holdings in excess of 3,500 acres. The nomination also includes a garage and several objects and landscape features. The main house, constructed by James Wilson c.1805 after he drew the land lot in a lottery, was later lived in and owned by Abraham McAfee, a Captain in the local militia and the second sheriff of Morgan County. Later owners, James Finney and Cincinnatus Land, were responsible for the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Craftsman details added to the house respectively. The Wilson-Finney-Land House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a house that has evolved over time to meet the needs of its occupants and the changing architectural styles. The original I-house is clearly evident on the exterior of the house and in the floor plan. The historic additions to the rear of the house, which formed an "L" and then a square mass, are clearly distinguishable from the original house. The addition of Greek Revival and Italianate features, such as the front door surround and decorative eave brackets, and Craftsman features, such as the wrap around porch and square columns on brick piers, reflect the evolution of the house through several owners and architectural periods. Evolved houses are relatively common, almost as common as "period piece" houses. The critical aspects that make these houses significant include distinct phases of development with characteristic features, associations with changing family circumstances, ownership, and use. These houses are not "mongrels" or a hodge-podge, but are houses with distinct periods of development with accompanying architectural features that can be tied to particular owners and circumstances. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division and the Georgia National Register Review Board have designated houses of this type, with two or more distinct phases of development, as significant in the architectural history of Georgia.

The Wilson-Finney-Land House is also significant in the area of politics and government for its use as the first Morgan County courthouse and as the residence of the Morgan County sheriff during the early days of the county in 1808 and 1809. the use of an existing house as the temporary courthouse of a new county on the frontier was relatively common in Georgia. Although it was also as common to build a temporary new courthouse building. However, relatively few houses originally used as courthouses exist today (The Elisha Winn House in Dacula, Gwinnett County, Georgia, was used as the Gwinnett County Courthouse and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1979.).

National Register Criteria

The Wilson-Finney-Land House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of politics and government for its use as the interim Morgan County courthouse and as the sheriff's residence. It is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of a house that evolved over time to accommodate the needs of its occupants and to reflect changing architectural styles.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Wilson-Finney-Land House begins c.1805, the construction date of the main house, and ends in 1953, the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The two contributing buildings on the nominated property include the main house and the historic garage. The four contributing objects include a quartz retaining wall along the front of the property, a quartz birdbath, and two quartz-lined hand-dug wells.

There is a noncontributing well house at the rear of the property.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Monica H. Callahan and Scott E. Messer, November, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The property now containing the Finney-Land House was ceded to the State of Georgia by the Creek Indian Cession of 1802 and subsequently redistributed during the first Georgia Land Lottery in 1805 as Land Lot 33 in District 5. James Wilson, of Jefferson County, Georgia, was allowed two draws and his winning draw for 202 ½ acres was #1159. According to the Georgia Archives, this indicates Wilson was married because single white men received only one draw. Wilson accepted the property and was most likely responsible for the earliest portions of the existing main house.

Through an unestablished transaction, the property passed to the ownership of three Inferior Court Justices, William Brown, Isaac Hughes and Stephen Noble. Although the property remained in the possession of the three judges, Abraham McAfee (c.1780-1820) lived in the house that existed on the property in December 1808. McAfee was the local militia captain for Georgia Militia District 276 which included not only the subject property, but later the town of Madison. After Morgan County was formed from Baldwin County on December 10, 1807, McAfee also served as the county's sheriff.

On December 22, 1808, the Georgia Legislature decreed that the 100 acres on Lands Lots 23, 35 and 36 in District 5 become the site of the new county's seat to be named Madison. Additionally, as part of the same decree, the Legislature made McAfee's home on Land Lot 33 the interim site of the Inferior and Superior Courts for the newly formed county pending the construction of adequate facilities (Laws of the State of Georgia, 1812; Act #369). All of the court proceedings in 1809 were carried out in the house. Concurrent with the completion of the Morgan County Courthouse two years later, the judges formally sold the property to McAfee for the sum of \$800. Concurrent with the

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

purchase of the property, Land Lot 33, McAfee also purchased Land Lot 34 that was later split between his two sons, Abraham J. McAfee and Morgan W. McAfee.

