

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

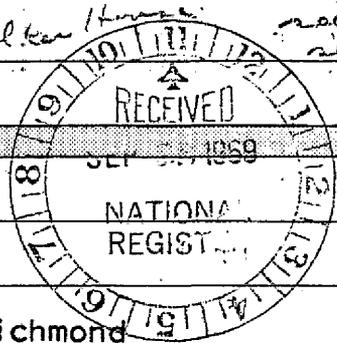
STATE: Georgia	
COUNTY: Richmond	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-10-10-0008	10/28/69

1. NAME

COMMON:
Mackay House *Harris-Pearson-Walker House*

AND/OR HISTORIC:
White House; Mackay's Trading House

see Certif. sheet 9-11-75



2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1822 Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Augusta

STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **10** COUNTY: **Richmond** CODE: **245**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>					
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>					

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
State of Georgia (Georgia Historical Commission)

STREET AND NUMBER:
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STATE:
Georgia CODE: **10**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Richmond County

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Augusta

STATE:
Georgia CODE: **10**

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
HABS

DATE OF SURVEY: **1934; 1936** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C. CODE: **08**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Georgia**
COUNTY: **Richmond**
ENTRY NUMBER: _____ DATE: _____
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mackay House, an historic house opened to the public in 1964, contains Pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary Period exhibits and furnishings. When the Historical Commission acquired the three-story frame structure in 1956, it was valued because it survived a bloody Revolutionary War battle. 19th and 20th century additions, careless tenants and three fires had not obscured its mid-eighteenth century character. Thomas G. Little, an Atlanta architect formerly with Colonial Williamsburg's architectural staff, directed the restoration until his death in 1962. Ernest M. Frank, Williamsburg's Director of Architecture succeeded him. Physical evidence combined with thorough documentary research suggests a building date of about 1760. Not only the earliest and best surviving example of American Georgian architecture in the former thirteenth colony, the following features distinguish it from all other colonial period houses in Georgia: (1) The two-tiered, two-story piazza constituting the front façade is a coastal Carolina type, resembling a group of houses near Edenton, North Carolina. Such porches are modifications of a West Indian style. (2) The gambrel roof, rare in Georgia, and the general appearance indicates New England influences especially Newport, Rhode Island. (3) The interior woodwork and the front entrance show unusual dependence on the more academic builder's handbooks, namely Swan's British Architect (London, 1745) and Salmon's Palladio Londensis (London, 1734). (4) The rear galleried piazza shelters a staircase which is the only access to the second and third stories.

EXTERIOR: Two single outside brick chimneys at "gable ends" of gambrel roof. Clapboards crowned front and rear by a simple modillion cornice. Tiered piazzas supported by chamfered wooden posts with "lamb's tongues." Rear piazza inset between small rooms which flank, and open onto, it. Nine-over-nine windows with solid-panel shutters painted dark red. Front doorway with fluted pilasters on pedestals and entablature ornamented with pulvinated frieze and modillion cornice: the whole almost directly from plates 22 and 24 of Palladio Londensis. Double doors with alternating vertical and horizontal panels topped with glass insets. The house painted its original grayish blue. INTERIOR: On each of two main floors wide central halls running between piazza doors. First floor hallway vaulted ceiling. Two main rooms off each hall. (Third story under gambrel roof, one large room.) Small rooms flank rear piazza on both floors. Best woodwork found in large first floor room on the west (drawing room): "Dog-ear" motifs on chimney piece and doorways enrich stately room with plaster walls above a chair rail, and a wood dado with one large panel below. Formal entablature with pulvinated frieze and dentils supports mantel shelf. [See plate 51, Swan's British Architect (London, 1745).] Original colors restored throughout house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Architecture</u>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Indian Trade</u>
Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		_____
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

