

MAR - 3 1997

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mill Creek Plantation
other names/site number Greenridge Plantation

2. Location

street & number 100 Mill Creek Plantation
city, town Thomasville (x) vicinity of
county Thomas code 275
state Georgia code GA zip code 31799

() not for publication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	6	4
sites	0	0
structures	3	3
objects	0	0
total	9	7

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 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.

Mark R. Edwards

Signature of certifying official

Date 2/27/97

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Boyd L. Savage

4-14-97

for

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Mill Creek Plantation is a 6,243-acre estate that straddles U.S. 19 south of Thomasville in Thomas County, Georgia. The estate's 193.8-acre tract on the west side of U.S. 19 represents the core of the historic plantation (and the areas herein nominated to the National Register of Historic Places). The plantation includes the main house and outbuildings and lands managed for game bird hunting. Built in 1938, the main house is a sprawling, one-and-two-story brick house designed in the English Vernacular Revival style. It is located on a rise with views of the expansive lawn dotted with mature pines and live oaks. The outbuildings, most built in 1938, are clustered southwest of the main house.

The main house at Mill Creek Plantation is a large, one-and-two-story, irregularly massed brick dwelling. S. Ralph Fetner, a Jacksonville, Florida, architect, designed the house in the English Vernacular Revival style, also called Tudor Revival style. Fetner worked in many idioms, including the Colonial Revival style. In 1951, he designed the six-story International Style Hotel Scott in downtown Thomasville.

The main house at Mill Creek Plantation is clad in red brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The steeply pitched asymmetrical gable roof features multiple cross gables with decorative half-timbering. The open cornice features decoratively sawn rafter ends. The asphalt roof shingles are textured to resemble wood shingles. Six chimneys with corbeled and patterned brickwork and capped with terra-cotta chimney pots rise above the multiple-gable roof.

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The main entrance is located on the smallest of three front-facing "stacked" gables and features an elaborate concrete surround cast in a quoin pattern with a drip molding. The arched wood-plank door includes a small art glass window and is secured with three iron strap hinges. A similar but simplified version of the main entrance surround serves as the entry to the family room. The east sunroom may be entered from four sets of French doors.

Windows throughout the house are narrow, multi-paned wood casements placed individually or arranged in bands of up to four windows. The windows, framed without surrounds, feature wood lintels and cast-concrete sills. The most elaborate window is a five-sided bay window with a copper roof that forms the west end of the dining room.

The interior plan of the main house features a maze of large and small rooms organized around the great room. Located in the center of the house, the great room features a cathedral ceiling. French pocket doors flank the fireplace and lead to the brick patio adjacent to the main entrance. Cased and arched openings without doors direct traffic into the great room.

The service wing is located at the north end of the house. It includes the kitchen and butler's pantry, two small bedrooms that were originally built for the house staff, and a small winder stair that leads to the second floor. The large dining room and entrance foyer are located between the service wing and the great room. The south end of the house features two family rooms, a bedroom, sunroom, and several smaller service rooms.

An open-well stair in the southeast corner of the great room provides access to the second floor. A balcony at the second-floor landing overlooks the great room. Three small bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a deck above the south sunroom are located on the second level.

Nearly every room in the main house is finished with V-groove heart pine paneling and most of the floors are finished with heart-pine tongue-and-groove boards. Some of the rooms, especially on the second floor, have painted paneling. The interior spaces are also defined by the numerous fireplaces. The fireplaces in the great room and dining room are constructed of pink cast-concrete surrounds, pine-paneled overmantels, and wrought-iron hardware. The wood mantel of the great room fireplace is inscribed, "Cut your wood yourself and will warm you twice." In the sunroom, the fireplace is made of painted brick with a corbeled brick mantel. Plainer fireplaces are located in the bedrooms and smaller rooms.

Interior doors and windows feature molded surrounds. Small, molded cornices and baseboards are found throughout the house. Interior

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openings feature a variety of door types, including French doors, cross-and-bible doors, paneled doors.

Hardware styles are mixed throughout the house. The second-floor doors feature plain brass door knobs. In the sunroom, the door knobs, locks, and hinges have the appearance of wrought iron. The French doors in the great room have recessed pewter pulls. The guest bathroom, located off the foyer, and the service bath at the north end of the house retain their original fixtures. (Fixtures in the other first-floor baths were replaced in 1988.)