Following McAfee's death in 1820, the property passed through a short series of owners and subdivisions (Jesse Roberts, 1820; Hudson T. Ware, 1830; John Davenport, 1832). As administrator of the McAfee estate and subsequent owner, Roberts sold off the "North East half" of Land Lot 33 in 1830 to the Methodist Episcopal Church for use as a campground and sold the remaining southern half including approximately 100 acres and the house to Ware. The current driveway represents the property split line; the deed to the church was subject to reversion upon cessation of campground use. Davenport purchased the property from Ware and transferred ownership the next month to his wife, Nancy; soon after his death, his wife sold the property for \$1,000 to James T. Finnie in 1835. Through all of these transactions, the tract remained referenced as the "McAfee Homeplace."

James T. Finney (c.1810-1855) (also spelled often as Finnie) was the son of a wealthy cotton planter from Greene County, Sterling Finney, owner of approximately 3000 acres and 70 slaves. Finney married Mrs. Mary Beasley, on November 25, 1828. He purchased the land from Davenport to establish his own successful cotton plantation on the property starting with a wife and two slaves. As he became more prosperous, Finney acquired additional land in the fifth district of Morgan County including Land Lots 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, and 34. At some point during Finney's lifetime, the Methodist Campground parcel was reduced to 14 1/5 acres. Finney died leaving an estate in excess of 3,574 acres - of which 866 acres were in Morgan County, 91 slaves to be distributed without a will. Wilds Kolb administered the Finney estate and acquired all of the Morgan County property including all of Land Lot 33, including the reversionary right to the diminutive Methodist Campground. Hereafter, the property was referred to in transactions as the "Finnie Homeplace" or the "Town Tract."

Given Finney's prosperity during his ownership of the property and the Greek Revival and Italianate elements of the house, it is most likely that the Finneys were responsible for the stylization of the house. The house gained its hipped roof appearance during this time as well as "modern" stylistic elements such as the roofline bracket course, corner pilasters, and the main entry. Footings beneath the extant porch indicate that a portico may have also been part of these renovations and that the home experienced its first coat of lime wash during this period. Both of these changes were typical of Greek Revival updates.

Wilds Kolb, a local attorney and foreman of the Circuit Grand Jury, was a prominent Madisonian who built "Boxwood" in town for his society wife. There is no evidence that he occupied the Finney Homeplace at any point but he did retain ownership until his death in 1869. For the next five years, the property passed through a number of owners and speculators. Upon Kolb's death, his executors Porter and Campbell, sold the 866 acres from the courthouse steps for \$5,700 to Thomas B. Camp. Camp sold the property for a \$3,000 profit the same day to John C. Robbins. In 1872, Robbins sold only Land Lot 33 for \$4,050 at 7% interest to Marcus A. Woods and moved to Alameda County, California. The sale did not include a 46-acre tract on the northwest corner of Lot 33 [DB P/384], subsequently transferred to the widow of Simon Albright by the Robbins Estate administrator and the Clerk of Court, Emmanuel Heyser.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Woods purchase represented an investment of the trust funds of Sophia Anna Lampe. Sophia, of Chatham County, had received a life-interest trust estate through a beneficial marriage settlement from her first husband, Henry Walker. She married Woods and appointed him as trustee for herself and her daughters, Jane Lampe Walker and Sophia Anna Woods. For an additional \$285 in 1875, Marcus and Sophia Woods also purchased 14 1/5 acres, believed to be the Methodist Campground. This represented the partial reassembling of the original Land Lot 33, 169 1/2 acres minus the 46-acre Albright tract.

In 1883, Mrs. Bettie A. Bishop of Toledo, Ohio, acquired 156 1/2-acre tract as well as the 14+/-acre tract from the Woods for \$2,600. She conveyed the title to both parcels two years later to her son, Clifford F. Bishop. Upon relocation to Culbert County, Alabama, Bishop sold his acreage for \$4,500 to J.T.P. Austin in 1891. Austin served the Confederacy in Company C, 2nd Georgia Regiment from 1861 to 1865, purchased the property as a home place, subsequently purchased timber rights on several large tracts, and built a roller mill on a town lot in Madison. Austin's conjoined parcel of approximately 170 acres was purchased by William Pete Bearden in 1902. Bearden (1863-1938) first married Lizzie Few and after her death, Hallie Winter, and had a total of six children. He had many business interests, including mercantile, hardware, funeral homes and banking. Bearden played baseball during his early years and as catcher for Orlando, Florida won the pennant in 1886. He served the Bank of Madison (as third President in 1927 and on the Board of Directors from 1930 to 40); and, as an active member of the First Methodist Church, he served as Chairman of the Board of Stewards for 40 years. In 1915, Bearden transferred the property for \$6,800 to the Crew family.

