

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED 11 SEP 1979  
DATE ENTERED NOV 13 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

Reid-Jones-Carpenter House

AND/OR COMMON

Montrose

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

2249 Walton Way

\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

10th - Barnard

STATE

Georgia

\_\_ VICINITY OF  
CODE

013

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

\_\_COMMERCIAL

\_\_EDUCATIONAL

\_\_ENTERTAINMENT

\_\_GOVERNMENT

\_\_INDUSTRIAL

\_\_MILITARY

\_\_MUSEUM

\_\_PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

\_\_SCIENTIFIC

\_\_TRANSPORTATION

OTHER Youth Center

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Rev. G. Daniel McCall

Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church

STREET & NUMBER

2249 Walton Way

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

\_\_ VICINITY OF

Georgia

STATE

30904

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Richmond County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Greene Street

CITY, TOWN

Augusta

Georgia

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

1. Historic American Buildings Survey 2. Historic Structures Field Survey: Richmond County, Georgia

DATE

1. 1936 2. 1976

1. FEDERAL STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL Richmond County

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

1. Library of Congress

2. Dept. of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

1. Washington, D.C.

2. Atlanta, Ga.

STATE

# 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

In Montrose, built for Robert Reid in 1849, the indigenous Sand Hills cottage with elevated basement has been adapted to the Greek Revival Style. Two sets of horizontal projecting wings flank the central four fluted Corinthian columns rising from the ground to support a massive pediment over the front portico. The west front door with rectangular side and transom lights enclosed within pilaster and entablature unit is flanked on both sides by two 6/9 windows, each complete with entablature. Each of these windows has its smaller 6/6 counterpart directly underneath in the daylight basement. While all windows are shuttered, the two flanking the main portico as well as those in the side wings which project from the central block have wrought iron balconies.

The entablature with dentils continues around the house. Flat pilasters at the corners also help visually unify the structure. A central triangular pilaster has been added to the junction of the central block and first projecting wing. Within each pediment formed by the enclosed gables on the north and south elevations of the central block is a round window.

The rear (east) elevation of the central block consists of central portico supported to porch floor level by four concrete rectangular columns, above which are four square wooden columns that support the portico roof. The single entrance door is flanked by pilasters and single rectangular sidelights, with transom lights above the door and sidelights. This unit is capped by entablature and flanked by two 6/9 windows. Two dormers, each containing two sets of double windows with lattice work, rise above the rear elevation.

The twentieth-century horizontal additions which flank the rear of the central block are harmonious with the rest of the house, continuing the basic motifs of entablature, dentils, and corner pilasters.

The two interiors with their central hall plan and half-turn with landing stairway is typical of its period in Georgia. The verd antique mantel with Ionic pilasters is noted in Frederick Doveton Nichol's The Early Architecture of Georgia. Also notable is the circular skylight over the stairway. Most of the interior details of mantels, window and door moldings are intact.

The only remaining outbuilding is on the northwest side of the house and is said to have originally been a kitchen and in more recent times, an antique store. It is in disuse now.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property is all that the church owns as the Montrose property and includes the main house and the one outbuilding, although locations of some other outbuildings no doubt exist on the property, but none have been identified.

Photographs: Although many of the photographs are over two years old, a recent visit to the site indicated that there have been no changes.

# 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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1849                                      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Reid-Jones-Carpenter House ("Montrose") is significant in the architecture and literature of Georgia. It is significant in the former as an excellent embodiment of the Greek Revival residential style and in the latter because of its association with Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., who lived there from 1877 until his death in 1893 when he was one of Georgia's foremost historians.

When "Montrose" was built in 1849 for Robert Alexander Reid, Summerville on the Sand Hills near Augusta was a seasonal retreat for Augusta's prosperous citizens. The elevated area, besides offering a cooling breeze, was felt to provide a geographical barrier against the dreaded "bilious fever" that periodically took its toll in Augusta.

Charles Colcock Jones, Jr. (1831-1893) a native of Savannah- was the son of a Presbyterian minister whose family letters have been immortalized in the volume Children of Pride(1972). Jones received a law degree in 1855 from Harvard, began a practice in Savannah and was elected mayor there in 1860 on the eve of the Civil War. He later served during the Civil War both for Georgia and South Carolina. Afterwards he moved to New York where he once again practiced law. His return to Georgia was precipitated by the calling of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1877 in Atlanta. It was then that he purchased "Montrose" and continued his career as a lawyer in Augusta.

By this time in his life, a great deal of his time was taken up with his writings. He is best known today for his eighty publications, including Antiquities of the Southern Indians(1873), The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864 (1874), The Dead Towns of Georgia (1878), The History of Georgia (1883), Addresses, 5 volumes, 1881-1889, Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia (1890); Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress (1891), and Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast told in the Vernacular (1888).

Lord Bancroft referred to this prolific historian as the "Macaulay of the South".

After Jones' death, "Montrose" was occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Samuel B. Carpenter and her family. In the 1930s her children were living there. In 1972 it became the Alan Fuqua Youth Center of the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church as a memorial to his son by J.B.Fuqua of Augusta and Atlanta who had died while a student. Restoration work was accomplished without significant alterations to the architectural integrity.

In 1959 the Georgia Historical Commission erected a Georgia Historical Marker at the site in honor of C.C.Jones, Jr.

(continued)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Nichols, Frederick D. The Early Architecture of Georgia (1957)  
 Various histories of and about Augusta, Georgia.  
 Wilson, Everett B. Early Southern Towns (1967)  
 Personal inspections and draft nominations by Elizabeth A. Lyon and Suzanne Turner, 1973,  
 and by Steve Henson, June, 1977.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Augusta West, Georgia

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 7 | 4 0 5 | 6 5 0 | 3 7 04 | 5 4 0

B [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

ZONE EASTING

NORTHING

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

C [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

D [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

E [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

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G [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

H [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ]

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Property as marked on accompanying Richmond County, Georgia Tax Map no. 34-4, parcel no. 79.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Richard Cloues, architectural historian;

Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources July 15, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

270 Washington St., S.W.

(404) 656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

Georgia 30334

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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*  
Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

9/4/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*Carol D. Skell*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11-13-79

ATTEST:

*Walter J. Burke*  
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

11/12/1979

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CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER    8    PAGE    2

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Architecturally, Montrose is a fine example of the Sand Hills cottage, indigenous to Augusta, adapted according to the prevailing mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style. Like other Sand Hills cottages of the first half of the nineteenth century in Augusta, Montrose is a one-story framed structure elevated on a daylight basement. Its Greek Revival detailing is exceptional, however. Most impressive is the two-story, pedimented portico supported by four Corinthian columns; according to the 1936 HABS Survey, these columns were produced in Boston, Mass. A porch-like portico supported by six square piers extends across the rear facade of the house. Also significant is the symmetrical five-bay arrangement of the front and rear facades. Important period details include the trabeated doorways with their congruent pilasters and entablatures, windows framed with architrave moldings and entablatures, the circumferential entablature at cornice level supported by Doric pilasters at the corners of the house, and the "eyebrow" windows at attic level. The interior, like the exterior, is also typically Greek Revival with its central stair hall flanked symmetrically by rooms, some of which are joined by doors to form double parlors. Significant period details on the interior include architrave moldings with corner rosettes or medallions around doorways and windows, thick-sectioned baseboard and crown moldings, paneled passageways between adjoining rooms sharing the same chimney, and five marble mantels carved in Italy.

The architectural distinction of Montrose has been recognized by the Historic American Buildings Survey (1936) and, more recently, by Frederick D. Nichols' The Early Architecture of Georgia (1957) and The Architecture of Georgia (1976).