When the State acquired the structure called the White House, it was locally famous for the battle that was fought there during the American Revolution and for the martyred patriots who were hanged from the staircase by the British Colonel, Thomas Brown. In 1811 Capt. Hugh McCall remembered the battle site in this way: "Mackay's Trading House, denominated the White House, one mile and a half west of the town." This description sums up two parts of the site's interpretation: (1) "Mackay's Trading House," a museum of Augusta's 18th century Indian trade; traders with West Indian, Carolinian, and Rhode Island connections. (2) "The White House," a Revolutionary shrine, where twenty-nine American patriots were taken prisoner - thirteen hanged in the stairwell and sixteen burned by the Indians. The other major significance which the Commission interprets is detailed on the facing page: distinguished, though decidedly masculine, architecture. Thomas G. Little who planned and supervised the restoration before his death, said the house is "the finest example of Colonial frame residential architecture south of the Potomac," and recommended taking it back to 1760-180. On the first floor are 18th century furnishings compatible with the architecture; on the second, exhibits about the South during the Revolution; and on the third, exhibits of the Pre-Revolutionary Indian trade. Important personages and dates are: (1) Thomas Red, a Virginia planter, Sept., 1757, receives a 500 acre grant on which the house stands. (2) John Francis Williams, a native of Barbadoes comes to Augusta by way of Charleston, S.C., 1761, purchases the property from Red. The house, a Carolina Coastal type with West Indian influence may have been built by Williams. He trades with the Indians. (3) Robert Mackay, 1768, goes into business with Williams (partnership dissolved, 1770). The house becomes "Mackay's Trading House." Mackay, a Scot, is an experienced trader by way of business in Jamaica, Charleston and Beaufort, S.C. / Did Mackay have a hand in building the house? / (4) Mary Malbone Chilcott of Newport, R.I., 1769-1771. Mrs. Chilcott, daughter of shipping magnate Godfrey Malbone and aunt of minister Edward Green Malbone, comes with her daughter to Augusta. The daughter marries John F. Williams, 1769, and Mary Chilcott marries Robert Mackay, 1771. (5) The Revolutionary Battle, 1780.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McCall, Hugh. History of Georgia, 1811,
 Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture. New York, 1952.
 Nichols, F.D. The Early Architecture of Georgia. Chapel Hill, 1957.
 Reports and Documents, Georgia Historical Commission files. [See especially research by Miss Bessie Lewis.]
 Sparks, Andrew. "Where Tories Hung Rebels." The Atlanta Journal Constitution Magazine. July 5, 1964. [Interviews with project architect and historians.]
 Waterman, T.T. The Early Architecture of North Carolina. Chapel Hill, 1941.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
SE	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
SW	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "

OR

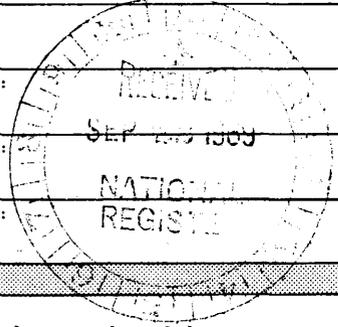
See Property Map Form

NO. 17
C/

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
William R. Mitchell, Jr. Director Ga. Historic Sites Survey

ORGANIZATION: **Georgia Historical Commission** DATE: **Sept. 11, 1969**

STREET AND NUMBER:
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN: **Atlanta** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **10**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Mary Gregory Jewett
 Title: State Liaison Officer, Ga
 Date: Sept 15, 1969-

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest Allen Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: OCT 28 1969

ATTEST:
William R. Mitchell, Jr.
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: OCT 28 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
SEP 11 1975
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED 10-28-69

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

on 10-28-69

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 1

AMENDMENT TO THE MACKAY HOUSE

Extensive research has recently been completed which has shed new light on the history and architecture of the "Mackay House", Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia.

According to the historical research, the house was built circa 1797 by Ezekiel Harris. It stands on what had been the "White House Tract" which was the site of the Revolutionary battle, the 1st Siege of Augusta. The "Mackay House" or "White House", where the battle and the subsequent hangings actually took place, is no longer standing. The present structure was the first house built in the village of Harrisburg (near Augusta) and was the residence of the founder of Harrisburg, Ezekiel Harris, from 1797 until 1800. It was then owned by the Pearson-Walker family from 1809 until 1873. It will hereafter be known as the "Harris-Pearson-Walker House" and your records should be changed accordingly.

The Director of Architectural Research for Colonial Williamsburg, Mr. Paul Buchanan, completed an on-site study of the house and prepared a written report for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. He concluded that the house was built in 1800 plus or minus five years. He found the house to be extremely valuable architecturally and recommended that the house be preserved on its architectural merits.

Bibliographical References

Norwood, Martha F., A History of the White House Tract, Richmond County, Georgia, 1756-1975, Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, Atlanta, August, 1975.

Buchanan, Paul, Architectural Investigation of the Mackay House - Augusta, Georgia, Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section by the Director of Architectural Research for Williamsburg, August, 1975.