James Edgar "Ed" Crew (1864-1931), a native of Reese, Walton County, married Bernice Allen in 1887 and relocated to the Madison area around 1905. Crew was most likely a rental tenant prior to the purchase of the lot. In 1915, Crew acquired the 169 1/4 -acre homestead and was considered to be "a man of keen and thrifty business judgment." After contracting Bright's disease, Crew sold the property to Cincinnatus Houston Land but was allowed to remain in residence being nursed by his wife and three daughters until his death. Just beginning to see the onset of the Great Depression, the house witnessed a new beginning with its acquisition by a new owner in 1927.

Cincinnatus Houston Land (1865-1947), born in Lindale, Georgia, purchased the residence for \$9,350 as a retirement property and to become a gentleman cotton farmer in 1927. Land, an aging textile executive for Pepperell Mills in Rome, Georgia, married in 1924 and bought the house for his wife, Willie Orbie Nelson (1902-2001) of Rome, and young son, Walter (age 5). In 1940, C.H. Land conveyed the property to his wife, who later remarried to Paul N. Lawrence in 1961. Walter Cornelius Land and Katherine Bittie Lawrence grew up in the residence.

Land was most likely responsible for the extensive Craftsman-influenced renovations including: addition of new floor layer, plastering of the ceilings and walls, removal and/or replacement of most of the original woodwork (except the mantles), modernization of electrical systems and light fixtures and restyling the front porch. Land was also responsible for many of the landscape features significant to the house, such as the quartz retaining wall and birdbath.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

When Land's widow relocated to High Shoals, Georgia, in 1986, the 169 ¼ acres passed through a series of landlords who utilized the residence for rental housing and the land for soybean acreage and tree farming. W. Norris Bryans and Maxie Conner purchased the property in 1986 for \$237,500, who immediately sold the property to Brooks M. Pennington in 1986 for \$250,000. Brooks Pennington, Jr., subdivided the two acres upon which the home was located and sold the remaining 167-¼ acres to a land speculator, Niles Bolton, who purchased the property for development only to discover that the runoff to be created would not be accepted in Pennington's lake. In 1998, Tim and Janice Reilly purchased the two-acre tract for \$80,000 with the historic residence and began a full-scale sensitive renovation.

Development of the Wilson-Finney-Land House

The earliest portion of the house is the vernacular I-house that had a full-width hipped roof covered front porch (flashing and lime wash remain concealed in later porch ceiling). The house had a gable roof as evidenced by extant framing modifications to add eaves along end walls for the installation of the bracket course. From the early 1800s, extant evidence reveals: heavy hewn sills; joists; principal wall and bent framing; heavy heart pine flooring gauged and hewn for finished fit; heavy pit sawn rafters (note: no ridge beam); remnants of random width rough-edged roof decking; and use of site cut wooden pegs for all mortise and tenon joints. The first addition, on the first floor at the rear of the house, exhibits the same style and materials of construction as the main house but material dimensions vary from those of the main house. It is likely therefore that the addition was constructed soon after the construction of the main house. Little remains of the original perimeter pier work, however there are three remaining stone piers under the present kitchen area that originally supported the back porch and an original pier support under the present dining room. Also extant are some foundation elements under the center of the front porch that may have been part of a portico entry built when the house was updated in the Greek Revival style c.1840. Some elements of the original piers remain under the interior side of the ell addition. These are stone piers as well. The house's six fireplaces are all built of soft hand-made brick in a size that nearly matches modern engineer size brick. There is no evidence of fire clay in either brick or parging and all mortar is primarily clay. Both chimney exteriors may have been parged with clay originally but by 1930 the chimney exteriors were exposed brick subsequently parged in a Portland-based stucco whose application is attributed to Land.

Finney is credited with the Greek Revival revisions to the house due partly to the arrival of the style during his ownership, but also because he is the first owner of record with the means to spend money on the excess of stylization. Changes and additions of this period were primarily cosmetic and included the addition of the bracket course, pilasters, possibly a portico-styled entry instead of the original porch, mantles in the Greek Revival style (some extant), front entrance surround, stair balusters and newels, and the conversion of the gable ends to a hipped roof configuration. All window jambs and casing are heart of pine with remnants of cut nails extant for their attachment and window jambs with integral sash weights. This suggests that the current fenestration (minus sashes) is quite early. The window sashes however are not original, are made of softer pine, and are an early

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

millwork product (evidenced by the joinery rather than handmade sashes and sash joints; corners are steel pinned). The four-over-two pane configuration suggests their replacement occurred sometime between the Victorian and the Arts & Crafts eras and paint evidence indicates the likely hood of Austin or Crew as the owner responsible for their replacement. Both were long-term tenants and successful businessmen with means.

