rm No. 10-300 _{(Rev} . 10- ¹⁴⁾ 	S DEPARTMENT OF THE IN	TERIOR	DAT DR NPS USE ONLY	A SHEET
N	IATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
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	EINSTRUCTIONS IN HOW 7			<u> </u>
	TYPE ALL ENTRIES			
1 NAME		٨		
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AND/OR COMMON			<u> </u>	
	Coleman House			
2 LOCATIO	N		1 Acre chas 1	2
STREET & NUMBER	5 ~ 0 sewell of0	G A (23 of		
CITY, TOWN	11		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	1
STATE		VICINITY OF	10th - Robert G. COUNTY	CODE
		13	Hancock	141
3 CLASSIFI	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	<u>X</u> PRIVATE BOTH		COMMERCIAL	PARK
SITE			EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	PRIVATE RESIDENC RELIGIOUS
OBJECT		YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	-BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	X.other: Weeken
4 OWNER O	DF PROPERTY			Resor
NAME Mr. 1	David P. Ginn, Chief En	gineer, Thiele K	aolin Company	
STREET & NUMBER			<u> </u>	····
Box .	1056		STATE	
	ersville	VICINITY OF	Georgia	
5 LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEED	S,ETC. Hancock County C	ourthouse		t
STREET & NUMBER				e contra tradición de la contra d
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Sparta		Georgia	
	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE Hai	ncock County Survey			
DATE	21–1975	EEDEDAL	X STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR		·····		
SURVEY RECORDS	Historic Preservation	Section, Depart		urces
CITY, TOWN	Atlanta		. STATE Georgia	

7 DESCRIPTION

	C	ONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	NE
	EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED		SITE
•	XGOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE
	FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cheely-Coleman House, often referred to as the Coleman House, is located one and one-half miles east of the intersection of Georgia Highway 248 and s1098 in Hancock County, approximately 100 feet north of s1098. Presently surrounded by about 55 acres of woodsand farmland, the two story early nineteenth century frame house (c.1820-25), with an inset primitive, classical two story portico and three different exterior end chimneys, is considered one of the most unique houses of Middle Georgia in plan and detail.

In design, the two story house consists of a gabled roof with boxed cornices and returns and five bays along the eastern facade with the three southern bays forming an inset two story portico supported by three Ionic columns over the Doric columns. The repetitive pierced scallop motif of the eastern facade cornice adds to the primitive character of the building. On the first floor of the third bay is an elliptical arched dogtrot and to its right a curved exterior staircase open to the porch which was originally the only means of access to the southern end of the second story. Under the porch and dogtrot, the walls are sheathed with flush siding, however, the remainder of the house is covered with weatherboard accompanied by corner beads at all edges of the house. Three types of window and door trim are found on the east facade: vertical reeding with crossettes in the upper corners is found on the dogtrot; a projecting lintel with curved edges is found on the two northeast bays of the front porch, and a two part projecting lintel on the remaining windows of the house. The first floor windows are 12-over-12 pane while those on the second are 12-over-8 pane.

The formal and pristeen appearance of the west facade leads some to believe it might have originally been the front of the house; however tradition states that the portico facade was the front. The southern facade is dominated by a double hipped end chimney of American bond flanked by a pair of windows on each floor. The northern facade has a pair of "mirror image", single hip American bond chimneys and three apertures on each floor. To the left of the northwestern chimney a door opens onto a twentieth century addition of a small porch with a gabled roof and three supporting wooden posts. Originally this door led on to a covered walkway to the kitchen. There is a partially below ground basement under this northern third of the house.

In plan, the house is a dogtrot with one-over-one room, on the south end, two small rooms over the dogtrot, and two-over-two room plan on the north facade. Originally access to the southern portion of the second floor, or boys dormitory, was attained by a curved staircase which opened onto the first floor porch, just right of the dogtrot. Adjoining the boy's dorm are two smaller rooms, the only ones without a wainscot. The upstairs rooms contain the original wide flooring. Here, as on the first floor are the original cross and bible doors with only one side beveled. The mantelpiece found in the boy's dorm is a 1940, primitively designed replacement for the original one now in the downstairs parlor.

Corresponding, below the dorm room is the parlor which is entered from the dogtrot or a door open to the front porch. The room is decorated by a one inch band of vertical reeding which separates the chair rail from the wainscot. The vertical reeding is repeated in the pilasters of the mantelpiece. The floorboards here and in the rooms across the hall have been changed from wide pine boards to c.1940 narrow oak flooring.

Across the dogtrot from the parlor are two smaller rooms. To the right of the fireplace in the northwest room, an original door leads out onto the previously mentioned side (continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

porch. In the opposite corner, are two sets of straight stairs with winders and one central curved step landing. Originally this staircase was the only access to the northern end bedrooms.

The house was built all at one time, but through the years in favor of modernization, and with the needed repair, changes have been made. A doorway was cut upstairs connecting the northwest bedroom with one of the small rooms adjoining the boy's dorm. The present delicate brass hardware was added in 1940 when the house was being restored. (Most of these changes were made in 1940 when Warren Coleman and his bride came to live in the house).

