

RECEIVED

467

APR 10 2000

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places. 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 10E900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Burge Farm**
other names/site number **Burge Plantation, Burge-Bolton House**

2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by State Route 142, Cook Road, Morehouse Road and Sewell Road.**

city, town **Newborn** (x) vicinity of
county **Newton** code **217**
state **Georgia** code **GA** zip code **31051**

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- (x) private
- () public-local
- () public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	23	7
sites	1	0
structures	3	0
objects	0	0
total	27	7

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.

Richard C. Luce
Signature of certifying official

3-31-00
Date

W. Ray Luce
Division Director and 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

Richard A. Beall 5-11-00

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

For
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood: weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description

The Burge Plantation Historic District is a 603-acre rural historic district that includes three principal agricultural complexes, tenant houses, agricultural fields, and an orchard. The first house built on the property was located on the east side of Highway 142 in the northwest corner of the historic district. Known as the Burge-Bolton House, it was moved across Highway 142 in c.1920 to make way for a larger house. The Burge-Bolton House was built in c. 1830 as a plain, one-story, frame, dwelling with a central-hall plan. After the house was moved, the Bolton family added numerous rear additions and Neoclassical Revival-style elements such as a classical, full-width front porch and sidelights and transom. A substantial outbuilding complex, built c.1920, is located to the rear of the house and includes three barns, an overseer's cottage, pump house, and formal gardens. In c. 1920, the Burge family built a large, frame house on the site of the original family home. Architect Merritt J. Morehouse modeled the new dwelling after Homewood, the Baltimore house of Charles Carroll, Jr., built in c.1803. The house features a five-part Palladian plan with a five-bay main block and two wings joined by hyphens. The proportions and details of Merritt's design reflect the spirit of Homewood. The tetrastyle portico, for example, features the same proportions and a similar treatment of the pediment as at Homewood. The interior is divided among many small rooms that are organized around the central hall. Two servant's cottages and several other outbuildings built in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

c. 1921 are located adjacent to the plantation house. A third historic farm complex, located on east end of the property, includes two tenant houses and a complex of barns.

The Burge-Bolton House

The Burge-Bolton House, built c.1830, is a large, rambling, central-hall dwelling that incorporates Neoclassical Revival-style elements that were added in the 1920s (photos 1-6). Neoclassical elements include the double front doors with sidelights and transom, which date from its c.1830 period of construction, and the full-width front porch with Doric columns which were added in the 1920s. The house is clad in weatherboard and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Four of the five brick chimneys in the house are historic and date to c.1920. These include the two gable-end chimneys in the main block and the two interior chimneys. The nonhistoric chimney is located at the rear of the house at the end of the sitting room. The porch columns and balustrades, the windows, doors, and shutters are all wood. The roof is formed from diamond-shaped, asbestos/composite shingles with special curved shingles at the ridgelines and valleys.

The Burge-Bolton House has an irregularly shaped floor plan. The original house, which is a central-hall dwelling with a side-gabled roof, includes numerous additions to the sides and rear that were built in the 1920s. The primary feature of the front facade is a handsome, full-length Neoclassical porch. This porch features six Doric columns which support a classical entablature comprised of a plain architrave, a frieze with a band of dentil molding, and a deeply boxed cornice. At each end of the porch, the columns are adjoined to the body of the house by a simple wooden balustrade with square balusters. The front of the house is entered through double, or "funeral," four-panel doors surrounded by a ten-light transom and four-light sidelights. There are also simple double-screen doors, which date to the 1910s. The foundation beneath the front porch consists of brick piers with pierced brick infill.

Among the most notable exterior details of the Burge-Bolton House are the many windows which appear on all sides of the house. Two evenly spaced, double-hung windows appear on each side of the front entrance. These 4-over-4-light sash windows date to the 1910s and retain their historic wavy glass panes. The windows on much of the rest of the house appear banded together in groups of three or more and typically consist of eight-light casement windows. Working, wooden louvered shutters, which also retain their original hinges and shutter dogs, surround the windows. The dining room ell features French doors on the northwest end. In 1995, bay windows were added to the kitchen and den.

Other decorative features of the house include corner boards, a plain frieze beneath the eaves of the hipped portions of the roof, a small, integral porch on the west corner of the house with chamfered posts and square balusters, and an integral screened porch on the southwest facade which also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

features square balusters. The basement of the house, which is accessed principally through exterior double doors on the southwest facade, has numerous windows which are typically nine-light, single sash, awning-type windows hinged at the top or vertically oriented two-light sash.

The Burge-Bolton House, as described by former resident Dorothy Gray Bolton, "goes 'round in a circle. Like many up-country dwellings of the period, it started out with rooms on either side of a central hallway, and other rooms and wings were added as needed." This description is still accurate today. The front doors open to an entrance hall or foyer, which is flanked by two equally sized rooms (photo 10). Moving to the southeast, the parlor serves as a library through which the front bedroom may be accessed (photo 11). The front bedroom in turns leads back to a sun room with a closet and bath on the southernmost corner of the house (photo 14). Also adjoining the front bedroom, and directly behind the library, is the master bedroom which lies in the ell of the original portion of the house. Two doors open off of the master bedroom (photo 13) to the northwest: one leads onto the rear screened porch, and the other leads to a small rear hall directly behind the entrance hall. Another door on the northeast wall opens into a narrow staircase which leads up into the unfinished attic space. The back hallway passes through a bathroom and utility area into another small hallway which leads to the rear of the house.

Northwest of the entrance hall, the third original room functions as a living room (photo 12). Two doors exit from it: a rear door passes through the aforementioned utility space back into the breakfast room, and a door on the northwest wall opens into the dining room (photo 15). The dining room also features a door leading into the breakfast room, which in turn leads back through a spacious kitchen and into the sitting room, or den, to the southwest. The breakfast room can also be accessed from the screened porch, and a door on the northwest side of the breakfast room leads into the children's bedroom which features a private bath.

The primary interior material used in the Burge-Bolton House, like the large majority of Georgia houses from this period, is heart pine. The floors in all portions of the house except for the kitchen and den are currently 3- to 3-1/2-inch-wide heart pine boards, which were probably added about the time that the house was moved and enlarged in the 1920s. All of the other wood in the house is painted, including doors, mantels, wainscot, chair rails, picture molding, and crown molding, although these features, too, are made from heart pine. The original doors in the house are hand-planed, mortise and tenon pegged four-panel doors. The majority of the walls and ceilings in the house are of plaster and are either painted or covered with wall paper. The walls of the sunroom are the exception to this rule because they consist of vertical beaded board topped with a wide board frieze and crown molding. The fireplace hearths and fireboxes are brick.

The entrance hall, or foyer, features double front doors which open from the porch. Receiving natural light via the sidelights and a transom surrounding the front door, the entrance hall features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

matching doorways on each of the side walls. These doorways, which no longer have doors, were historically widened and at present feature new (1995) five-light transoms above them. An important feature of the entrance hall is the wide, flush board wainscot which features varying width boards up to 13-inches wide. At the bottom of the wainscoting is an 8-inch baseboard with an integral ogee curved cap, and at the top is a simple chair rail molding with a carved bead and an apron which terminates in another ogee curve. Above the wainscoting, plaster walls are adorned with a picture molding and a crown molding. The area between them forms a plain frieze. The ceilings are approximately 12-inches high. A door on the southwest wall of the entrance hall leads into a small back hall.

The southeast doorway from the hall leads into the library. This entrance is flanked by new built-in bookcases, which feature four shelves above three-door cabinets. The trabeated design of the bookshelves reflects the general architecture of the house. The library features the same 3-inch wide heart pine flooring as is found in the hall and throughout the majority of the house, and it also features the same baseboard, wainscot, picture and chair rail moldings as the entrance hall. Unlike the hallway, however, the library does not have crown molding at the ceiling. There are three windows in the library, all of which are 4-over-4-light patterned double hung sash. Two are located on the front, or northeast, side of the house and look directly onto the columned front porch, and the other is located on the southeast wall next to the fireplace. The fireplace features one of three Federal mantels in the house. Typical of the period of construction for this portion of the house, the mantel is 60-inches high with reeded pilasters supporting a single wide board with three raised panels and graduated moldings beneath a simple shelf. The moldings around the windows and doors are simple and elegant, with the windows featuring a beaded stop molding. A four-panel, pegged mortise and tenon door on the southeast wall of the library leads into the front bedroom. This door has beveled panels on the bedroom side, and like many of the doors through out the house, has brass thumb latches which appear old but not original.

Like the entrance hall and library, the front bedroom of the Burge-Bolton House has 3-inch wide heart pine flooring, but unlike the older rooms, many of its features were added in 20th century rather than the nineteenth century. The base board in this room is similar to that in the preceding rooms, but is an inch shorter, and the crown molding is narrower and more proportional to the lower, 8-foot ceilings. The fireplace in this room is simple and typical of the Colonial Revival style of architecture with a mantel shelf topped by an area framed with molding which mirrors the door frame. The architraves around the doors are also typical of the Colonial Revival style. The room is well-lit and cross-ventilated through eight-light casement windows on the northeast facade, and two double-hung 6-over-6-light windows on the southeast wall. This bedroom originally featured double two-panel doors immediately next to the fireplace which led onto a sleeping porch (subsequently the sun room). In 1995, these doors were relocated to the opposite end of that wall in order to create closet space and an updated bathroom for this bedroom. This room also features a four-paneled door which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

leads into the master bedroom. This door is similar in design to the door going into the library, but probably dates to the time of the house's remodeling in the 1920s.

The sun room, as is apt for either today's sun rooms or the early 20th-century's sleeping porches, features solid banks of windows on both of its exterior walls, providing excellent ventilation as well as light from its southern exposure. Some of the windows are fixed, eight-light sash, and others are four-light casement windows which appear singly or in pairs. The walls in this room, as noted earlier, consist of vertical beaded boards with a plain quarter round finish at the floor and a wide board frieze with a crown molding at the junction with the ceiling. A typical two-panel Colonial Revival door on the northwest wall leads into a closet, and another two-panel door on this same wall leads into a modern bathroom.

The master bedroom, which was created in the room that formed the original ell on the oldest portion of the house, can be accessed from the small hallway at the rear of the entrance hall, the front bedroom, or the screened porch. Historic photographs indicate that the fireplace would have originally been located on the shared wall between this room and the library, but during the c.1920 move, it was relocated to the southeast wall. The original 59-inch transitional Neoclassical Revival mantel was retained, however, and it displays characteristics typical of its period including columns on squared bases supporting an entablature with two recessed panels, graduated molding and a simple shelf. Like the library, the master bedroom features very high ceilings with no crown molding, and the same wainscoting, base boards, chair rail, and picture molding. The chair rail is approximately 32 inches high measured from the floor to the top of the rail. Two 6-over-6-light double-hung sash windows flank a window seat area on the southwest wall which was added in 1995, and on the opposite wall two doors lead into a closet and up to a small attic area. Interestingly, these doors are both topped with working transoms. In addition to the door leading into this room from the front bedroom, two other doors provide access. The door to the back hall is a newer, two-panel Colonial Revival door, and the door leading onto the screened porch appears to be an original four-panel exterior door with the beveled side of the panels facing inward.

From the master bedroom, the back hall, which features a small two-light window (almost like a transom) above new storage units, passes through a modern bathroom into an adjoining utility and laundry area. This area opens onto another small hallway adjoining the parlor with the breakfast room.

The living room is located northwest of the entrance hall. This room, one of three original rooms in the house, is nearly identical in detail to the library. It features an identical Federal mantel, as well as matching base board, wainscot, and picture rail. Like the entrance hall, the parlor also has a crown molding which joins the planes of the ceiling and the walls. Two 4-over-4-light windows are evenly spaced on the northeast, or front, wall, and another is placed adjacent to the fireplace on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

northwest wall. On the other side of the fireplace, an original, pegged mortise and tenon four-panel door opens into the dining room. Like many others throughout the house, this door features a historic, but not original, brass thumb latch. A second opening with double doors leads into the rear hallway, past the laundry area and into the breakfast room.

The dining room in the Burge-Bolton House was part of the 1920s addition. Over 15-feet wide by 21-feet long, the room features two sets of three windows on the northeast wall, as well as two pairs of ten-light French doors on the northwest wall. The dining room mantel reflects the Neoclassical period and blends well with the Federal period mantels with fluted pilasters resting on squared bases, a centered inset panel, and a Greek key band beneath the mantel shelf. Like the other floors throughout most of the house, the floors in this room are of approximately 3-inch wide heart pine. A single French door near the corner of the southwest wall adjoins this room with the breakfast room.