In 1927, Land bought the house and began an extensive renovation. Much of the determination of his scope of influence upon the house is derived from photographic evidence and interviews with his son Walter who spent much of his childhood and early adult life in the residence.

Land's goal was the update of the house in the Craftsman style. His ownership is credited with the interior replacement of the plank wall finish with a sand-textured plaster and new flooring over original heart pine. The new flooring required the build up of the fireplace hearths which was accomplished with layering of modern Portland-based cement over the original brick hearths and trimming in the same molding as used for door and window backband and the necessary replacement of all of the door stops in the house. Door strike plates vary from finished brass to handmade steel. Land replaced all of the original interior doors with heavy five panel oak doors that he brought from the Pepperell Mills offices in Calhoun, Georgia. All extant fixtures are attributed to Land. The ceiling planks are plastered over but still remaining.

Land was responsible for the expansion of the rear kitchen, adding a pantry and bathroom. An earlier kitchen enclosure, possibly by Austin or Crew, is evidenced by paint and flashing remnants above the present kitchen ceiling. Land's changes also include the sleeping porch and the Craftsman-style front porch. The detached kitchen was still extant behind and to the left of the house when purchased by Land, who subsequently relocated it further back and converted it to a shop. The building was extant until the 1960s.

Land is credited with the removal of perimeter piers and replacement with continuous brick foundation. Photos of Land's renovation show the incorporation of brick diamond lattice style vents beneath the front porch and possibly on the entire foundation surround; however, these vents were subsequently replaced with aluminum ventilators.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Callahan, Monica H, and Scott E. Messer. Historic Property Information Form. November, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental information.

Coleman, Kenneth, Ed. A History of Georgia. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1977.

Land, Walter Cornelius, former owner. Interview by Monica Callahan, 2001, 2002.

Linley, John. Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1972.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Morgan County Archives. Marshall Williams. Madison, Georgia.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book C, p. 179.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book I, pp. 118, 185, 240, 259, and 616.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book M, pp. 400 and 402.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book N, p. 179, 320, 371, and 485.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book P, p. 384.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book PP, p. 364.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book Q. p. 76.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book S, p. 405.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book X, p. 156.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book 4, p. 623.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book 17, p. 44.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book 25, p. 429.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book 130, p. 107 and 108.

Morgan County, Georgia. Clerk of Courts. Deed Book 230, p. 870.

Morgan County, Georgia: Heritage, 1807-1997. Morgan County Heritage Book Committee. Walsworth Publishing Co, 1997.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 272257 Northing 3717783

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the main house, an associated outbuilding, several objects and landscape features, and the intact portion of land historically associated with the main house.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** December 15, 2003
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Scott E. Messer and Monica H. Callahan
organization Piedmont Preservation
mailing address P.O Box 205
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30603
telephone (770)307-1836
e-mail

- () **property owner**
- (X) **consultant**
- () **regional development center preservation planner**
- () **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Timothy R. Reilly
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address 1750 Bethany Road
city or town Madison **state** Georgia **zip code** 30650
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Wilson-Finney-Land House
City or Vicinity: Madison, vicinity
County: Morgan
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: July, 2003

