

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 4 1979
DATE ENTERED JUL 16 1979

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Gould-Weed House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

828 Milledge Road (corner of Walton Way and Milledge) NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

10th - Barnard

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Richmond

CODE

245

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Owners [see attached list]

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Richmond County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Greene Street

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Structures Field Survey: Richmond County, Georgia

DATE

1977

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Section, Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gould-Weed House is a large, two-story frame dwelling with raised basement and low attic stories. The rectangular block of the building, covered by a hipped roof with eave brackets, is topped by an octagonal cupola. The eaves of the cupola are also supported by brackets. Stairs, which curve slightly outward at their base, lead to a portico of paired Corinthian columns complete with entablature and dentil molding, and a balustrade at the parapet level. The central entrance door is framed by rectangular side and transom lights enclosed in simple flat wooden moldings. A tall rectangular window with narrow side lights under a triangular pediment reflects this treatment in the second story. Regularly-spaced, tall, six-over-nine light windows and six-over-six light windows above are framed in flat moldings and capped with entablatures. Wooden shutters for these and for the low, horizontal openings of the attic story complete the window detailing. Windows in the north and east facade are framed in a similar fashion to those of the west front. Reflecting the front entrance doorway, the doorways of the rear facade on the east are framed by rectangular side and transom lights in wooden moldings supporting entablature-like features. Wide porches with their slender posts tied together by delicate wooden cut-work extend across this facade at the first- and second-story levels. Brick piers define this space at the basement level. Along the south facade, which faces Walton Way, the windows are given special emphasis. Two sets of openings are grouped in threes. Those of the basement and first stories project from the wall surface. The tall first-story arched windows are elaborately framed by Corinthian pilasters and entablature. A balustrade defines a narrow balcony space above these units in front of the tall, triple rectangular openings framed in moldings and entablatures of the second story.

Inside, the original four-room, central-hall plan serves as the basic layout for the new condominiums which have been created there. Some interior details, such as two remaining white-marble mantels and plaster ceiling medallions have been restored. Other features still intact include paneling under window sills; fireplaces in most rooms, some with marble arches; straight-run stairs with turned rails; four panel doors, some arched at the top; and original pine flooring.

On the southeast corner of the property stands a one-story, octagonally-shaped, piano gatehouse. The eaves have turned moldings and the roof is capped by a spire. A brick wall also encloses the property. Both appear to be contemporary with the main house.

This nomination includes only the Gould-Weed House and the gatehouse at the southeast corner of the nominated property. The several brick condominium units which have been built behind the Gould-Weede House are not included in this nomination.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1861

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gould-Weed House is an important historical and architectural landmark in the history of Augusta. Its associations with Artemus Gould, the Reverend Edmund Weede, and Broad Oaks School connect it integrally with the economic and social evolution of Augusta in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Its fine Italianate styling breaks with the Greek Revival traditions of the South and reveals a keen awareness of contemporary domestic architectural ideas. In addition, the house and property established the geographical center point in the incorporation of Summerville in 1861.

The Gould-Weed House is Italianate in style. Italianate architecture is unusual in Georgia, where the traditions of the Plantation Plain and the Greek Revival dominated the first half of the nineteenth century, and where the Civil War further stifled architectural developments at mid-century. The presence of the Gould-Weed House in Augusta must be regarded as a rare example of contemporary, mid-nineteenth-century architecture in Georgia. Furthermore, the Gould-Weed House is a fine example of the Italianate style of domestic architecture. Its plan is square, its massing is cubical, with sheer walls, deep overhanging eaves, and a hipped roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola. Other details appropriate to the Italianate style include the entry portico, the paired bay windows with round heads, the modillion-like brackets and eyebrow windows under the eaves, and the classically-derived window lintels. Interior detailing, including the stairways, fireplaces and mantels, and moldings are also characteristically Italianate. The two-story rear porch is a typically Southern adaptation of the style to the climate.

The Gould-Weed House was built in 1860-61 by William H. Goodrich for Artemus Gould. Mr. Gould, born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, in 1796, moved to Augusta in the late 1830s. His financial interests and activities during the next three decades helped shape an important transitional period in Augusta's economic development. By 1840, he was a major stockholder in the Bank of Augusta. During this first decade of Gould's career in Augusta, he was co-owner of a prosperous wholesale grocery establishment. By the 1850s, he was an early investor in textile manufacturing in Augusta. The period after the incorporation of the Augusta Canal Company in 1845 until the Civil War is important in marking an early attempt by Augustans to develop local

[continued]

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cumming, Mary G. Two Centuries of Augusta. Augusta, 1926.
Augusta Herald, July 20, 1967.
Geneological Society of Utah, Richmond County Cemetery Records, 1943.
 Cumming, Joseph B., Jr. Interview with Suzanne Turner, July, 1973.
 Letter from Dr. Victor A. Moore of Augusta to Mrs. Lowry Hunt of Madison, Georgia,
 [continued]

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 1 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Augusta West

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 405900 3704375

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the east corner of Walton Way and Milledge Road; then north-northeast 208.5 feet to a brick wall on the property line; then east-southeast along the brick wall and the property line approximately 200 feet, to the rear corner [continued]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian, and Steve Henson, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Section, Ga. DNR

DATE

March 1979

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington St., S.W.