In addition to the heat provided by the nine fireplaces, the house was also warmed by a furnace located in the basement. This system was replaced with a heat-pump and air conditioner that were added in the 1970s. Plumbing and electrical wiring were incorporated into the original design of the house. Between 1992 and 1993, the main house was rewired and a large generator was installed in the pumphouse.

The main house has sustained only minor changes since its construction in 1938, and retains an exceptionally high level of historic integrity. During the 1970s, the east sunroom, originally a screened porch, was enclosed with removable windows and later French doors. In 1993, the south sunroom was enclosed with sash windows that replaced its original screens. Also that year, the flat roof over the east family room, which leaked, was replaced with a half-timbered gable roof.

Descriptions of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Mill Creek Plantation contains a complex of outbuildings associated with its operation as a mid-20th-century plantation. The outbuilding complex is located along an unpaved lane southwest of the main house. The nine contributing resources and the seven noncontributing resources are described below.

Contributing Resources

Tenant house (c.1938). A one-story, four-bay frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces. It is clad in weatherboard and set on brick-and-block piers. Shed-roofed porches supported by wood posts are located on the front and rear facades. The house includes six-over-six-light sash windows. The interior features a beadboard ceiling and is heated by a central interior chimney.

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Stable (c.1938). A U-shaped, one-and-two-story frame building with an open breezeway. It is clad in weatherboard with exposed rafter ends that match those found on the main house. The windows are six-over-six sashes and six-light hopper windows. The stable doors are composed of half-height diagonal battens with cross braces. A hay loft is located at the second level. The roof is surmounted by a cupola. The interior includes six stalls and two tack rooms.

Garage (c.1938). A four-bay, frame garage with both open bays and an enclosed storage room. It is clad in weatherboard and features a side-gable roof.

Small garage (c.1938). A small, four-bay garage with three open bays and an enclosed storage room. It is clad with novelty siding and has a cement floor. The two-tier, side-gable roof features an open cornice with exposed rafter ends.

Open garage (c.1938). A frame garage with a side-gable roof and poured-concrete floor. It features a single, two-vehicle bay.

Pool (c.1938). The poured-concrete pool is located southeast of the main house. It was filled with soil in c.1993.

Well (c.1938). A poured-concrete well that has been filled with soil. A circular concrete ring and depression are visible.

Entry Gate (c.1938). A small rock wall on each side of the unpaved lane with a plain iron gate. It is located at the entrance to the property near U.S. 19.

Noncontributing Resources

The "White House" (c. 1895). A one-story, three-bay frame Georgian cottage with a hip roof and two small side additions. It features six-over-six-light sash windows and an enclosed back porch. The house is clad in weatherboard and asphalt shingles cover the roof. In 1988, Joe Harvard moved the house from his grandfather-in-law's house on Highway 84 to its current location.

Large garage (c.1980). A large equipment shed built of plywood with a concrete floor and asphalt-shingle roof.

Smokehouse (c.1980). A small frame building with both vertical-board and board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. A sign above the door reads, "The House That Jack Built."

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Pump House/Workshop (c.1988). A small, frame equipment and storage building with a gable-end entrance.

Kennel (c.1970). A small cinder-block-and-chicken-wire structure set on a poured-concrete pad.

Silos (c.1970). Two, 10-foot-tall, round silos constructed of corrugated sheet metal with metal conical roofs.

Descriptions of Landscape Features

The main house is approached by a one-half-mile-long, gently curving drive. The surface is loose rock. The drive has a wide grass-covered shoulder and is surrounded by woodlands. Tall pines and live oaks line the drive along the rise to the main house. Service drives are primarily unpaved rock-surfaced roads.

The house sits on a prominent rise overlooking an expansive grass lawn to the east, toward U.S 19. The lawn totals approximately 30 acres and includes mature trees, such as magnolias, live oaks, evergreens, a large "monkey puzzle" tree, and various pines, including long leaf pine. The lawn also features large shrubs, including hollies and junipers. Foundation plantings of boxwood and flowering shrubs are located around the main house. Straight-cut hedges surrounding the house are punctuated with rounded mound-style shrubs.

The remaining lands associated with this property consist of mostly woodlands. In some areas, the owners conduct controlled burning and quail and deer populate the forests.