Adjoining the dining room and sharing its southwest wall and chimney is the children's bedroom. This room, which likely functioned as a servant's bedroom because of its separation from the other bedrooms in the opposite wing and its proximity to the kitchen and other service areas, appears to have also been constructed as part of the 1920s addition to the house. Colonial Revival in character, the room features lower ceilings with a narrow crown molding, a bank of shuttered 4- and 8-light windows on its northwest wall, and a base board similar to that in the front bedroom. The mantel is very simple, and features built in storage units above it with two two-panel doors separated by a fixed two-panel section. Two adjoining closets exist along the southeast wall, and a door on the southwest wall leads into an original bathroom which has been updated.

The rear wing of the Burge-Bolton House, while essentially housing the same functions as it did historically, was rehabilitated in 1995-1996 to accommodate contemporary needs. The breakfast room, which can be accessed from the dining room, children's bedroom, back hall, and the screened porch, features new flooring similar to the historic flooring throughout the rest of the house. A rectangular opening in the southwest wall provides light from and visibility into the kitchen, and new built-in cabinets on the northwest wall are reminiscent of built-ins from the early 20th century. A pair of 6-over-6-light double-hung sash windows look out onto the screened porch, which can be entered through an exterior door featuring a large light over a single wooden panel. This door also features a very decorative brass knob and key escutcheon. An opening in the southwest wall of the breakfast room provides passage into the kitchen, which features built-in cabinets and appliances. A bay window composed of two 4-over-4-light patterned double hung sash windows flanking a fixed 16-light window above the sink area on the southeast wall provides light and ventilation. An exterior door on the northwest wall of the kitchen provides an entrance from the rear parking area via a small porch. A second rectangular opening, like that between the breakfast room and kitchen, lies in the southwest wall between the kitchen and the den. This wall terminates at a standard ceiling height, below the height of the actual ceiling which follows the roofline and covers both the rooms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

The den, which is the southwestern-most room of the house, was formed through the removal of a wall between an earlier den and laundry room. A bay window similar to but larger than that in the kitchen was built in the southwest wall, and the southeast wall features recessed shelving on either side of a new brick fireplace. Above the fireplace, two fixed four-light windows provide additional light as does a single 6-over-6-light double-hung sash window on the northwest wall.

Most changes that have occurred to the house were either a result of c.1920 relocation of the house or occurred in the 1995-1996 rehabilitation. Changes from the move include the change in the roofline on the southeastern side of the original house from hipped to side-gabled roof; the chimneys were reconstructed, and the chimney which was originally between the library and the ell was removed; and the house was placed on a new, continuous brick foundation instead of its original brick piers, allowing for the construction of a basement level below the main house. The sun room, or sleeping porch, was added, the dining room created from two earlier rooms, and the windows on all but the original three rooms were replaced with period casement windows. Electrical service and indoor plumbing were added. Small dormers and the current the porch Neoclassical porch was built.

The other major period of change occurred in 1995-1996, when some interior modifications were made in order to update the kitchen and bathroom facilities, and to bring them up to code. The only exterior changes made to the house at this time were the addition of bay windows to the back of the house off of the kitchen and den, and the creation of a squared, bay-like window seat off of the back wall of the master bedroom. The interior changes made at this time include the following: the interior bathroom was remodeled, and the music room was altered to provide for a utility/laundry area and hallway between the parlor and the breakfast room. the children's bedroom bath was enlarged, and the entrance into it and adjacent closets reconfigured. The breakfast room was enlarged, the kitchen was remodeled, and the former sitting room and laundry were combined into a single sitting room.

Over the seventy to eighty years that the Burge-Bolton House has been located in its current setting, much care and attention to detail has been clearly lavished on the design and maintenance of the grounds. As noted previously, the house is sited above street level, and one of the first features one notices is the fieldstone retaining wall that is mirrored in front of the Burge Plantation across the street (photos 7 and 22). Based on extant historic photographs, these walls appear to have been built shortly after the house was moved, perhaps around 1930. The ends of the wall were constructed to curve gently inward at each driveway, as well as at the entrance to the front walkway which is also ornamented by a Chippendale-style iron gate. Along the top of a portion of this wall is an iron pipe trellis which was constructed to provide support for roses. Also along the interior border above this wall are several large, mature hardwood trees as well as numerous shrubs including boxwood, crepe myrtle, hydrangea, tea olives, rhododendron, and roses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

Two of the curved openings in the stone wall provide entrances to either end of the gravel driveway, which roughly circles around the rear of the main house. To the north of the northwestern end of the driveway, and providing a perimeter around the entire property, is woodland. As the drive circles southward toward the house, it is lined with mature magnolia trees, and the adjacent yard features several mature dogwoods and planted, designed beds. Moving southeast across the front yard, the ground slopes gently downward and is divided into sections of formal garden by a series of brick retaining walls. The first, low retaining wall runs from the corner of the dining room wing out to the stone wall, and stepping down from it is a brick walkway that leads to the steps to the front porch and turns northeast at a right angle back toward the Chippendale-style iron gates to form the front entrance walkway. Foundation plantings include boxwood, azaleas, and forsythia is present around the dining room and the base of the front porch.

The front walkway is intersected by another brick walk, passing between mature magnolia trees and moving past the second brick retaining wall which is in line with the southeastern end of the front porch (photo 7-8). This walkway steps down into the first formal boxwood garden, which is believed to have been created from boxwood rooted from the older boxwood in the lower garden. This garden is divided into two generally mirror images of each other and features on each side of the primary walk circular brick paths with three short, straight paths radiating from them to the northwest, southeast, and toward one another in the center. The interiors of these circles are planted with boxwood and daffodils, and other plant material in this garden includes flowering quince, camellias, and gardenias. The primary walkway bisecting the two halves of this garden continues to the southeast, under a small trellised arbor, to a decorative iron gate. This gate leads one through the third brick retaining wall to the southeastern end of the driveway.

To the southeast across the driveway, lies the lower formal boxwood garden which is laid out in a symmetrical pattern with a series of grass walks leading into a circular central portion which features a shallow, round masonry pool (photo 9). Boxwood, hydrangea, and two impressive banana shrubs comprise the majority of the planted material. Beyond this garden are several mature trees, including cedar trees, pecans, and pine trees, as well as more crepe myrtles, gardenias, a saucer magnolia, and planted beds.

To the southwest, or rear, of the main house are several large trees, and a generally open grassed area that opens into the "service" part of the yard where all of the outbuildings are located. Both the doll house and overseer's cottage feature attractive foundation plantings as well as adjacent small flowering fruit trees. The area leading back to the three barns is largely open, with the woodland border curving in near the northwestern ends of the dairy and horse barns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

Burge-Bolton House Outbuilding Complex

There are eight outbuildings located on the property surrounding the Burge-Bolton House, seven of which are contributing and are believed to have been built at the time of the house's move, c.1920. All of these buildings supported the necessary utilitarian functions of a successful farmstead, with the exception of the play house or doll house, which was likely built for Mrs. Bolton's children. All of the outbuildings are in excellent condition and retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Pump House. The pump house, which is located directly behind the main house to the southwest, has an unusual form due to its battered walls. Featuring a hipped roof covered in the same asbestos composite shingles as the main house, the pump house has a single, 4-light window on its southeast wall and a slightly projecting, front-gabled doorway with a vertical flush board door hinged with long, ornate iron strap hinges. It rests on a masonry foundation (photo 17).

Machine Shed. Directly behind the pump house is a four-bay machine shed or garage. Constructed with board-and-batten siding on a concrete foundation, this structure features a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof. The front is open with no doors, and the roof is given support through three evenly spaced, braced square wooden posts which rest on blocks to help prevent rot (partially visible in photo 18).

Work Shop. The only nonhistoric outbuilding in this grouping, the work shop was probably constructed during the 1970s when Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Newsome owned the property as it does not appear on a 1969 plat made prior to their purchase. Constructed of concrete block, this small structure has a single front door and a nearly flat shed roof.

Doll House. The doll house, or play house, is located to the south of the main house. Looking like a small residential cottage, the doll house features a side-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof with a single gable-end exterior brick chimney. The symmetrical front facade features a single front door framed by a small, front-gabled portico supported by simple square wooden posts. Sections of square lattice work join the porch posts to the house and frame the entrance onto the porch, and other decorative elements include gable returns and corner boards. The exterior of the main portion of the house is sided in its original weatherboard, and like the main house it rests on a continuous brick foundation. The windows on the front portion of the house are 6-over-6-light double-hung sash, and on the rear ell addition they are 4-over-4-light sash. There is also a small, gabled addition on the northwest facade (photo 18).

Overseer's Cottage. The overseer's cottage, which will serve the current property owners as a guest house, is a side-gabled bungalow featuring board-and-batten siding and a side-gabled, v-crimp metal roof. Projecting from the roofline is a single, off-center brick chimney, and the structure rests

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

on a foundation of brick piers with brick infill. The front facade of the cottage is symmetrical with a single, six-panel front door which has had the upper panels replaced with glass. A small, partial facade front porch offers protection from the elements and features posts composed of paired two-by-fours joined with chevron-shaped boards. There is also a partial facade back porch, very similar to the front porch, with a shed roof resting on two square wooden posts. Like the doll house, the overseer's cottage features gable returns. The windows on the cottage are double hung 4-over-4-light and 6-over-6-light sashes. There is a single, shed roofed addition on the southeastern side facade, and there is a small, covered well behind the house (partially visible in photo 19).

Barn. South of the main house and southwest of the overseer's cottage is a large, 2-1/2-story barn. The barn, which is clad in its original wooden weatherboard with wooden corner boards, features an asphalt-shingle gambrel roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves. Access to the interior is provided by sliding double doors located on both the front and rear facades, and light to the interior is provided by multiple eight- and nine-light single sash on the first and second stories. An additional six openings at floor level on the northwestern side provide additional ventilation, and may also have been used as clean-outs for the inside. The barn rests on a continuous concrete foundation (photos 19-20).

Dairy Barn. Directly behind the gambrel-roofed barn is a dairy barn. This side-gabled, single-story structure is clad in board-and-batten siding and features exposed rafter ends beneath the eaves of the corrugated metal roof. The dairy barn is divided into two sections: the northwest side serving as a two-bay equipment or machine shed, and the southeast side serving as the milking barn. The interior of the dairy barn displays six milking stalls with an intact trough for feed located at one end of the stalls. The floors on this side are of poured concrete with the exception of the stalls themselves, which are floored in brick marked with a circled letter "A" (photo 20).

Horse Barn. The eighth and final outbuilding located on the property of the Burge-Bolton House is a horse barn. Similar in character to the dairy barn, the horse barn also features a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter ends visible beneath the eaves. Also like the dairy barn, the horse barn is divided into two sections, the northeastern side containing a two-bay, open area for wagons or other vehicles or equipment, and the southwestern end containing two stalls. The structure rests on a continuous masonry foundation, and in order to provide easier access for horses or mules, the opening at the southwestern end is at ground level. Fixed, 9-light windows provide light to the interior of the horse barn. Inside the barn, the stalls feature brick floors and a slatted wooden trough (photo 21).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

Burge Plantation House

The Burge Plantation House was designed in c.1920 by owner and architect Merritt J. Morehouse. His designed is based on Homewood, the Baltimore home of Charles Carroll, Jr., built in c.1803. The main house is a five-part Palladian-plan dwelling with a central pavilion with two dependencies joined by hyphens (photos 23-29). Whereas Homewood was a brick residence, the Burge Plantation House is constructed of wood and the hyphens incorporate screened porches in deference to the southern climate. The house is surrounded by a tight cluster of outbuildings that were built with the house in c.1920. The character of the property surrounding the plantation house and its associated outbuildings is also that of a large farmstead. Areas of dense woodland punctuate open agricultural and pasture lands, and three tenant houses and additional barns and support structures are located in the central and northeast portions of the property.