Although only the house remains today, according to oral tradition and some evidence, outbuildings did exist. There was a barn east of the house along with four other outbuildings and a root cellar to the south. A smokehouse and slave cabin were on the western side of the house. Evidence of old roads that run around and in front of the house down to the shoals, the grist mill and iron foundry can be located on a sketch map. The yard has been cleared, but clues to the previous landscaping remain. Two catawba tree stumps remain on the northern and southern ends of the house. Presently, the house is unoccupied except for weekend outings.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1820-1825	BUILDER/ARCH	IITECT	····
_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	\underline{X} OTHER (SPECIFY) Historical
× 1800-1899		EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	
1700-1799 -	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	-SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cheely-Coleman House, and its surrounding 55 acres, is of national significance based on both architectural and historical merits. The house was built c.1820-25, and is a prime example of the sophisticated dwelling which evolved from the basic dogtrot log cabin plan. It is the only one of this refined design in Georgia. Due to the Coleman house's connection with the prominent Coleman and Cheely families, the county's industrial development, and Sherman's march through Georgia, the house may be considered one of the most important houses in Hancock County history.

John Marler is thought to have been the architect of the Cheely-Coleman House, but this tradition is doubtful. Marler was very skilled in the use of Early Republican forms and the primitive use of the Classical details in the Coleman House do not reflect this. An example is the primitive design of the Ionic columns over the first floor Doric columns, where the true orders are not attained. The sequence of column order though is reminiscent of the Roman Coliseum where the orders rise from simple Doric to ornate Corinthian.

The house is located on land originally owned by Robert Tate. In 1805, Tate was granted 250 acres on the banks of the Ogeechee River, in original Washington county, and before his death c.1811-1812, he had accumulated a total of 450 acres.

Thomas Cheely bought

the core of the estate in 1818 from Jared Carter to whom the land had been sold by Tate's heirs. This is the earliest record of Thomas Cheely's presence in this county. By 1824 Cheely had accumulated approximately 801 acres of land from the heirs of Tate or from persons the heirs sold to, plus other nearby lots.

Cheely married Leah Latimer in 1815 in Hancock County and probably proceeded to build the present homeplace. It would seem possible that they might have lived in a nearby stagecoach stop, referred to as the Lee House, until their house was built, only a few years later.

Across the river from the Tate estate was Col. William Bird's home the "Aviary". Hunter Coleman later built his home on this spot facing the Cheely-Coleman House, and the Hunter Coleman House is thought to have been very similar to it. The Birds owned a woolen mill and iron foundry on the shoals. Thomas Cheely built a gristmill on the shoals also. Tradition states that at some point Cheely came in to possession of Bird's Mill & Foundry.

At Cheely's death he gave his married heirs \$2,000 in land and money and kept his estate together for his wife and four young sons until they were all 21 years of age. Since that time, with only one brief exception (the Dardens), the Coleman House has remained in some phase of the Cheely-Coleman family. In 1973 the last Coleman owner sold the house outside the family to the present owner.

MAIOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES				
 Ginn, David, Interview, April 15, 1976, near Sparta, Georgia. Linley, John. Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1972. Norton, Nancy, Inspection, April 15, 1976, near Sparta, Georgia. Moore, Mrs. Warren, Phone Interview, April 20, 1976. Smith, Elizabeth Wiley, <u>The History of Hancock County, Georgia I,II</u>. Washington, Ga.: Wilkes Publishing Company 1974. 				
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 55.8 UTM REFERENCES 3.6	80			
ZONE EASTING NORTH	10 0 14 10	B <u>1.7</u> ZON D <u>1.7</u>	E EASTING	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 3680 The Coleman property is bounded in the northeast corner by the intersection of sl098 and the Ogeechee River. From this point the boundary runs west along the Ogeechee River for approximately 600 yards at which point it turns south and undulates for approximately 700 yards along a branch which separates the Coleman property from the Tufts property. At this point the boundary turns sharply east for 537' until it intersects with sl098. From this point the boundary follows sl098 north to the beginning point at the Ogeechee.				
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES STATE Georgia Georgia	FOR PROPERTIE CODE 13 13		PPING STATE OR COU Warren Hancock	NTY BOUNDARIES CODE 301 141
STATE Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY	Glascock	CODE 125

NAME / TITLE

Nancy Norton, Intern (Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, A	architectural Historian, Consultant)			
ORGANIZATION	DATE			
Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural	Resources March 14, 1976			
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE			
270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 703-C	404-656-2840			
CITY OR TOWN	STATE			
Atlanta	Georgia			
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:				
NATIONAL XSTATE	LOCAL			
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the Nationa				
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Registe	r and certify that it has been evaluated according to the			
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.				

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGN	ATURE DAVID M SHEDEAN	6-2	5-76
TITLE Chief, Historic Preser	vation Section	DATE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERT	TY AS ANCLUDED IN THE NATION	AL REGISTER	9/91
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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Coleman House was used by Major-General Judson Kilpatrick as his headquarters during Sherman's march through Georgia, in 1864. The general did not harm the house itself though the mills and livestock were destroyed. On his bedroom wall he engraved the following,

> "May all the names engraved here, In the golden book appear."

It is signed by the general and some of his staff. This engraved plaster is currently in the possession of a former owner.

Although the house is virtually unoccupied, it is well maintained and remains of great significance in the history of Georgia and its architecture.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Photographs ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Cheely-Coleman House, Hancock County

Photographs by: David J. Kaminsky

Date: April, 1976.

- 1. Southeast view of house.
- 2. East (front) facade.
- 3. Second floor (south end) of East facade.
- 4. Mantelpiece, First Floor, southroom (parlor).
- 5. Stairway from dogtrot, facing northeast.
- 6. Dogtrot from east.
- 7. Staircase in Northwest room 1st floor.
- 8. Northwest view of house.