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
Entertainment/recreation

Period of Significance:

1938-1946

Significant Dates:

1938 - The Slaters built main house and outbuildings at Mill Creek Plantation.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Fetner, S. Ralph, architect.

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Mill Creek Plantation is one of 71 operating plantations in the Red Hills region between Thomasville and Tallahassee, Florida. The English Vernacular-style main house was built at the late stage of building boom brought to South Georgia by wealthy Northern and Midwestern winter visitors. Like other post-bellum plantations in the Red Hills region, Mill Creek's agricultural use was limited to hunting.

The Red Hills region "encompasses an area of rolling topography, rich clayey sands and karst formations" and is dominated by plantations. The quail plantation could be defined as "a large property whose most important product over the years has been quail for the hunting pleasure of the northern owners and their guests."¹

Mill Creek is significant under the theme of architecture as an outstanding example of the English Vernacular style, also called the Tudor Revival style. Drawn from the domestic architecture of medieval England, this style was based on English country and vernacular houses, ranging from small cottages to large manor houses. Characteristics of the style found at Mill Creek include a steeply pitched roof with dominant front-facing gables, decorative half-timbering, masonry walls, massive chimneys, groupings of casement windows, and asymmetrical massing.

English Vernacular houses were built throughout Georgia during the early 20th century. In Thomasville, several other significant English vernacular buildings were built during the 1930s. The Gordon Avenue Apartments and the Beutell House were both constructed in the English Vernacular idiom. Both buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as early examples of English Vernacular-style architecture in Thomas County, Georgia.

Mill Creek Plantation is significant in the area of entertainment/recreation because it is one of a limited number of remaining plantations in the Red Hills region that was developed for game bird hunting. Since the Cooperative Quail Investigation was begun in 1924, plantation owners in the Red Hills region have sought land management practices that would increase quail populations. The Slaters, like many other plantation owners in the region, carefully

¹James E. Hodges, ed., *A Comprehensive Study of a Portion of the Red Hills Region of Georgia* (Thomasville, 1994), 1-2.

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managed their woodland acreage to increase game bird populations for hunting. Controlled burns were used to reduce the woody understory in the forest to allow pine trees to mature and to create the habitat necessary to maintain local populations of quail.

Equestrian pursuits were also very popular among the plantation owners in the Red Hills region. Horses were used in hunts and served as the focus of shows. The Slaters participated in horse shows and Colonel Slater was among the organizers of Thomasville's first horse shows. The Slater's association with equestrian events in the Thomasville area is represented by the one-and-two-story stable built when the main house was constructed in 1938.

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National Register Criteria

A and C.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The 1938-1946 period of significance represents the period in which Colonel Percival Slater and Lillian Vose Slater built the main house and outbuildings at Mill Creek Plantation and established land-management practices associated with game bird hunting. The year 1946 represents the 50-year cut-off date for properties in continuous use. During this period, the plantation attained the characteristics that qualify it for listing in the National Register.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources were built during the 1938-1946 period of significance and retain all or most aspects of historic integrity. Resources that contribute to the significance of Mill Creek Plantation include: the main house, tenant house, stable, garage, small garage, open garage, pool, well, and entrance gate. Noncontributing resources include: the large garage, smokehouse, pumphouse/workshop, kennels, and two silos. The "White House," which was built c.1895 and relocated to Mill Creek Plantation in 1988, is not a contributing resource. See Section 7 for a description of each resource.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

In 1937, Colonel and Mrs. Slater purchased three adjoining tracts of land to create a plantation of approximately 840 acres. The land was brought together from varying sources to compose the plantation property. The property is entered from U.S. 19, also called the (Old) Monticello Road.

It was (and remains) common for wealthy winter visitors to the Thomasville area to piece together acreage in the Red Hills region to create new or larger plantations. "The formation of the large plantations between Thomasville and Tallahassee began soon after the Civil War and has continued for a hundred years. The plantations often changed size and shape as owners purchased or sold tracts,

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trading among themselves or passing the entire plantation from one generation to the next."²

The Slaters were both from Milwaukee; Lillian was a member of the Thomasville winter colony, and Percival was a frequent winter visitor. Mrs. Slater, the former Lillian Vose, was born in Milwaukee in 1888, but had spent much of her life in Thomasville. Her parents maintained a home in Thomasville for over 50 years at 437 Remington Avenue, also known as the "Burbank Cottage." Lillian and her sister, Evelyn Vose Peck, sold this house in 1936.