TELEPHONE

404/656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia 30334

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

Elizabeth A. Lyon

DATE

5/30/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Bill Weirich
 KEEPERS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

July 16, 1979

ATTEST:

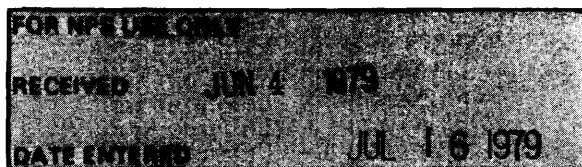
W. A. Burke
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

7/12/79

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

textile factories. In 1859, Artemus Gould was one of the original investors in the Augusta Factory, a company formed with money and equipment of the Augusta Manufacturing Company and the appropriation of a charter originally given to the McBean Company. This unique combination of money and laissez faire corporate charter enabled the Augusta Factory to prosper during the war and Reconstruction periods.

Gould's further involvement in Augusta's economic development is marked by his interests in several of the city's banks. He was president of the City Bank of Augusta in 1861 and an incorporator of the People's Savings Bank in 1862. He was also a director of the Planter's and Merchant Bank.

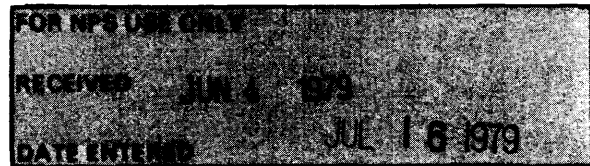
Artemus Gould's involvement in Augusta's social development includes his lengthy concern with the Augusta Orphan Asylum. From its incorporation in 1852, until his death in 1870, Gould managed the Asylum's finances. In addition, in 1868, he gave a large sum of money for the construction of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which still stands near the Gould-Weed House on Walton Way.

Thus, the Gould-Weed House is an excellent example of the taste of a wealthy Augusta capitalist at the onset of the Civil War. The area in which the house is located has been associated with wealthy Augustans since the mid-eighteenth century. Commonly known as "The Hill," the area occupies the sand hills which rise immediately to the west of the downtown district. It was early used as a summer retreat by those who could afford to leave their permanent homes in the lowland near the Savannah River. The location was felt to provide protection from the various fevers which ravaged the area during the hot summer months. The construction of the Gould-Weede House marks the beginning of permanent settlement of the area by Augustans.

In 1871, after Gould's death, the house was occupied by the Reverend Edmund Weede, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The Reverend Weede later became Bishop of Florida. From the 1920s until the 1940s, the house served as the Broad Oaks School, run by two English women for the children of the area's winter residents. After a period of serving as a boardinghouse, the Gould-Weed House underwent restoration in the late 1960s. During the restoration, the house was divided into three condominiums. This arrangement has not significantly altered the integrity of the original plan or exterior detailing. The house appears today substantially the same as it did during the 1860s. It serves as a vitally important historic and architectural landmark for this area.

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Bibliography &
CONTINUATION SHEET Verbal Boundary ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE 2

9. Major Bibliographical References

dated January, 1978. Dr. Moore has recently completed research on the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which Artemus Gould was a member and contributor.

The Augusta Courier, 1840s.

The Southern Recorder, May 26, 1840.

Augusta Directory and City Advertiser for 1841 (reprinted 1943).

U.S. Census, Georgia, Richmond County, 1850 and 1860.

Turner, Suzanne (consultant). First draft of nomination form, July, 1974.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

of the Gould's Corner parking lot; then south-southwest approximately 180 feet, more or less along the east-southeastern edge of the parking lot; then east-southeast approximately 20 feet and south-southwest approximately 28.5 feet, to include the octagonal gatehouse within the boundaries; then west-northwest approximately 220 feet along Walton Way to the point of origin. [See attached sketch map.]

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CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 2

Mrs. Lillian L. Cullum
828 Milledge Road, Apt. A-3
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Mr. J. Haley Roberts, Jr.
828 Milledge Road, Apt. A-2
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Congressman D. Douglas Barnard
828 Milledge Road, Apt. A-1
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Gould-Weede House
Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia

SKETCH MAP

scale: 1"-100'

north: ↑ JUN 4 1979

WALTON

Gould-Weede House

Boundary Line of Nominated Property

Parking Lot and Driveways

Modern Condominiums
(not included in this nomination)

WAY

Octagonal Gatehouse

MILLEIDGE

WALTON

WARD 3

WARD 2

RD

Church of Good
Shepard