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 16

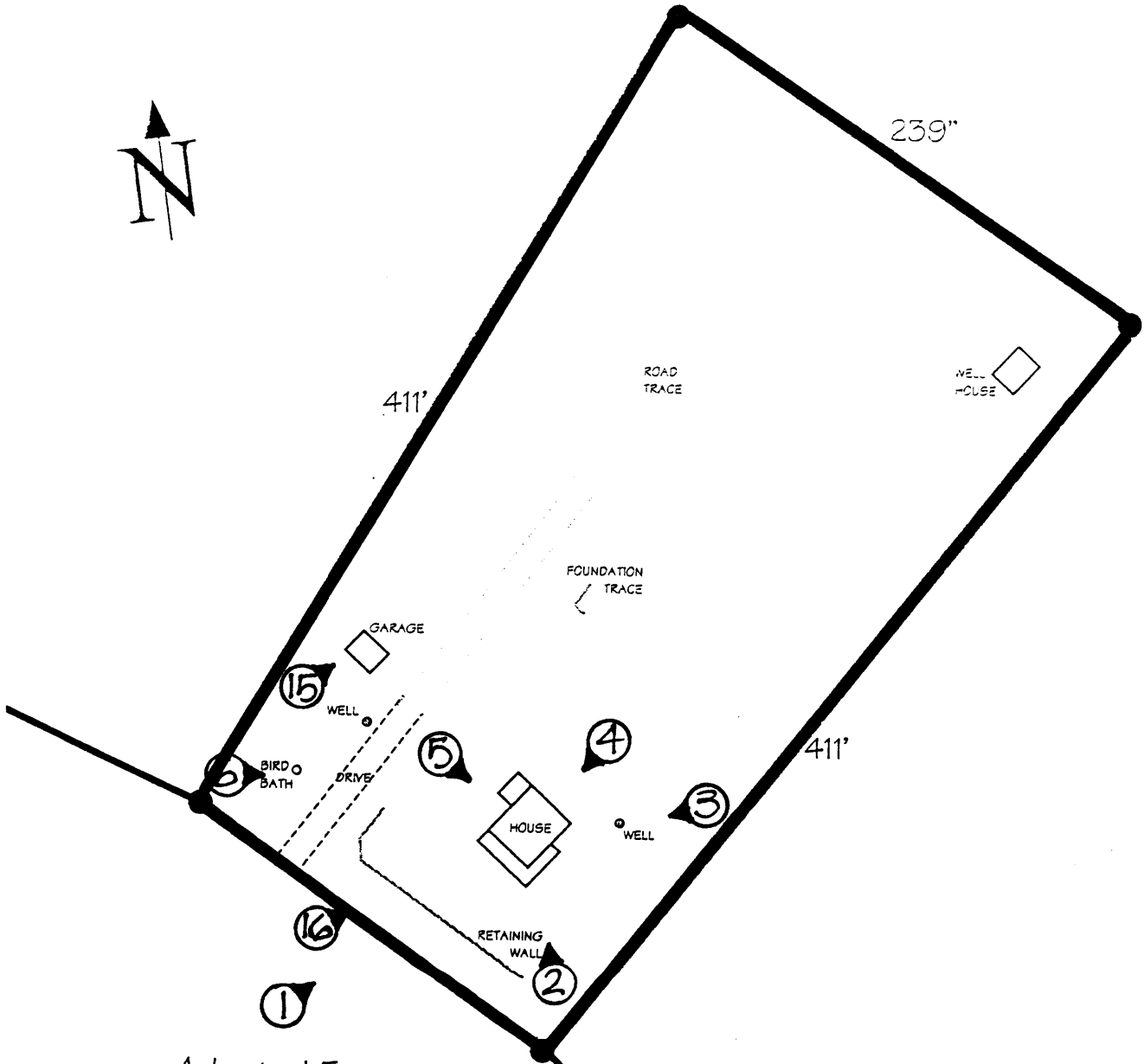
1. Front (southwest) façade; photographer facing northeast.
2. Front façade and southeast façade; photographer facing north.
3. Southeast façade and rear (northeast) façade; photographer facing west.
4. Rear façade; photographer facing southwest.
5. Northwest façade; photographer facing southeast.
6. Northwest façade and front façade; photographer facing east.
7. Detail, front porch and entrance; photographer facing north.
8. Interior, first floor, entrance hall; photographer facing southwest.
9. Interior, first floor, parlor; photographer facing northeast.
10. Interior, first floor, dining room; photographer facing north.
11. Interior, first floor, bedroom; photographer facing south.
12. Interior, first floor, entrance hall; photographer facing northeast.
13. Interior, second floor, south bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
14. Interior, second floor, east bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
15. Garage; photographer facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**