Lillian was a widow when she married Colonel Slater on May 28, 1932. Her previous married name was Loughrey. As Mrs. Loughrey, she owned property called Cedar Run, which served as her "country home" on the Monticello Road. This house, located opposite Mill Creek Plantation on U.S. 19, was smaller than the Slater's Mill Creek house. In 1938, Lillian sold Cedar Run to another northerner, Forest G. Pearson, Jr., from Philadelphia, for \$15,000. This probably helped finance the construction of the Slater's new house.

The Slaters were active and well-respected citizens of Thomasville. After their marriage, they spent even more time in Thomasville. Like other plantation owners in the area, they were keenly interested in horses and horse-related sports. The Slaters were patrons of the First Annual Thomasville Horse Show; Colonel Slater served as the Master of Events. The show was held on March 28, 1933, at Vose Field. Lillian's mule, Trailing Arbutus, competed for Cedar Run Stables.

Organizers of the horse show believed that Thomasville should hold a splendid and creditable show each year. "For years, Thomasville has been the center of a large group of horse owners. There are many horses used under the saddle, many hunting ponies, and a few fine show horses. The people in Thomasville take great pride in these horses and in their equipment and equestrian ability."³

Colonel Slater was President of the Second Annual Thomasville Horse Show held on March 15, 1934. The order of events included: Plantation Saddle Horses, Hunter, Hunting Wagon Teams, and Polo Pony Teams. Competitors included other noteworthy plantation owners and wealthy citizens of Thomasville.

²Robert C. Balfour, *This Land I Have Loved* (Tallahassee, 1975), 100.

³Elizabeth Hopkins Collection, Unpublished archival materials, vol. 69 (Thomasville).

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Hunting was an important form of recreation in the Red Hills region between Thomasville and Tallahassee, Florida. Since the 1920s, plantation owners in the Red Hills region have directed their efforts at preserving nature and increasing quail habitat. "Shooting" remains a popular activity for the plantation owners and their guests. Also, horses, dogs and activities like "Hunt Balls" continue to play an important role in the Tallahassee and Thomasville area.

The large number of shooting plantations in the Red Hills region developed for a variety of reasons. After the Civil War, southern landholders faced great economic difficulties. Many landholders were forced to sell plantations for well below their value. The depressed economy in South Georgia made the purchase of these plantations great bargains for northerners who turned to the Red Hills region for its recreational potential.

By the turn of the century, "new technology yielded breech-loading, choke-bored shot guns, forever replacing their smoking, muzzleloading predecessors. Improvements in the training and breeding of dogs ended the custom of trapping game birds, and institutionalized the use of dogs in hunting tradition."⁴ The leisure class made use of these innovations on their hunting plantations in South Georgia and North Florida.

The Georgia-Florida Field Trial Club was chartered in 1916 with 30 members. Members of the Club were primarily plantation owners from the Red Hills region. These members were (and remain) interested in quail hunting, dogs and horses:

In many respects, the sport of quail shooting has reached its highest development on the great quail plantations of the Thomasville-Albany, Georgia and Tallahassee, Florida sections. These plantations, especially the group lying between Thomasville and Tallahassee, are among the oldest and most highly developed shooting places in the deep Southeast. While some of these properties have splendid wild-turkey shooting, the interest of the owners has always been primarily in the quail, the grandest game bird of all.

It was due to the absorbing interest in everything pertaining to quail and quail shooting on the part of the owners of the plantations that both the Georgia-Florida Field Trial Club and the Cooperative Quail Investigation came into being. The objective of the former was the development of the highest type of quail shooting dog, and the enjoyment of the performance of these superb

⁴Hodges, 4-17.

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creatures at the annual field trials towards the latter part of the quail shooting season in February.⁵

Like other plantation owners in the region, the Slaters participated in the Georgia-Florida Field Trial Club. Colonel Slater joined the Club in 1933. He was a Marshall for the Field Trials in 1935, but never served as an officer or director. It was an exclusive club, composed of plantation owners from Florida and Georgia, including Thomas, Brooks and Grady counties. "Each candidate for admission to the Club must be proposed by a member and seconded by at least one other member in letters addressed to the Directors. . ."