The Burge Plantation House retains has changed very little since its construction in c.1920. The house rests on its original continuous brick and brick pier foundation, a portion of which also forms the walls for the basement level. Brick also serves as the building material for the four original chimneys, two of which are interior chimneys located in the main block. The others are located in the wings, with the one in the southeastern wing being centered on the ridgeline, and that in the northwestern wing being located off-center along the ridgeline. The roof is covered in architectural asphalt composition shingles, a material which matches that specified in the original architectural drawings for the house. While the exterior of the house has been covered with vinyl siding that matches the original wooden clapboard in size and profile, most other wood elements, including the columns and moldings on the front and back porches and the two screened porches, the windows, dormers, remain uncovered. The ornamental shield and swags which appear in the pediment of the front porch are labeled "compo" on the original plans.

Burge Plantation House, as is typical of Neoclassical-style houses and their Early Classical Revival precedents, features a symmetrically balanced front facade, five bays across with a centered, single front door. While the two wings and the "hyphens" that adjoin them to the main block are a single story in height, the main portion is 1-1/2 stories tall. The house features a complex, five-part plan. The house's roof is also complex: each of the two wings features a hipped roof; the central portion has a deck-on-hip roof; the hyphens feature decks with slopes away to the front and the back; the two screened porches on the front facade and the back porch feature nearly-flat shed roofs; and the front portico has a front-gabled roof.

This front portico and its associated entrance form one of the most notable exterior details of the Burge Plantation House. Again typical for its style, the front portico is equal in height to the front facade. Four round, unfluted, Corinthian columns on shallow square bases, nearly equally spaced with a somewhat wider space between the two central columns framing the entrance, and two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

matching pilasters support a handsome entablature. This entablature features a simple architrave and frieze, with a fluted band separating the frieze and the cornice. There is also a unique panel, shaped somewhat like an inverted U, which is formed from wooden molding and located in the middle of the frieze centered above the entrance way. Above this entablature is a front-gabled pediment which features wide trim in the gable and is ornamented by a central, shield-shaped window flanked by Adamesque decorative swags. The front door is a six-panel door, topped by a leaded-glass fanlight and surrounded by two square pilasters with inset panels which support a simple molded architrave, frieze, and cornice. This entrance is flanked by two 4-over-4-light patterned, double-hung sashes which lie within the area covered by the front porch. These provide ventilation and light into the reception hall.

In testimony to its southern location and to the interest in the health benefits of fresh air prevalent in the 1920s, Burge Plantation House features four other porches in addition to the front portico. The rear porch, slightly smaller in size and scale to the front portico, is also much simpler in design. Four Tuscan columns, again on shallow square bases and spaced similarly apart, support a plain wooden entablature beneath a nearly flat roof. The columns are joined by a turned, wooden balustrade, which leads down a set of entrance-width wooden steps to the back yard. The back door, which has nine lights over two wooden panels, is also flanked by two 4-over-4-light double-hung windows. This porch rests on brick piers infilled with wooden lattice panels, and beneath it is an exterior door leading into the basement.

The two screened porches on the front facade appear mirror images of each other on the exterior, although the one adjacent to the northwest wing is actually deeper than its counterpart. Designed to appear much like garden pergolas, these porches feature three square wooden columns with inset panels (like the pilasters by the front door) and a matching pilaster where each porch abuts the main block. Between each column is a divided screened panel, and atop each one is a pair of decorative brackets which are visually in character with the exposed rafter ends projecting from beneath the overhanging eave of the roof. Each of these screened porches has a set of four brick steps that lead down from each side to the ground. The fifth, and final, porch, is an integral screened porch located on the northwestern side of the house. Functioning as the entrance into the service wing, this porch features a screen door topped by a screen "transom" and flanked by divided screen "windows."

The interior plan is divided into three components: the service quarters in the northwest wing; the formal reception and living rooms in the central block; and the family sleeping quarters in the southeast wing. Moving through the house from the northwest to the southeast, the northwest screened porch opens into the kitchen, off of which are rooms set up as storage/pantry rooms (photo 34). There are two doors on the southwest wall of the kitchen. The first leads into a small hall, off of which the servant's bathroom and bedroom are located. A door in this hall leads into the butler's pantry, as does the second door in the kitchen. From the butler's pantry, one can access the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

northwest screened porch through a door on the southwest wall, or one can move into the formal dining room.

The dining room (photos 31-32), and the library or study located directly behind it to the northeast, mark the entrance into the reception and living portion of the house. While a single door on the northwest wall of the dining room also opens onto the screened porch, double doors lead into the reception hall (photo 30), which is also the first room viewed upon entering Burge Plantation House through the front door. Double doors on the southeast wall of the reception hall mirror the dining room doors and lead into the formal living room (photo 33). The front reception hall also opens to a narrower back hall, which has doors leading into the library, a small bathroom, and a small back bedroom. The formal living room, which is equivalent in size to the dining room, features two doors on its southeast wall. The door near the south corner of the room passes into the southeast screened porch, while the second door leads into a hallway which takes one into the family sleeping quarters.

The L-shaped hallway off of the living room opens into the four family bedrooms in the house. Just beyond the door from the living room, another door opens into the small back bedroom and then to a bathroom, which also adjoins this same bedroom (photo 36). Moving southeast down the hall, a door on the southwest wall opens up into the small front bedroom (which has a private bath in the western corner), and beyond this are doors leading into a third bathroom, the large rear bedroom, and the large front bedroom which also has a private bath (photo 37).

The primary interior material used in the Burge Plantation House is pine. The floors throughout the house are the original 3-1/4-inch wide pine boards. All of the other wood in the house, including doors, mantels, baseboards, chair rails, window and door surrounds, picture molding, crown molding, and the molded panels, is painted pine. The majority of the walls and ceilings in the house are plaster and are either painted or covered with wall paper. The walls and ceilings of the kitchen, butler's pantry, storage room, and servant's bath are the exceptions to this rule because they consist of beaded board. The fireplace hearths and fireboxes are brick.

The southeast doorway from the reception hall leads into the formal living room, which features many of the same decorative elements found in the hall. Ogee-shaped molding is again used to create panels on the walls throughout the room, and the same baseboards, door and window moldings, chair rail, picture molding, and crown treatment are present. Symmetry is also a strong design component in this room. The northeast wall features a centered, Adamesque mantel decorated with urns and garlands, with the area surrounding the opening to the firebox faced in marble. This fireplace is flanked by matching built-in bookshelves. On the opposite wall are two large, 6-over-6-light double-hung windows which extend from the lower of the two crown moldings down to below the chair rail. On the southeast wall, a large, centered panel still displays the original oil painting hung

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

in this spot. Long, vertical, rectangular panels then separate this center panel from two doorways, one which features a ten-light French door leading onto the southeast screened, and the other which opens into the hall which goes back to the family sleeping quarters. The ceilings in this room are also 11-feet tall and the floors are the same 3-1/4-inch pine.

Accessed from the reception hall through double 15-light French doors with brass hardware, the dining room is stylistically similar to the preceding two rooms in its formality and symmetry of design. Identical in size to the living room, the dining room also replicates many of its features, including all of the aforementioned moldings, the Adamesque mantel with its marble surround, the two front windows, and the side wall with the large centered panel. The primary difference between the two rooms are the six-panel doors which are present on either side of the dining room's fireplace in place of the living room's bookshelves. These doors each lead into a shallow closet. Two doors are also present on the northwest wall. The door near the western corner leads onto the northwest screened porch and the other door leads into the butler's pantry. Finally, this room features its original furniture, including a painting above the mantel of Sadai Burge Gray painted in c.1880.

The passage between the dining room and the butler's pantry marks a pronounced change in character and appearance of the rooms composing the service wing of the house. Created for function and utility, these rooms are considerably simpler in design. Rather than plaster walls and ceiling, the butler's pantry features vertical beaded board with a single piece of quarter round at the junction of the two surfaces. The door surrounds in this room consists of plain boards, with a slightly projecting piece of molding along the top of the frame, giving them a Colonial Revival-style appearance in keeping with the period of the house. While the floors appear to be the same as those in the other rooms, in the butler's pantry they have been painted black for ease of maintenance. The pantry features two very nice built-in servers, or cupboards. The two servers feature a flat, open work space beneath shelves and above drawers and cabinets with solid wooden doors. Both pieces appear to have their original brass latches and pulls. Three additional doors besides the door to the dining room provide access to and from the butler's pantry and its adjacent spaces. On the southwest wall, an unusual door featuring two long rectangular panels topped by a single light leads out to the northwest screened porch. Immediately next to this, on the northwest wall, is a door which goes into a small back hall connecting the servant's bedroom and bath. The final door, on the northeast wall, enters into the kitchen.

The servant's suite is a very cozy area located in the western corner of the house and sandwiched between the integral side screened porch and the northwest front screened porch. The small bathroom, like the butler's pantry and kitchen, has beaded board walls and ceiling with quarter round at the seams, and it also features an original sink. The bedroom has plain plaster walls with wooden baseboards but no crown molding, with a band of picture molding at the height of the top of the three 6-over-6-light double-hung windows. Along the northeast wall is a fireplace featuring a plain and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

simple Colonial Revival-style mantel, brick firebox and hearth, and adjacent to it is a shallow closet with double six-panel doors with a single porcelain knob.

The kitchen and its two connecting storage areas are similar in character and appearance to the butler's pantry. They all have the same beaded board walls and ceilings and simple, Colonial Revival-style door surrounds. The kitchen, which has a gambrel-shaped ceiling, also has 6-over-6-light double-hung windows which let in light and provide ventilation. There is also a strip of molding, similar to the chair molding used in the formal parts of the house, which is hung approximately 60 inches from the floor. This molding, part of which supports a shelf, is used for hanging kitchen utensils, pots and pans, and other kitchen implements.

A pass-through in the kitchen leads to the small back study or library. This room, which shares a wall with the dining room to its southwest, features the same Colonial Revival-style mantel used in the servant's bedroom with its brick surround and hearth. As is befitting a library or study, this room features large, built-in bookcases, extending from just above the baseboard nearly to the ceiling, on either side of the fireplace. A band of picture molding separates the wallpapered plaster walls from the painted "frieze" above it, and there is no crown molding present at the junction between the walls and ceiling. Two 6-over-6-light windows look out onto the rear yard and garden.

The L-shaped corridor in the south hyphen includes a half-bath and leads into the back hall located to the rear of the reception hall. This, in turn, leads into the small back bedroom immediately behind the living room. This bedroom, which is identical in size to the library, is also similar to it in its other treatments. It too features a ceiling and plaster walls with picture molding separating a papered surface from a painted "frieze." It also features a boxed-out, wrap-around fireplace with the Colonial Revival-style mantel, brick surround, and brick hearth used in the library and servant's bedroom. In this room, however, the mantel is topped by a framed, beveled glass mirror. Two large, 6-over-6-light windows on the northeast wall allow light and air into the room and, like in the library, provide an outside view to the formal garden behind the house. Two six-panel doors on the southeast wall provide entrances to an enlarged bathroom (formerly a closet and an original bath) and to the hallway leading back to the rest of the bedrooms in the house.

The first bedroom off of this hallway is a small front bedroom which shares a wall with both the living room, from which it can be accessed, and the southeast screened porch. Featuring two 6-over-6-light windows which look out onto the screened porch, this bedroom has approximately 9-foot high plaster ceilings, plaster walls covered with an attractive floral wallpaper, wooden baseboards, and a narrow wooden crown molding. A door on the northwest wall leads into a private bathroom. Adjacent to this room, in the southernmost corner of the house, is the large front bedroom. Brightly lit from the light of four 6-over-6-light windows, this bedroom features a simple Colonial Revival mantel like the others previously discussed, a plaster ceiling and plaster walls with a picture molding separating the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

papered walls and the painted "frieze" above it, and a large closet adjacent to the fireplace. The final bedroom, the large back bedroom immediately behind the large front bedroom, is comparable to the other in detail and design with the addition of a small, built-in set of shelves in the southern corner next to the closet.

The final two interior spaces in the Burge Plantation House are the attic and the basement. The open attic, which is finished in rich, natural pine, currently serves as a family museum, housing volumes of family memorabilia, papers, photographs, clothing, and other items. With its interior not fully "finished," the structure of the roof and dormers is readily apparent in the attic and is highly interesting to see. The basement, which runs beneath only a portion of the house, functions as utility space for laundry facilities, plumbing, electric wiring, and HVAC ductwork.