Photographs

16. Front façade; photographer facing northeast.

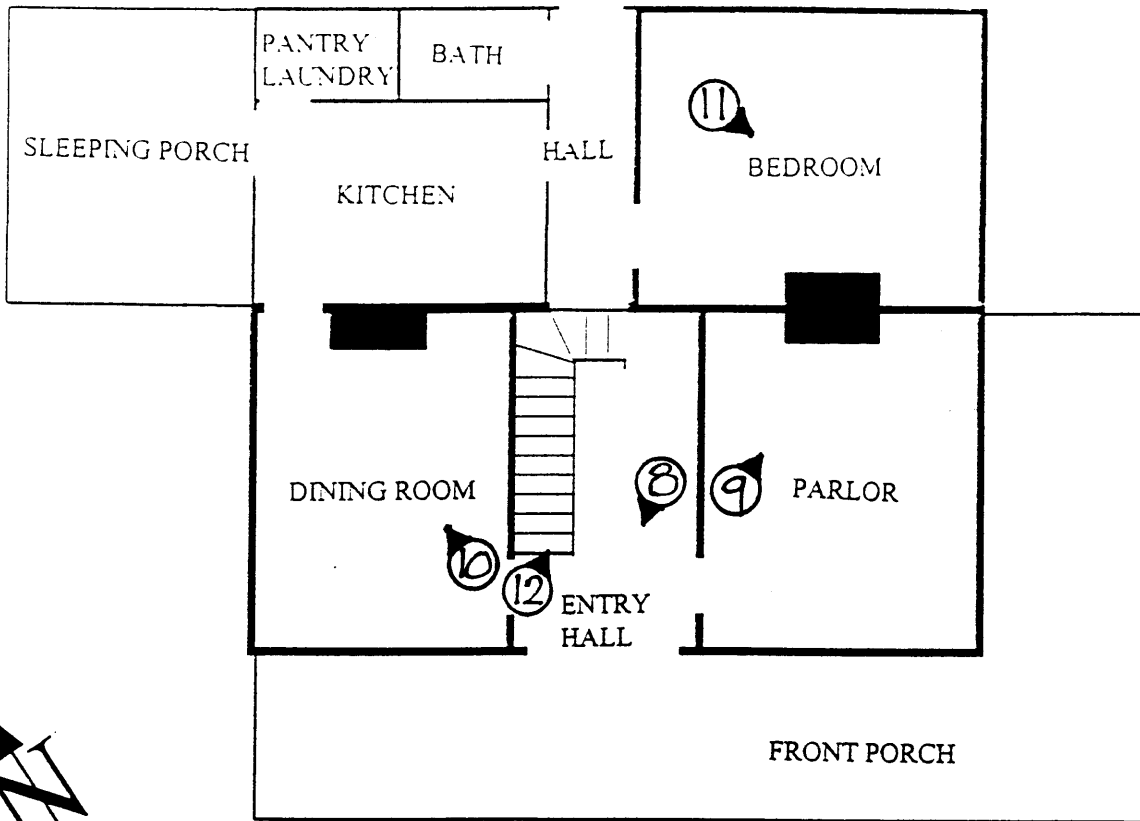
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



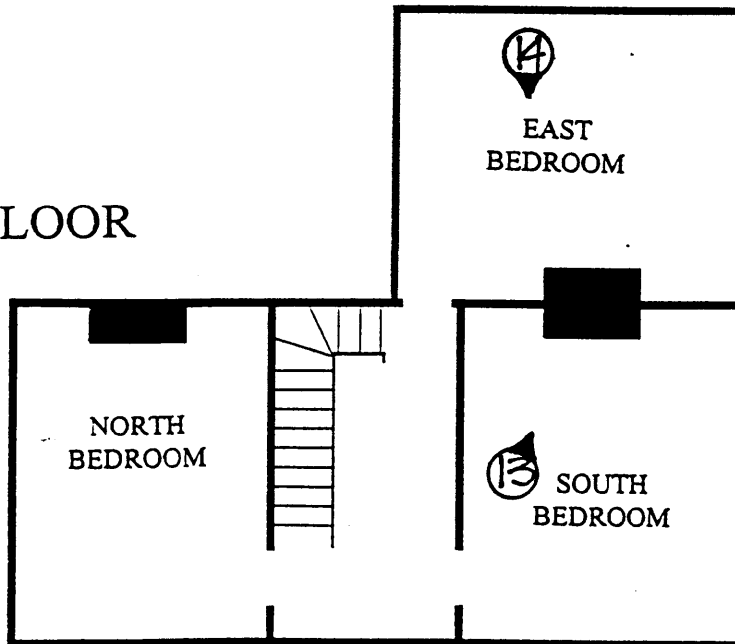
Adapted From
Morgan County Tax Plat
2.00+/- acres

Wilson-Finney-Land House
Morgan County, Georgia
Site Plan
National Register Boundary: 
Photograph Direction/Number: 
Scale: 1"= approximately 75'
North: On map

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



Wilson-Finney-Land House
 Morgan County, Georgia
 Floor Plans
 Photograph Direction/Number: ①
 Scale: Not to scale
 North: On map