In 1965, L. B. "Dude" Harvard purchased the 840-acre estate from Colonel Slater. After "Dude" Harvard's death, the plantation was divided among his three children. Joe Harvard inherited the tract containing the house and outbuildings. This tract features few changes to the land or setting and is currently maintained for quail hunting.

In 1992, the property was purchased by Mill Creek Holdings, LLP for use by Mrs. T. L. Williams, Jr., and her children, Diane Parker Williams and Thomas L. Williams, III. Born in Thomasville, Georgia, Mrs. Marguerite N. Williams has promoted and encouraged historic preservation in her hometown. Mrs. Williams has proved a strong leader in the historic preservation movement both at the local level and nationally. Mrs. Williams is "respected in national preservation circles as the founding chairman of the National Trust's ten-year-old Heritage Society, and in her native Georgia she is credited with the very concept of a Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation,"⁶ The Georgia Trust is state's largest nonprofit historic preservation organization.

The Williams continue the land management practices at Mill Creek Plantation that encourage the growth of the quail populations. In addition, the Williams also manage an active stable and kennel at Mill Creek Plantation.

⁵George M. Humphrey and Shepard Krech, eds., *Georgia-Florida Field Trial Club, 1916-1948* (New York, 1948), 7.

⁶Allen Freeman, "Tenacious in Thomasville," *Historic Preservation Magazine* (March/April, 1996): 64.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Forgey, Melissa. Historic Property Information Form. August 1996. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () 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:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 193.8 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 219260 Northing 3407570
B) Zone 17 Easting 220400 Northing 3407800
C) Zone 17 Easting 220660 Northing 3407280
D) Zone 17 Easting 219220 Northing 3406760

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

Mill Creek Plantation originally comprised 840 acres on the west side U.S. 19 south of Thomasville. In 1965, the size of the plantation was reduced to 193.8 acres that include the main house and outbuildings and lands associated with game bird hunting. The National Register boundaries follow the legal boundaries of the parcel on the north, south, and west sides and extend to the edge of U.S. 19 on the east. Additional lands have been acquired on the east side of U.S. 19, but these have not been included in the National Register nomination because they do not have historic associations with the plantation. The nominated property retains a high level of historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth St., NW
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 7, 1997

consultant services Melissa Forgey, Executive Director, Thomasville Landmarks, Inc., Thomasville, Georgia.

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Mill Creek Plantation
City or Vicinity: Thomasville vicinity
County: Thomas
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1996

Description of Photograph(s):

1. Main and south facades, photographer facing southwest.
2. Main facade, photographer facing northeast.
3. Main entrance, photographer facing east.
4. Main and north facades, photographer facing northeast.
5. North facade, photographer facing northeast.
6. Rear facade, photographer facing west.
7. Rear facade, photographer facing west.
8. Rear and south facades, photographer facing southwest.
9. Rear facade, photographer facing southwest.
10. Interior, Great room, photographer facing south.
11. Interior, Dining room, photographer facing west.
12. Interior, Dining room, photographer facing east.
13. Interior, First-floor bedroom in southeast corner of house, photographer facing southeast.
14. Interior, East sunroom, photographer facing south.
15. Interior, Second-floor bedroom in northeast corner of house, photographer facing southeast.
16. Stable, photographer facing north.
17. Open Garage (left) and Tenant House (right), photographer facing west.