When, in the early 1920s, Ida and Merritt Morehouse worked with Ida's sister, Dorothy Bolton, to move the earlier Burge house across what is now Highway 142 to another part of the original Burge land, part of their reason was Ida's love for the old homeplace setting, a sentiment apparently shared by Julian Street, who wrote, following a visit there before 1917, "I was never so conscious, as at the time of our visit to the Burge plantation, of the superlative soft sweetness of the spring." The old house site formed an ideal place for Mr. Morehouse to design and build a newer, more elegant home. In keeping with the more formal architecture of the classically designed new house, a historically based landscape plan was prepared for the property. The large front yard serves as an arboretum, with perennial beds along the driveway off of Highway 142 on the west side of the house. To the rear of the house is a formal rose garden, featuring an open allee to the back yard terminating in a pergola. On the opposite side of the allee is a service yard next to another servants house (now Josephine's Cottage). The barn, pump house, and garage were built beside the house with a poultry yard to the rear of barn complex. A series of planned, formal gardens arranged on an axis, including a chrysanthemum garden, bulbs, vegetables, an herb garden, shrubs, and other flower gardens were planned for the front, most of which survives. A tennis court and cherry orchard were planned for the property but neither was built.

The house is sited above street level with a fieldstone retaining wall similar to the wall in front of the Burge-Bolton House across the street. Based on extant historic photographs, it appears that these walls were built shortly after the earlier house was moved and the present Burge Plantation House built, perhaps c.1920. The ends of the wall were constructed to curve inward at each of the two driveway openings. Again based on historic photographs, it appears the stone wall concept was then continued around the edges of the drive with a low, loosely stacked stone border. A remnant of this wall is still visible around the inner edge of the northwest driveway. Most of the original curved driveway is still in place, although at the top of the curve closest to the house it has become grassed lawn. The outer edges of each side of the driveway are wooded, and as in the original plan, the area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

within the curve of the drive is filled with mature trees including magnolia trees and oaks, with "islands" of planted beds interspersed in the lawn.

The primary driveway for access to Burge Plantation is located off of Jeff Cook Road. This cedar-lined, pea gravel drive passes in a line parallel to the fronts of the original historic outbuildings, past the "Little House," the open air pavilions and the 1992 conservatory to the northwest end of the main house. To the southwest of this drive, adjacent to the two pavilions, is a small grove of pine trees, and immediately next to the grove and the smaller pavilion is a large, rectangular lawn, the boundaries of which are defined by a tall trellis adorned with flowering vines including Carolina jasmine, wisteria, and clematis. Beyond this, to the southwest of the colonnaded conservatory, are three planted beds, including a large bed of vinca major with a mature holly in the center of it; a squared bed with day lilies and a large oak tree; and a large, roughly-rectangular bed next to the driveway with two mature trees and numerous day lilies.

Long rows of clipped evergreen hedges define part of the area surrounding the conservatory, and continue to line the brick walk that crosses from the conservatory to the main Burge Plantation House. The house itself features foundation planting along the front facade, including boxwoods and seasonal annuals, mature evergreen shrubs at the corners of the house, and spot foundation plantings at the rear. There is a wonderful Lady Banks rose growing at the eastern corner of the southeast side facade. Off of the back porch, as was specified in the original landscape plan, is an allee of clipped shrubs which parts halfway through on one side to allow entrance into the formal rose garden, which appears to follow its original geometric design and includes several varieties of roses and boxwood. This garden is surrounded by an iron trellis, like those found across the street at the Burge-Bolton House, which were designed to support climbing roses. The design of the rose garden is regular but asymmetrical, with an off-centered circular section featuring a bird bath. The edges of the design are lined with brick set into the ground at an angle. To the rear of the rose garden is a hedge, which separates it from a small rectangular in-ground swimming pool which is accessed through a gate set within the hedge. To the northwest of the pool is a modest grove of mature pecan trees.

Burge Plantation House Outbuilding Complex

There are four contributing outbuildings and one contributing structure located on the portion of the property immediately surrounding the Burge Plantation House, all of which are believed to have been built near the time of the house's construction in c.1920. Four new buildings are also located near the main house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

The Horse Barn. Located on the northeast side of the driveway off of Jeff Cook Road, the horse barn is a single story structure featuring a low-pitched, front-gabled, corrugated metal roof with slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Sided in vertical, flush-mounted wooden boards above an approximately 3-foot tall stone base, the barn has double sliding doors on the front, or southwest, facade, and a single sliding door on each of its side facades. Nine-light, awning-style windows on each of the facades provide light and ventilation to the interior, which features multiple horse stalls and a feed bin (photo 42).

The Pump House. To the southeast of the horse barn, and on the same side of the driveway, is the pump house. Unusual in its octagonal shape, the pump house has an octagonal, asphalt composition shingle roof, vertical board and batten siding, and a masonry foundation. There is a single, 6-over-6-light double-hung window on the facade directly facing the driveway, and set into the plane of the facade next to it is a single door hung on old iron strap hinges. The interior of the pump house shows remnants of an old knob and tube electrical system (photo 39).

The Garage. Immediately adjacent to the pump house is a single-story, three-bay garage. Clad in the same vertical board-and-batten siding as the pump house, the garage has a hipped, asphalt composition shingle roof. Two of the three bays on the front facade of the garage are closed with two sets of double, vertical flush board doors, hung on iron strap hinges. The third bay is open. Three 6-over-6-light double-hung windows, one on each of the other three sides, provide light and air to the interior, which is now used for general storage (photo 39).

Josephine's Cottage. Josephine's Cottage, one of two extant servant's cottages still present on the property, appears to be a small, single-story, side-gabled bungalow. Featuring a side-gabled, asphalt composition roof with two interior brick chimneys located along the ridgeline, the cottage has a single front door centered on its symmetrical front facade. Flanking the front door are two 6-over-6-light double-hung windows. The entrance is protected by a partial-facade front porch with a slightly front-gabled roof. This roof is supported by four plain, square wooden posts, set in pairs at the two front corners, with a square lattice trellis between each pair. The exterior of the house, like the pump house and the garage, is covered with vertical board-and-batten siding, and the house rests on a brick-pier foundation infilled with sheets of corrugated metal to cut down on drafts. The house also features gable returns on each of its side facades, and there is an ell addition with a small exterior deck on the rear (northeast) facade (photo 41).

The Covered Well. The covered well is located west of the main house near the top of the northwest driveway off of Highway 142. Surrounded by cement and now resting on a concrete base, the well is covered by a gabled, asphalt composition shingle roof, supported at each corner by a three of plain wooden boards with strips of wood nailed at a diagonal between them to form a lattice. (Photo 38).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

The "Little House." The "Little House" is the first of the modern additional structures on the Burge Plantation House property in the area near the main house. It is a small, two-story house featuring a side-gabled, asphalt composition shingle roof with a shed room and rear shed porch. Also featuring a nearly full-facade front shed porch, the house was sided in vertical, board-and-batten siding in keeping with many of the historic outbuildings on the property. There is a single front door on the symmetrical front facade, and an single, gable-end exterior brick chimney. The house rests on a brick-pier foundation, and like the majority of the historic buildings on the property, has 6-over-6-light double-hung windows (photo 43).

The Conservatory. Built in 1992, the conservatory is a large, open, hipped-roof banquet and reception facility located on the southwest side of the driveway off of Jeff Cook Road. Featuring an asphalt composition shingle roof, the conservatory features a colonnade on three sides (photo 38).

The Open Air Pavilions. Two, modern open-air pavilions, built one next to another to the southwest of the "Little House," provide sheltered facilities for outdoor picnics and other activities. Both the large and the small pavilion feature gabled roofs supported by square wooden posts, with decorative lattice-work corners.

Buildings Located Elsewhere on the Burge Farm Property

Beyond the Burge Plantation House and outbuilding complex, the land included within the proposed National Register boundary of Burge Farm is gently rolling and includes large expanses of open field and pasture, as well as sections of dense woodland. In roughly the center of the property, a somewhat V-shaped lake was built in a naturally occurring low area. Northeast of the lake, adjacent to Morehouse Road, are two tenant houses associated with the property and their accompanying outbuildings. The land surrounding them is open and used largely for grazing horses. There are several large, mature trees surrounding the houses. Three historic tenant houses, two of which have many of their historic outbuildings still standing.

The Morehouse Home. The private residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morehouse, the current owners of Burge Plantation, is located to the northeast of the main Burge Plantation House off of Jeff Cook Road. Constructed in part from an old log cabin, the single-story house features a complex form with multiple gables. The house is noncontributing because its mostly new construction (photo 44).

Gus Belcher's Log Cabin. Gus Belcher's log cabin was moved from nearby Mansfield in 1992. Built c.1830-40 by the Hays family, the log frame had been covered inside and out by the time of its move. Standing 1-1/2-stories tall, the house has a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof with a single, gable-end exterior stone chimney. The front facade, which is asymmetrical, features two front doors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

sheltered by a full-width shed-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends. The porch is supported by plain square posts with a simple wooden balustrade. The windows on the cabin are 9-over-9-light sash, with small 6-light windows in the gables. There is a small, rear shed room addition, and the cabin rests on a continuous stone foundation. Adjacent to the cabin is the Burge slave cemetery. The Belcher log cabin is noncontributing because it was relocated from another site (photo 45).

The Burge Plantation Cemetery. The cemetery, located near Gus Belcher's log cabin in a copse of cedar and oak trees, includes a single gravestone. Research by current property owners indicates that a significant number of slaves and servants are buried in the cemetery (photo 46). A plaque in the cemetery reads:

In honor and memory of the lives, labors, and contributions of those persons believed to be buried here who were Slaves and Freedpeople.

Charles Burge b.1789 ✕ Peter Burge 1790-1850
 Elbert Leving Burge 1806-c.1883 ✕ Julia Glass-Burge 1813-c.1878
 Frank Mitchell 1819-1881 ✕ Hannah Mitchell 1819-1864 ✕ Milly Glass b.1821
 Lydia Glass-Mitchell 1823-c.1920 ✕ Sally Burge Ansley 1830-1879
 Betsey Burge 1833-1847 ✕ Alex Glass b.1837 ✕ Wylie Glass 1838-1928
 George Burge 1840-1844 ✕ William Mitchell 1840-1856
 Oliver Burge Mattox 1842-1871 ✕ Adaline Glass d.1844 ✕ Howard Glass d.1844
 Jane Glass 1844-1885 ✕ Fanny Burge-Mattox 1844-1844
 Rachel Mitchell-Davis 1846-1872 ✕ David Burge 1848-1879
 Ueole Burge-Mattox 1850-1879 ✕ Ann Burge-Brooks 1850-1879
 George Gunn 1851-1921 ✕ Mary Ansley 1852-1870 ✕ Mack Glass 1853-1894
 Sidney Ann Glass Gunn 1854-c.1922 ✕ Isaac Mitchell 1856-1856
 Milly Mitchell 1859-1878 ✕ Wilson Wyatt 1865-c.1920

And of those persons buried here who were born after Emancipation.

Gennie Glass 1870-c.1925 ✕ Sue Glass 1876-c.1926
 Winnie Glass 1886-c.1936 ✕ Mack Glass b.1877 ✕ Ann Wyatt 1905-1911
 Sidney Glass Cheney 1905-1930 ✕ Marthann Hunt ✕ Lena Glass
 Lucille Herbert ✕ Bust Glass

And of those persons buried here whose names are unknown.

The Tenant House. Located near the lake, the tenant house is one of three remaining tenant houses on the Burge Plantation House property. One- and one-half-story in height with a symmetrical front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

facade and one front door, the tenant house is a saddle-bag house type because of its central brick chimney located at the ridgeline. The roof is side gabled and is covered with v-crimp sheet metal. Vertical board-and-batten siding covers the exterior of the house, which sits on a continuous brick foundation. There is a partial facade, shed-roofed front porch supported by four, evenly spaced square wooden posts. The windows on the house are small, 6-over-6-light double-hung sash (photo 48).

Paula's Porch. Paula's Porch is an older barn which has been remodeled and converted into a party facility. Architectural features include its front-gabled, corrugated metal roof and exposed rafter ends, a wrap-around porch on the south corner, paired 1-over-1-light double-hung sash. The barn rests on concrete-block piers. This house is noncontributing because of extensive remodeling.

The Manager's House and Outbuildings. Located along the northeastern edge of the proposed National Register boundary facing Morehouse Road, the Manager's House is an original tenant house with addition on its eastern end. This addition significantly increased its size and altered its appearance, which was probably that of a saddle bag similar to the other tenant's house and Fred's house. The house features weatherboard siding, a rear ell with a small shed porch, a brick interior chimney located at the ridgeline, a partial facade front porch with square wooden posts and square balusters, a single front door, 6-over-6-light windows, and a continuous concrete-block foundation. Several handsome, mature oaks grace the front yard of the Manager's House (photos 51-55).