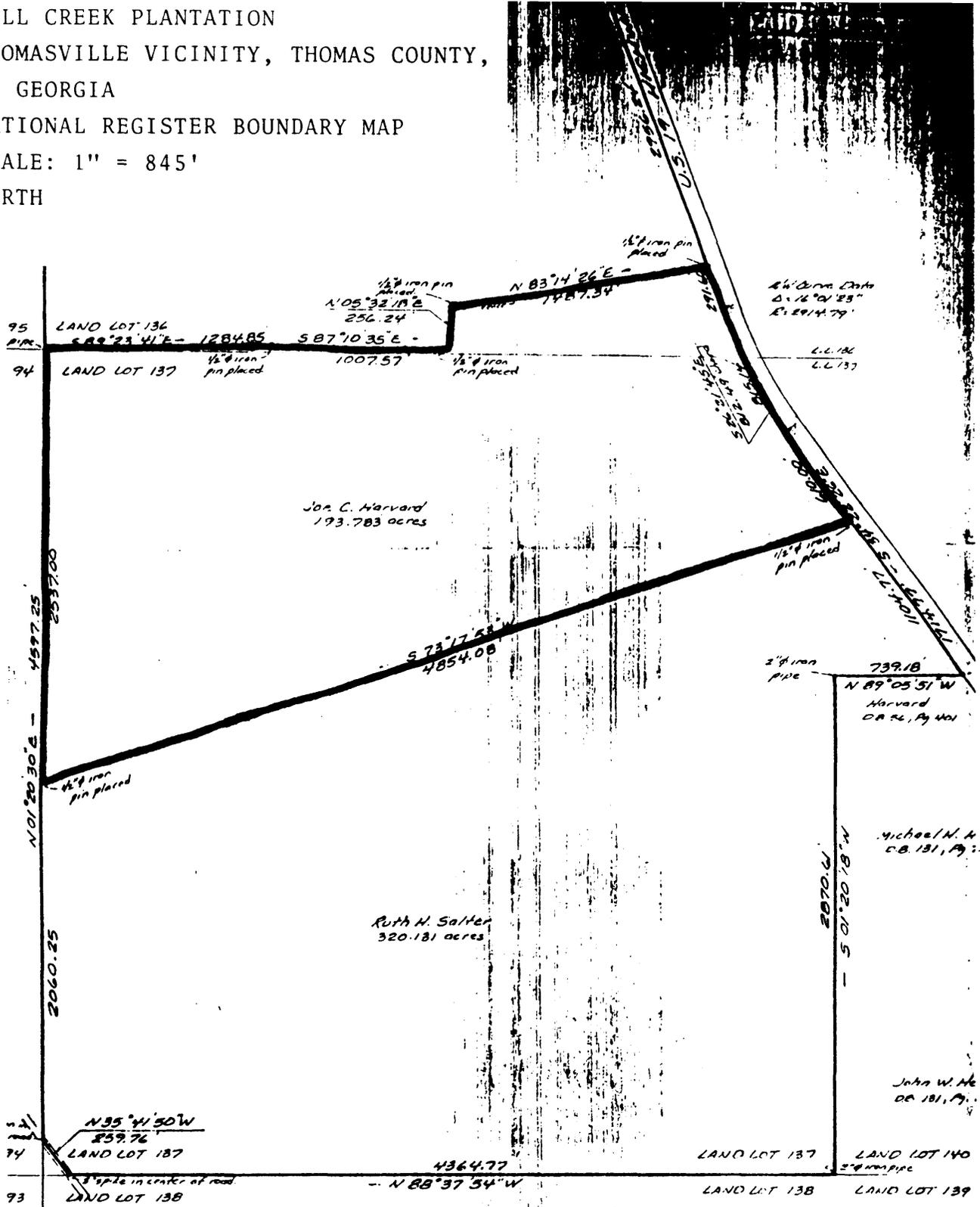
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Photographs

18. "White House," photographer facing south.
19. East lawn, photographer facing east.
20. East lawn, photographer facing east.

MILL CREEK PLANTATION
 THOMASVILLE VICINITY, THOMAS COUNTY,
 GEORGIA
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP
 SCALE: 1" = 845'
 NORTH