Six outbuildings are located on the same side of the dirt drive that separates the Manager's House from Fred's House. These include:

1. A small weatherboard shed with a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof. Contributing.
2. A front-gabled, weatherboard-sided barn with an integral open shed and a side shed addition. Contributing.
3. A large, two-story barn with flush board vertical siding, double sliding doors, open widows and a side shed. Contributing.
4. A small, cross-gabled board-and-batten office or shop with nine-light windows and a continuous masonry foundation. Contributing.
5. A second small building, made of concrete block with a side-gabled, asphalt composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

6. A large barn similar to the first one with vertical flush board siding now partially covered with asphalt roll (or "bricktex") siding, a front-gabled metal roof with exposed rafter ends, and multiple nine-light windows. Contributing.

Fred's House and Outbuildings. Fred's House, like the preceding two tenant houses, is a side-gabled saddle bag with an extended, saltbox roofline. Its roof is covered with corrugated metal and features a central, interior brick chimney. The original exterior material has been obscured by a layer of asphalt roll siding, and the foundation is similarly hidden from view by sheets of corrugated metal. There is a partial-facade, shed-roofed front porch supported by three square wooden posts, and there is also a rear shed porch. The windows are 6-over-6-light double-hung sash (photos 50).

Like the Manager's House, Fred's House has several outbuildings associated with it on the same side of the dirt drive. Moving in a southwesterly direction away from the house, there are the following buildings and structures:

1. A small barn or shed with a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof and flush board vertical siding. Contributing
2. A two-stall equipment shed with a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof and flush board siding. Contributing.

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
Landscape Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance:

c.1830-1948

Significant Dates:

c.1830 - Thomas Burge built Burge-Bolton House.
c.1920 - Burge-Bolton House relocated across State Route 142.
c.1920 - Merritt J. Morehouse designed and built his house where the Burge Bolton House had been located.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Morehouse, Merritt J. (architect)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Burge Plantation Farm Historic District is significant under the theme of architecture because the Burge-Bolton House, tenant houses, and outbuilding complexes are representative of building types found throughout Georgia during the first half of the 20th century. The Burge Plantation House, which is closely modeled after a monument from the Neoclassical period, demonstrates the influence of classicism in Georgia architecture in the early 20th century. Although established as a plantation early in the 19th century, most of the agricultural resources at the Burge Farm were constructed in the first decades of the 20th century.

The tenet houses, which are mostly saddle-bag and hall-parlor houses, are good representational examples of house types found in the Georgia Piedmont and associated with tenant agriculture. The two-room plan with or without a central chimney was efficient and the balloon-frame construction was inexpensive to build. The outbuildings represent a variety of buildings and structures associated with both crop production and raising livestock. These buildings, which include dairy and horse barns, garages, storage buildings, pump houses, and wells, are outstanding examples of early 20th-century agricultural outbuildings because they each retains a high level of historic integrity and because it is unusual for farm complexes in the Georgia Piedmont to survive with most outbuildings intact.

The Burge Plantation House, designed by owner and architect Merritt J. Morehouse in c.1920, is modeled after Homewood, the Baltimore house of Charles Carroll, Jr., built in c.1803. The Burge house is an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival-style architecture in Georgia. Its five-part Palladian plan reflects the proportions and massing of Homewood. Although built of frame construction whereas Homewood is brick, the Burge house is among the few Neoclassical Revival houses in Georgia modeled closely after a specific Federal period building. In addition, the Burge-Bolton House is also significant in the area architecture because, although built c.1830, the house was substantially rehabilitated c.1920 when the house was relocated. Its Neoclassical Revival-style full-width front porch represent the popular trend in Georgia in the first decades of the 20th century in which houses built in earlier periods in other architectural styles were made more current and fashionable by the addition Neoclassical Revival-style architectural elements.

The Burge Farm Historic District is significant in landscape architecture for the formal designed landscaping around the two principal houses and for the intact rural landscaping throughout the district.

Major forms of historic residential landscaping in Georgia have been documented in the historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* (1991). Among the major forms of historic landscaping is an early 20th century revival of interest in formal and period

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

landscapes. The landscaping around the Burge-Bolton House and the Burge Plantation House represents this form of historic landscaping.

At the turn of the 20th century, there was a backlash against the rampant "picturesque randomness" of late 19th-century "New South" landscaping, just as there was a reaction to the picturesque eclecticism of late Victorian architecture. This backlash came from several quarters: from the emerging profession of landscape architecture, which wanted to impose a greater and more evident sense of "design" on the landscape; from the waves of classical revivalism sweeping through the world of architecture; from new interest in English vernacular design traditions; and from growing interest in colonial and early American landscaping.

Reaction to New South landscaping showed in four different ways. One was the reproduction of historic landscapes, usually French or Italian, all classically inspired, with all of their geometric complexities, usually at the hands of professional landscape architects working for wealthy clients. Another was the less exact interpretation of historic landscape styles, scaled down to smaller residential properties, and carried out by landscape architects or trained commercial gardeners. A third was the loose interpretation of English vernacular landscaping, sometimes called "cottage" landscaping, with its emphasis on naturalness and simplicity. The fourth was the imitation of colonial and early American gardens, usually more fanciful than factual, given the absence of authentic examples and reliable documentation.

Early 20th-century landscape revivals occurred on country, suburban, and urban estates, in the newer, more "up-scale" suburban developments, and occasionally in smaller cities and towns. They often corresponded to residential architectural styles. A Mediterranean villa, for example, would be given an "Italian" landscape, while a Tudor Revival house would be given an "English" landscape. Apart from the occasional plantation and country estate, they are rarely found in rural areas.

The landscaping at the two principal houses in this historic district--the Burge-Bolton House and the Burge Plantation House--is an excellent and unusual example of this early 20th-century revival of interest in formal and historic period residential landscaping in a rural area. It reflects prevailing principles and practices in terms of overall design emphasizing formal or geometric layouts, diverse plant materials, and structural elements including stone walls, brick walks, brick, stone, or concrete curbing or edging around planting beds, and trellises and pergolas.

The landscaping around the Burge-Bolton House on the southwest side of Georgia Highway 142 reflects many of these principles and practices. The smaller of the two yards, it is perhaps the more formal as well. One of its most important character-defining features is the low stone wall across the front of the property which separates the yard and the highway. The wall is highlighted by iron gates and trellises. This wall clearly sets the yard apart from its surroundings. It is an unusual landscape

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

feature for a rural property in Georgia. Brick retaining and perimeter walls further define the yard as a formally landscaped space. Transverse walls also divide the front and side yards into several independent but interrelated terraces which form the formal structure for the period landscape. These terraces are formally landscaped with geometrically designed planting beds or parterres and boxwood gardens in a variety of patterns. The formality and geometry of the landscaping is further enhanced by brick walks and brick-edged planting beds. A variety of plant materials, also characteristic of period revival landscaping, appear in this landscape; plant materials range from large hardwood trees and magnolias through smaller ornamental trees such as dogwoods to high and low shrubbery including clipped boxwood, ornamental crepe myrtle, hydrangeas, tea olive, rhododendrons, and a favorite early 20th-century plant: the rose bush. Foundation plantings, another hallmark of early 20th-century period landscaping, bring the formal landscaping right up to the house and integrate it into the landscape. Relatively small expanses of lawn provide open space and a backdrop for plantings and garden design.

The landscaping around the Burge Plantation House, the large of the two main historic houses, is similar but correspondingly larger in scale. It too reflects the principles and practices of early 20th-century revival landscaping in Georgia. Chief among its character-defining features is its low stone wall across the front of the property along Georgia Highway 142. Like the companion wall across the road at the Burge-Bolton House, it sets aside the yard behind it as a place of formal landscaping. These two stone walls, along each side of the highway, form a unique early 20th-century rural landscape feature in Georgia. At the Burge Plantation House, rather than terraces and retaining walls, the designed landscape is marked by expanses of open lawn which act as foils for formal landscape plantings and the architecture of the house, the broad curved historic gravel driveway which defines the front yard, and copses of large trees. Within this expansive overall framework are specific designed landscaped features. Chief among them are the various geometric planting beds or parterres, defined by brick or concrete copings, and clipped boxwood gardens and allees. A wide variety of plant materials is present in the planting beds including clipped and flowering shrubbery, ornamental trees, herbs, bulbs, and vegetables, again highlighted by roses. Also present are clipped foundation plantings, another hallmark of early 20th-century landscaping in Georgia.

On a larger scale, the rural landscape throughout this historic district also is significant as a historic landscape. Although not "designed" in the same way as the formally landscaped grounds around the main houses, it reflects deliberate patterns of historic rural land use characteristic of the Georgia Piedmont region. Traditional locational practice is evidenced by the siting of all the houses (owners' homes as well as tenant houses) on high ground. Also present is the characteristic irregular pattern of open fields/pastures and woodlands, a pattern shaped largely by topography, elevation, and soils, with open fields/pastures on higher or gently sloping ground and wooded areas on steeper slopes and in creek bottoms. This traditional landscape pattern was once ubiquitous in the Georgia

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Piedmont, although it is quickly disappearing under the combined forces of new development, large-scale agri-business farming, and tree farming; it is well preserved at the Burge Farm.

The historic district is also significant under the theme of agriculture because the dwellings, outbuildings, fields, and orchards reflect the variety of farm operations that were typical of Piedmont farms during the first half of the 20th century. The Burge farm includes two substantial farm complexes with outbuildings designed for processing crops and raising livestock. The northeast end of the historic district includes a series of tenant farms, agricultural fields, and the Burge slave cemetery. In Newton County, agriculture has historically represented a significant portion of the county's economy as it has throughout the Georgia Piedmont. However, development pressures and the decline of small, family farm operations has significantly reduced the number farms that have survived intact. The Burge Farm historic district is significant in the area of agriculture because it includes several highly intact farm complexes with agricultural lands, woodlands, and orchards that represent the practice of agriculture in Georgia during the 19th and 20th centuries.

National Register Criteria

The Burge Farm is significant under National Register Criterion A because of its association with agriculture and Criterion C because its farm buildings are representative of building types found throughout Georgia during the 19th and early 20th centuries and because the main houses are outstanding examples of Neoclassical Revival architecture.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The Burge-Bolton House was moved in c.1920 to make way for the construction of the Burge Plantation House. The house was moved across State Route 142 on property that has historically been part of the Burge Farm. The Burge-Bolton House meets Criteria Exception B because it has achieved architectural significance since it was moved and because it part of significant agricultural complex that was constructed after the house was placed in its current location.

Period of significance (justification)

The c.1830-1948 period of significance begins when Thomas Burge built his house, the oldest contributing resource, and continues through the period in which the property continued to operate as a farm. The date 1948 represents the "50-year limit" when documentation for this nomination was compiled because agricultural activities that have begun historically have continued to have importance and no more specific end date can be defined to end the historic period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between c.1830 and 1948 that are architecturally significant and/or represent the theme of agriculture and which retain historic integrity. Noncontributing resources are those constructed after 1948 and those that have lost their historic integrity. In addition the historic landscapes associated with both Burge-Bolton House and the Burge Plantation House represent two contributing structures. The Burge Plantation Cemetery is a contributing site. Contributing and noncontributing resources are identified on the site plans and sketch map.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Newton County, Georgia was created on Christmas Eve, 1821 from lands originally belonging to Baldwin, Jasper, Walton, and Henry counties. Named for John Newton, this central Georgia county in its earliest days consisted of acres of rolling Piedmont soil covered in woodlands of pine and hardwood trees. Early settlers to the area, who arrived from eastern Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, and other eastern states, often made their living as farmers, producing food for personal and local consumption.

One of these early settlers was Wiley Burge, the son of James Burge and Elizabeth Bonner Burge. Born the fifth of seven children in Prince George County, Virginia, Wiley Burge was living in Hancock County, Georgia when he acquired his first piece of land in what subsequently became Newton County. In 1807, Arthur Lott had acquired Land Lot 155 in District 19 by state land grant. Two years later, in 1809, Arthur Lott, William Lott, and Thomas Watts sold the 202-1/2-acre parcel to Wiley Burge for the sum of \$1,000. On this tract, which currently covers the area around and including the intersection of Sewell and Morehouse Roads, Wiley is believed to have constructed the first plantation house. While no documentation is available on what this structure was like or what became of it, its former presence is substantiated in Dolly Burge's diary by reference to "the old house place" by the family cemetery.