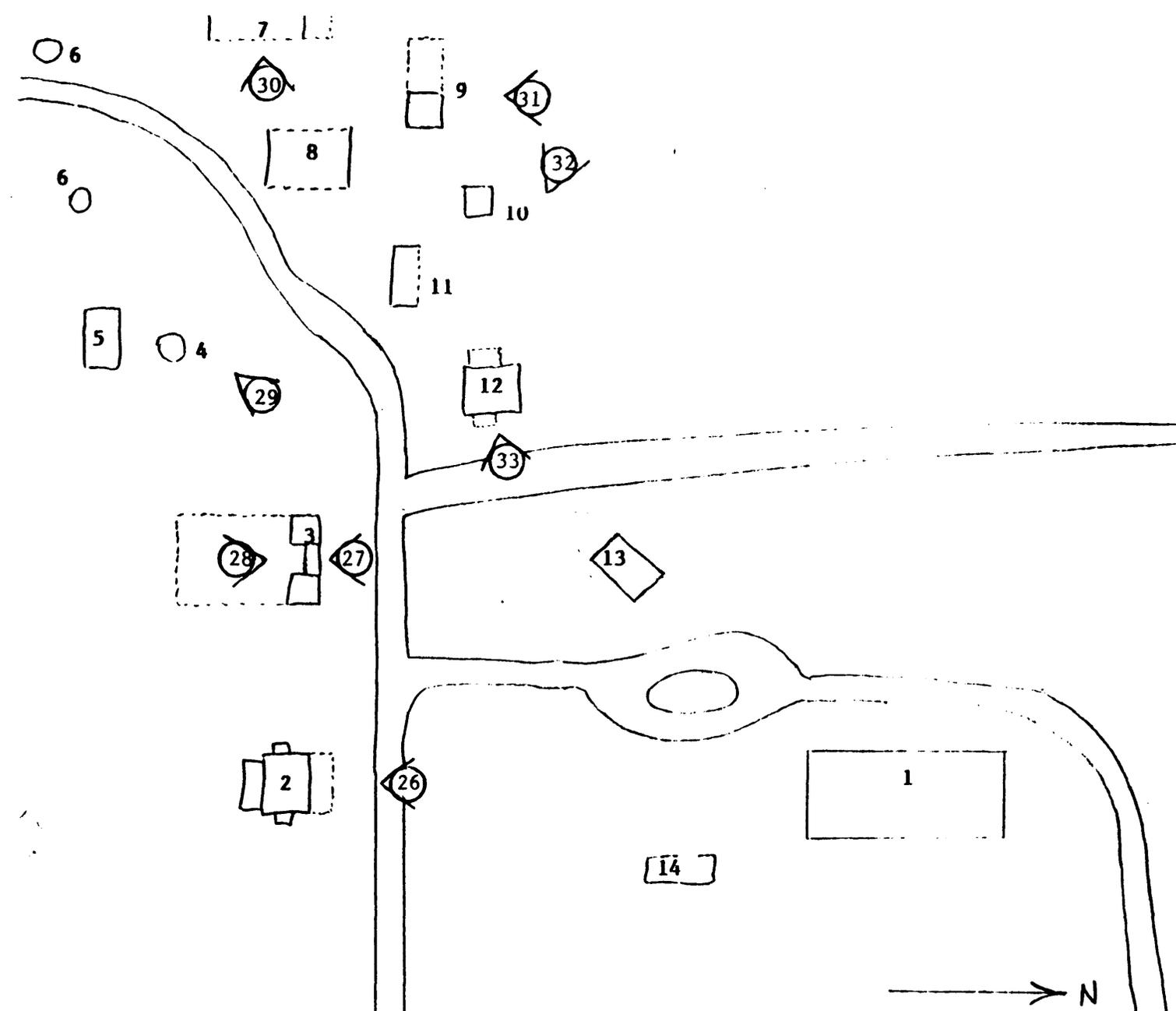
It was prepared from a survey by
 - L. A. Harvard, dated 6/15/70.
 The purpose of this plat is to show a
 tract into three tracts.
 Bryant Harvard, Jr tract includes
 is deeded to him previously, recorded
 in Book 72, page 1111

Sedgewick Land Co.



A PLAT FOR
**RUTH H. SALT
 HARVARD, JR.**
 IN LAND LOTS 136,
 DISTRICT 13 OF THE
 PREPARED BY
 GEORGIA REGISTER

Mill Creek Plantation
 Plat map, Plat cabinet 1, 99-A
 The "Joe C. Harvard" parcel with 193.783 acres is part of Mill Creek Plantation



**Mill Creek Plantation
Sketch map**

Key:

- 1 Main House
- 2 "The White House"
- 3 The Stable
- 4 Well
- 5 Kennels
- 6 Silos
- 7 Garage
- 8 Large garage
- 9 Small garage
- 10 Smokehouse
- 11 Open garage
- 12 Tenant House
- 13 Pump House/Workshop
- 14 Pool
- 15 Entry gate (Not shown)

MILL CREEK PLANTATION
 THOMASVILLE VICINITY, THOMAS COUNTY,
 GEORGIA
 SITE PLAN
 NO SCALE

MILL CREEK PLANTATION
 THOMASVILLE VICINITY, THOMAS COUNTY,
 GEORGIA
 MAIN FLOOR PLAN
 NO SCALE
 NORTH