Around 1800, Wiley Burge married Nancy Fretwell, daughter of Richard and Frances Fretwell of Newton County. The Burges had seven children: Wiley Burge, Jr. (a physician who died young); Patsy Lane (b. 1801, married Richard Lane of Macon County, Alabama); Hamilton (b. 1803, married Eliza Shorter); Eliza (b. 1804, married Gallanton Leak of Pike County, Georgia); Thomas (b. 8/8/1806, d. 12/10/1858); James H. (b.1810, married Ann Floyd on 9/3/1840); and Nancy (b. 8/11/1813, d. 4/16/1876, married Sanford Wilburn). While little information was available about Wiley Burge, it is known that he served as a Private during the War of 1812 in the 9th Regiment (Sharp's), Virginia Militia, and that in 1820 he helped form the Newborn Methodist Church in nearby

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Newborn, Georgia. The only denominational church ever built for the white residents of the Newborn community, the first church building was a small log structure built on land acquired for \$25.00 from Burge's father-in-law Richard Fretwell by Burge and his fellow Trustees, Jackson Harwell, Henry Fady, Washington Isaac Roper, and Benjamin Roper. Like most early Georgia settlers, the majority of Burge's time was no doubt spent farming the land he had earlier acquired. When Wiley died c.1822, he left a respectable estate to his wife which included an inventory of eleven slaves, and he provided also that \$1,000 plus a bed and furniture be given to each of his children who had not already received that value from him. His will also revealed the importance that he placed on education, for in it he stipulated his desire for the education of three of his children, Wiley Jr., Nancy and James.

Thomas Burge emerged as his father's successor, and in 1830 received from Wiley's estate received Land Lot 155 plus additional acreage for a total of 327 acres. This year also marked Thomas' first marriage, for on February 25 he was wed to Mary Clark (b. 12/24/1813, d. 8/27/1848). The marriage produced five children: Margaret Louisiana (b. 6-26-1844 in Newton County, d. 10/6/1863 in Newton County); Eliza C. (b. 5/13/1846 in Newton County, d. 1/23/1867 in Newton County); Wiley C. (b. 10/24/1835); Rebecca Jane (b. 12/24/1830, married to Matthew A. Mitchell and later to Augustus H. Lee); and Mary S. (b. 7/2/1838, d. 6/4/1839).

During the 1830s, and in the two decades that followed, Thomas Burge added considerably to the acreage that he had inherited from his father. In 1835, he purchased a 300-acre parcel of land in the 19th District (no Land Lot numbers were listed) from Doddridge Crocker and Simon Magwood for \$350. In 1838, for a sum of \$1,292 he purchased parts of Land Lots 181 and 182 in the 1st District along with parts of Land Lots 181 and 182 in the 19th District, for a total of 323 acres, from Elisha Trimble. The original deed for this purchase is among the family papers, as is a plat drawn by Thomas Hays depicting the parcel. It is on this latter parcel of land that the Burge-Bolton House was built, probably by Thomas Burge shortly after his purchase. This parcel also includes that the land upon which that the house was moved c.1920.

Thomas Burge became a prosperous farmer, and following in his father's footsteps, became a founding member of another church, the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church which still stands today near the junction of U.S. Highway 278 and State Route 229. Thomas also shared his father's interest in education, for in 1842 he served with other local leaders Charles Strong, James Madison Finley, Richard Harrell, and Nestor Pitts as a Trustee for the recently created Palmyra Institute in Newborn.

In 1848, Mary Clarke Burge died and was buried in the family cemetery (located on the southeast side of Sewell Road south of the National Register boundary). On January 22, 1850, Thomas Burge married Dolly Sumner Lunt Lewis (b. 9/29/1817 in Bowdoinham, Maine), the daughter of William Webb Lunt and Ann Matilda Sumner. Ann was a relative of the famous abolitionist Charles Sumner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

One of four children, Dolly had married her first husband, Samuel H. B. Lewis in October of 1838. In 1842, they moved from the North to Zebulon, Georgia, where Dolly's sister Sarah lived with her husband Isaac Comings, a physician. A year later Samuel Lewis died, and Dolly moved to Madison, Georgia where she resumed a teaching career she had begun years earlier.

In 1848, Dolly began keeping a diary that through publication (most recently as *The Diary of Dolly Lunt Burge, 1848-1878*, edited by Christine Jacobson Carter and published by The University of Georgia Press, 1997) has become a highly valued record of life in 19th-century Georgia. In the earliest years, Dolly focused on her desires to lead a life as a dedicated Christian, serving the will of God. Her earnest desire to lead a pious life continued, although upon her marriage to Thomas Burge, Dolly quickly became immersed in helping her husband manage the affairs of a thriving plantation as well serving as a mother to his children. In 1850, the Census listed the plantation land as being valued at \$5,000 with 24 slaves who doubtless included members of the three slave families that Dolly listed in the back of her diary. The three families, originating from three sisters whom Thomas Burge had probably bought in the 1830s, included Elbert and Julia, who had twelve children between 1830 and 1856; Lewis and Martha, who had ten children between 1835 and 1852; and Franklin and Hannah, who had eleven children between 1839 and 1861.

Throughout the 1850s, Dolly's diary makes numerous reference to the day-to-day activities that were necessary to operate the farm, to which in 1853 was added an additional 684 acres through a purchase by Thomas Burge from Ransom and Jackson Harwell. Farming activities which she noted included the planting and harvesting of a wide variety of crops, including potatoes, oats, corn, beans, cucumbers, watermelon, cotton, wheat, radishes, beets, collards, sweet potatoes, and cabbage. She also noted the presence of livestock on the property, including cattle, chickens, turkeys, sheep, and pigs. Little mention is made of the house itself throughout the diary. In the summer of 1856, Dolly writes of putting up the front steps and of "having my house painted and whitewashed," and again in April, 1862 she notes that they are again whitewashing the rooms in the house. There is also occasional mention of the "L," which seemed to serve as quarters for frequent overnight guests as was the custom at that time.

On December 11, 1855, Thomas and Dolly's daughter Sarah (Sadai) Cornelia was born, and then scarcely three years later, on December 10, 1858, Dolly's life changed significantly when Thomas died from tuberculosis. In his will, Thomas left control of his entire estate to Dolly for six years, after which time it was to be divided with one half going to Dolly and Sadai, and the other half to be divided between his living children Margaret Louisiana, Eliza G. and Wiley C. An inventory of his estate showed land totaling 869 acres, and it listed thirty slaves. Dolly Burge assumed sole responsibility for the management of the plantation and of her family, struggling to make a profit from cotton as prices became higher.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The war years were particularly hard for Dolly, who suffered losses on many fronts. The deaths of two of the Burge children, Margaret Louisiana and Eliza, as well as the deaths of her parents, were very difficult for Dolly. Food shortages and inflation were continually affecting her, and her trials culminated when, in November 1864, the left wing of Sherman's army passed through her property. In the introduction to her re-published diary, the editor notes the Yankees "rushed in, shooting livestock, devouring food, taking money and clothing from her and her slaves, stealing her beloved horse, burning her buildings, and taking away her 'boys,' young male slaves who begged and wept to be left at home. When the Yankees finally departed, they left her 'poorer by thirty thousand dollars. . . And a much stronger Rebel." Fortunately, the presence of Yankee guards on the property spared its complete devastation. After the war, Burge Plantation made the transition to free labor and sharecropping, and many of the freed Burge slaves remained as laborers and tenant farmers.

Also following the war, on September 13, 1866, Dolly remarried for the third time, this time to the Reverend William Justice Parks, who had long been a friend of the family. Reverend Parks, a charter member of the Board of Trustees of Emory College, had also served as the Presiding Elder for the Oxford Church in 1839, 1850, 1851, and 1852. Dolly went to live with him in his home in Oxford and managed the plantation in absentia. Following his death on October 16, 1873, she returned to Burge Plantation with her daughter Sadai. After Sadai was married on December 16, 1875 to the Reverend John Davis Gray, Dolly continued to manage the farm and tenant farmer operation until her death on October 26, 1891 at the age of 74. She was buried next to her third husband in the Oxford City Cemetery, and Sadai inherited the Burge property.

The union of Sadai and John Gray, was blessed with five children: Ida Eve (b. 1876, d. 1953); Fannie Comings (b. 1878, d. 1908); Dorothy Lunt (b. 1880, d. 6/29/1961); Joseph Howard (b. 1883, d. 1962); and Davis Burge (b. 1885, d. 1934). The Gray family initially lived in Eatonton, Georgia, but as John Gray's health began to fail, they moved to Hawthorne, Florida. In 1887 he died, and five years later Sadai died too, leaving five orphaned children. The children went to live temporarily with longtime family friends, the Graves family, at Mt. Pleasant Plantation. Ultimately, Ida and Dorothy went to live in Evanston, Illinois with Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt, the daughter of Dolly's brother Orrington Lunt, and Joseph, Davis, and Fannie (who died at age twenty) went to live with Dolly's half-brother, Stephen Purrington Lunt and brother William Lunt in California. During the absence of the family, the property was managed as a series of tenant farms by George and Sidney Gunn, a black couple who had helped Dolly manage the property after William Parks' death.

The Gunn's continued to manage the place until the early 1900s, when Ida and Dorothy took a renewed interest in their old homeplace. Ida was now the wife of Merritt Josiah Morehouse, a noted Chicago architect. Merritt Morehouse had worked in the architectural offices of D. H. Burnham in Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and he later organized his own architectural firm which he operated until his retirement in 1930. Dorothy had married Louis Davout

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Bolton, who was credited with inventing the electric windshield wiper for the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. In June of 1906, Ida purchased all of the interest in the Burge property from Dorothy and Joseph, and in November of that year purchased her brother Davis' interest in the property as well. She appears to have retained all of the property intact until March of 1924, when Dorothy purchased a 24-acre parcel (where the house now sits) from her sister for the sum of \$1,800. In August of 1947, Dorothy bought 32 additional acres for \$640, giving her a total of 56 acres.

It is unclear just what exactly the order of events were that transpired around the move of the Burge-Bolton House across Highway 142, but c.1920 the house was relocated. The Morehouses proceeded to build a beautiful new "plantation" home on the original house site, and following Mr. Morehouse's retirement from his architectural practice, they actively farmed the property, developing it as a dairy farm where he was among the pioneers in the development of crimson clover as a permanent pasture grass in Newton County. Across the street, the Boltons also had retired from their life up North, and they returned to Newton County to live in the old home, which they rehabilitated. Like the Morehouses, the Boltons took an interest in farming, building seven of the existing outbuildings and operating a small dairy farm on the property.

The Burge Plantation Property

With the earlier house relocated and preserved across the street, the Morehouses now had the old house site upon which they could design and build their own home. Merritt J. Morehouse, a graduate of the University of Iowa, had studied architecture at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After working in the architectural offices of D. H. Burnham, where he was on the team which designed the buildings for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, he formed his own architectural firm which he operated until his retirement. In this capacity, he worked primarily on industrial projects, working for the Post Cereal Company and the Kellogg Company, and designing such properties as the first Kellogg Corn Flakes Plant in Battle Creek, Michigan, the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and all of the railroad stations on the Northwestern Railway between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Thus, in the early 1920s, the Morehouses proceeded to build a beautiful new "plantation" home on the original house site. After a decade of visiting Burge Plantation for vacations and extended stays, Mr. Morehouse retired from his architectural practice and the couple moved south permanently about 1935, taking up residence in the house and actively farming the property.

Ida Morehouse's interest in the history of the property also continued unabated. Working with her sister Dorothy, she facilitated the initial publication of their grandmother's diary, and donated it, along with other letters and family papers, to the Emory University Library. Mrs. Morehouse was also an avid gardener, and she most certainly was instrumental in determining the content and facilitating the implementation of the landscape plan discussed earlier in this document.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Morehouses lived at Burge Farm until their deaths in the early 1950s, at which time the house and property were willed to their only son, Merritt Dutton Morehouse (b. 9/2/1905 in Evanston, Illinois; d. 8/2/1991). Dutton Morehouse, who attended prep school at Exeter and later studied two years at Yale before illness forced him to give up his formal education, married Louise Lackner Morehouse (b. 7/24/1908; d. 6/8/1986) in 1934. Louise Morehouse was a graduate of Vassar College and had a deep love of literature which led her into a life-long career as a book merchant.

Dutton Morehouse spent his life working in the area of finance, first as a statistician for the Harris Bank in Chicago and in 1941 for the Chicago office of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., where he contributed to the formulation of investment policy, served as portfolio manager for major institutional and individual clients of the firm, and worked as a business economist. A founder of the Financial Analyst Federation in 1947, he served that organization in many capacities including Executive Vice President (1953); General Chairman of the 1954 convention; President (1954); and as a member of the Executive Committee and a member of the Seminar Board of Regents. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts, a group organized to put recommendations for a certification program into effect. A member of the organizing committee, he later became one of the original Trustees of the Institute and served as President in the period 1965-66. Dutton Morehouse was also very loyal to his family, which had grown to include three children: Merritt Dutton Morehouse, Jr.; Elizabeth Morehouse (m. Simpson); and Alexander Gray Morehouse (b. 8/8/40 in Evanston, Illinois). He was also very active with church activities, and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree by Seabury Western Theological Seminary in recognition of his work in the business industry and his twenty-plus years of service on the both the Board of Trustees of Seabury and as a trustee of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Like Merritt J. and Ida Morehouse before them, Dutton and Louise Morehouse managed Burge Farm Plantation in absentia, utilizing it as a vacation spot, until his retirement in 1970. They occupied the house until the death of Louise Morehouse in 1986, at which time Dutton Morehouse returned to Lake Forest, Illinois to be near his daughter Elizabeth. Following Dutton Morehouse's death in 1991, each of their three grown children received 1/3 undivided interest in the property. By 1995, Alexander Gray Morehouse, who had been largely responsible for managing the plantation since the mid-1970s, completed the acquisition of the two-thirds of Burge Farm that he did not inherit.

Alexander Gray Morehouse grew up in Lake Forest, Illinois. He went to prep school at the Choate School, and then attended Emory University where he met Elizabeth Rasch, whom he married on November 23, 1963. Having just completed Officer Candidate School, he became an ensign in the Navy, serving three and one-half years on an ammunition ship and then as an intelligence officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of Atlantic Forces. By the time of his discharge, he had attained the rank of Lieutenant. He also sold real estate and mutual funds part time while living in Norfolk, Virginia. Alexander Morehouse's business career began in 1967 when he joined the Robinson-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Humphrey Company as a retail security salesman, and he soon moved into the fledgling institutional sales department. He remained in this department until 1995, when he retired as Senior Vice President of the firm.

During the period of Alexander Morehouse's stewardship of Burge Farm, he and his wife Betsy transformed the place into a viable business enterprise, Burge Plantation Club. Retaining all of the features and historic elements that gave the house its historic and family significance, the Morehouses also added the "Little House," the two open air pavilions, the conservatory, and other features that contributed to the utility and success of Burge Plantation in its new role as a thriving private club and entertainment facility.

The Burge-Bolton Property

Louis Bolton died in 1959, and following a two-year illness Dorothy died in the summer of 1964. She left two children, Dolly, the wife of Dr. Duane Beam, a Detroit physician, and John Gray (Jack), who served among the first directors of the Covington Kiwanis Club at its organizational meeting in 1927. John Gray received the property, and subsequently sold it to his second wife, Elsie K. Bolton in September 1964. In 1969, Elsie Bolton sold it out of the family to Mrs. Julia R. Hamilton, who two years later sold it to Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Newsome. At this point, the deeds reference the parcel as totaling 60.3 acres, which undoubtedly represents a more accurate measurement of the same 56 acres acquired by Dorothy Bolton. The Newsome family maintained the property for twenty-four years, until 1995 when it was purchased by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. J. William Robinson.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Malone, Constance M. Historic Property Information Form. (Burge Plantation). May 1997. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

_____. Historic Property Information Form. (Burge-Bolton House). April 1997. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

Acreege of Property 603.30 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 246000	Northing 3714440
B)	Zone 17	Easting 247380	Northing 3715540
C)	Zone 17	Easting 248480	Northing 3714980
D)	Zone 17	Easting 247750	Northing 3713610
E)	Zone 17	Easting 246180	Northing 3714430

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary follows the current legal boundary of the contiguous properties collectively known as Burge Farm. These properties, which include the Burge Plantation house and the Burge-Bolton House, are all that remain in the family from the estate that once totaled 869 acres. The property included in this nomination retains a high level of historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 15, 2000

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

name/title Connie M. Malone, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization N/A
street and number P.O. Box 491
city or town Lexington **state** Georgia **zip code** 30648

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Burge Farm
City or Vicinity: Newborn vicinity
County: Newton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

Burge-Bolton House and Outbuilding Complex

1. Main house, photographer facing west.
2. Main house, porch, photographer southeast.
3. Main house, photographer facing south.
4. Main house, photographer facing north.
5. Main house, photographer facing north.
6. Main house, photographer facing northwest.
7. View from main house, photographer facing northeast.
8. View from main house, photographer facing east.
9. View from main house, photographer facing southeast.
10. Interior, entrance hall, photographer facing northeast.
11. Interior, parlor, photographer facing east.
12. Interior, living room, photographer facing northwest.
13. Interior, bedroom no. 1, photographer facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

14. Interior, sun room, photographer facing south.
15. Interior, dining room, photographer facing northeast.
16. Interior, guest bedroom, photographer facing northeast.
17. Pumphouse, photographer facing west.
18. Doll house, photographer facing west.
19. Barn and overseer's house (right), photographer facing west.
20. Barn and dairy barn (background), photographer facing west.
21. Horse barn, photographer facing northwest.
22. State Route 142 between Burge-Bolton (right) House and Burge Plantation House (left), photographer facing southeast.

Burge Plantation House and Outbuilding Complex

23. Main house, photographer facing northeast.
24. Main house, photographer facing north.
25. Main house, photographer facing north.
26. Main house, photographer facing west.
27. Main house, photographer facing west.
28. Main house, photographer facing west.
29. Main house, photographer facing southwest.
30. Interior, entrance hall, photographer facing southwest.
31. Interior, dining room, photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

32. Interior, dining room, photographer facing southeast.
33. Interior, living room, photographer facing northeast.
34. Interior, Butler's pantry, photographer facing west.
35. Interior, bedroom no. 5, photographer facing northeast.
36. Interior, bedroom no. 4, photographer facing southwest.
37. Interior, bedroom no. 2, photographer facing south.
38. Covered well and conservatory (in background), photographer facing north.
39. Pumphouse (left) and garage, photographer facing north.
40. Pumphouse, photographer facing north.
41. Josephine's Cottage, photographer facing north.
42. Horse barn, photographer facing south.
43. "Little House," photographer facing west.

Historic Resources Elsewhere on Burge Farm


44. Morehouse House, photographer facing southwest.
45. Gus Belcher's cabin, photographer facing north.
46. Burge Plantation Cemetery, photographer facing northeast.
47. Pond, photographer facing northwest.
48. Tenant house, photographer facing west.
49. Agricultural field, photographer facing south.

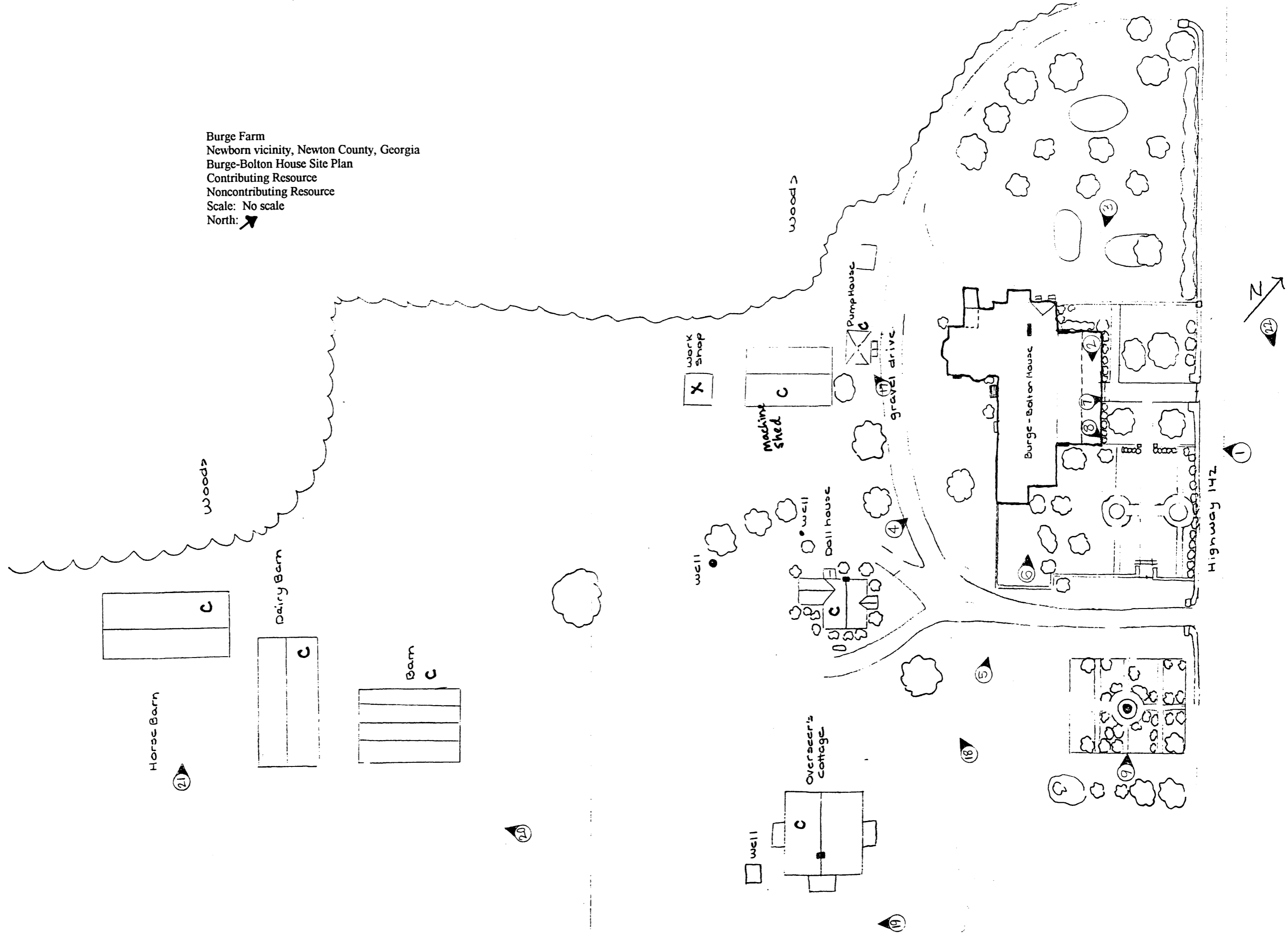
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

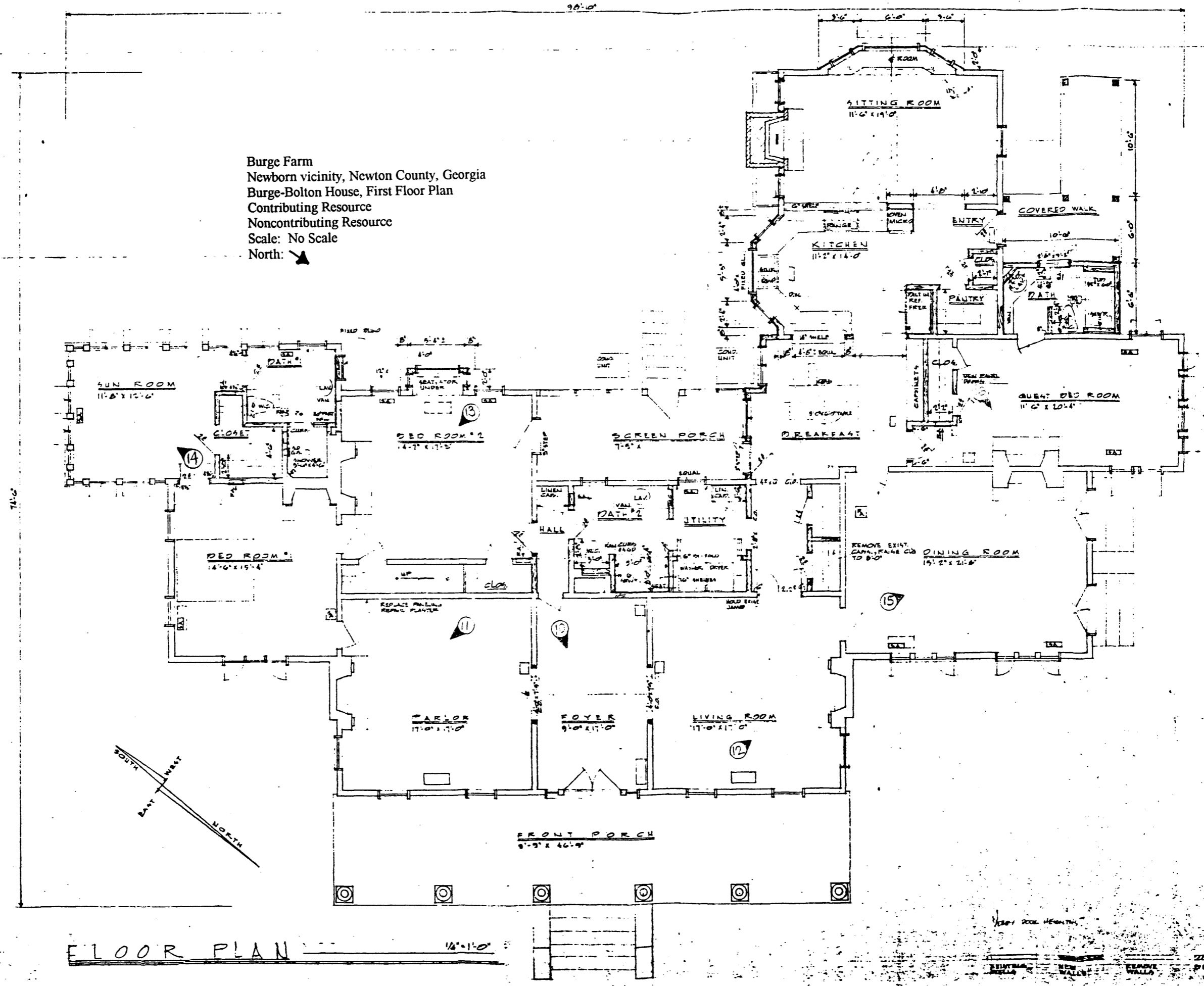
Photographs

50. "Fred's House," photographer facing west.
51. Manager's House, photographer facing southwest.
52. Manager's House and barn, photographer facing east.
53. Office at rear of Manager's House, photographer facing southeast.
54. Barn at rear of Manager's House, photographer facing northwest.
55. Manager's House and outbuilding complex, photographer facing northwest.
56. Morehouse Road with Manager's House and outbuilding complex (at rear), photographer facing northwest.

Burge Farm
Newborn vicinity, Newton County, Georgia
Burge-Bolton House Site Plan
Contributing Resource
Noncontributing Resource
Scale: No scale
North: 

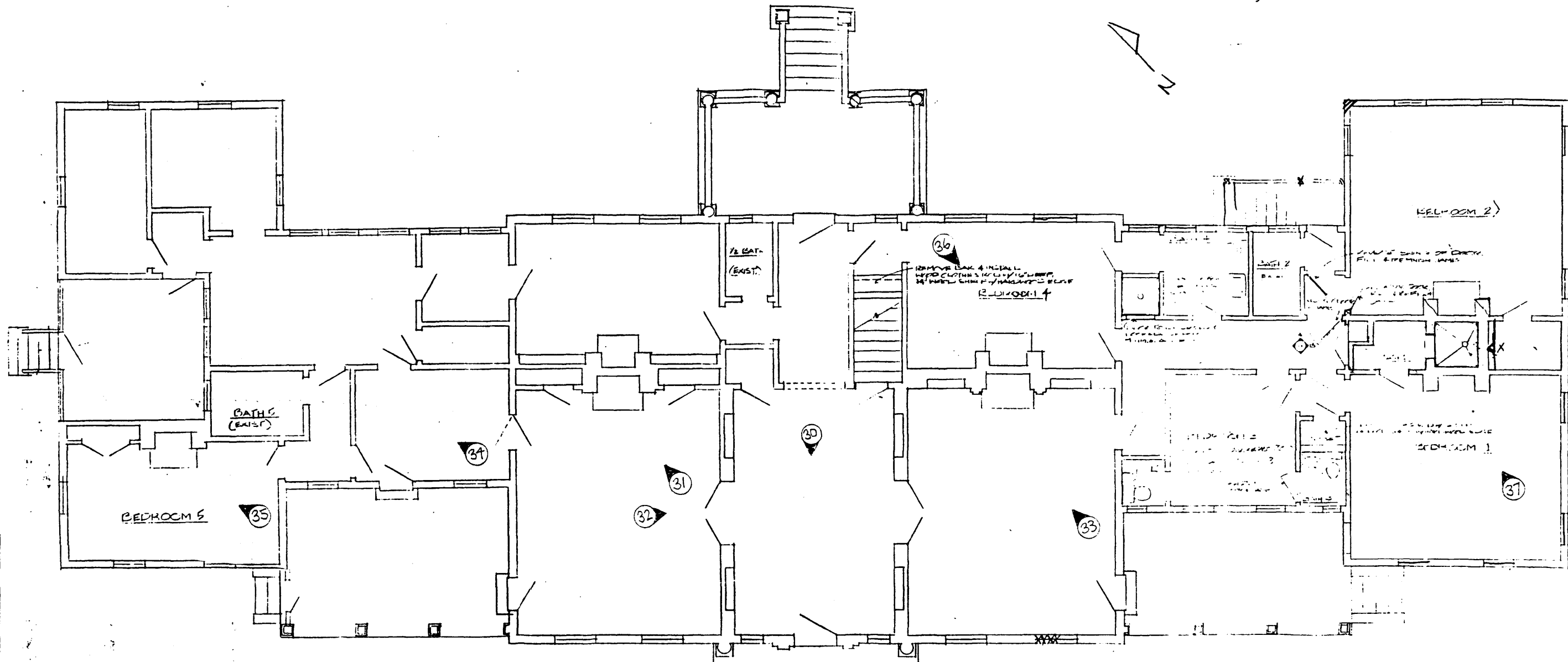


Burge Farm
 Newborn vicinity, Newton County, Georgia
 Burge-Bolton House, First Floor Plan
 Contributing Resource
 Noncontributing Resource
 Scale: No Scale
 North:




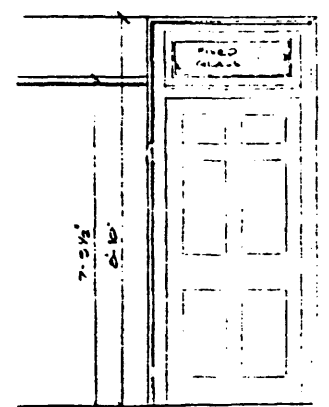
FLOOR PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEEP DOOR HEIGHTS
 TRIMMED WALLS
 TRIMMED WALLS
 TRIMMED WALLS
 TRIMMED WALLS

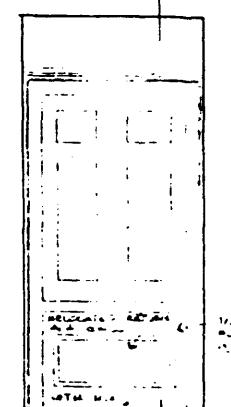
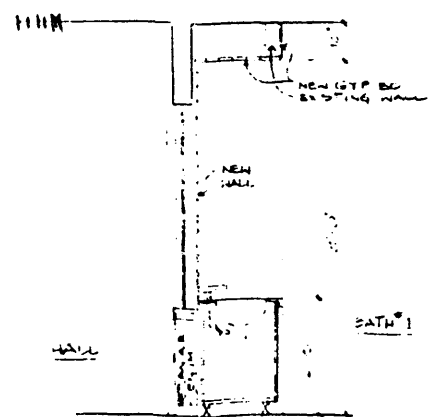


787-84

Burge Farm
 Newborn vicinity, Newton County, Georgia
 Burge Plantation House, First Floor Plan
 Contributing Resource
 Noncontributing Resource
 Scale: No scale
 North: 



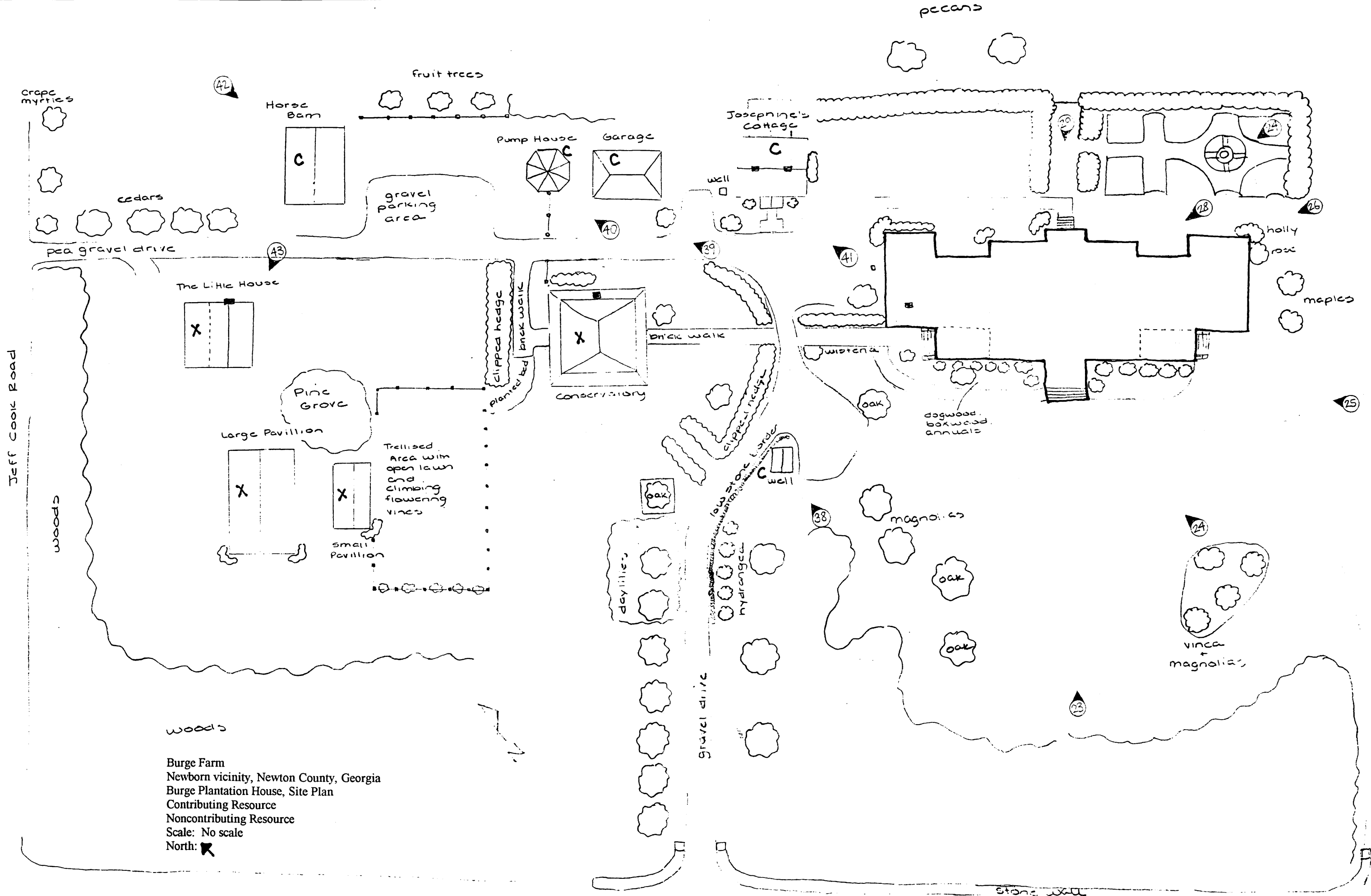
H-A




H-B

SECTION
 HALLWAY

SCALE



Burge Farm
 Newborn vicinity, Newton County, Georgia
 Burge Plantation House, Site Plan
 Contributing Resource
 Noncontributing Resource
 Scale: No scale
 North: 

Highway 142