Prepared by: Martha F. Norwood



David M. Sherman
State Historic Preservation Officer

9-3-75

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Richmond	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

MACKAY HOUSE

Boundary Clarification:

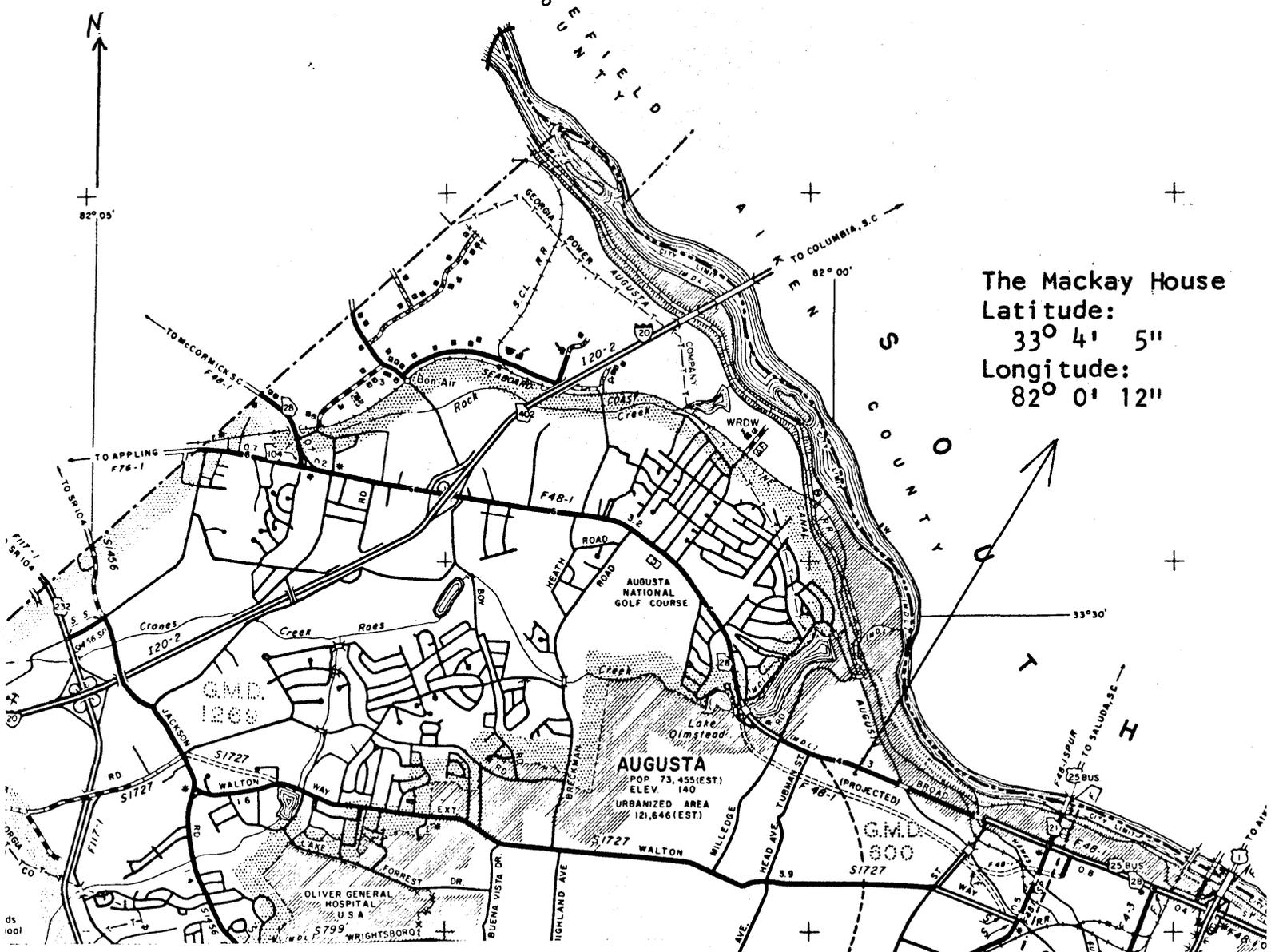
When the National Register nomination for MacKay House, located on Broad Street in Augusta, was first submitted, the boundaries were not clearly defined. The enclosed map defines the nominated area of approximately two (2) acres, including most of the block bounded by Broad Street, Pearl Avenue, Welch Lane, and Eve Street.

Elizabeth Z. Macgregor
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



September 24, 1974

Name Jackson Neal Adams
Title State Historic Preservation Officer
Date September 27, 1974



The Mackay House
 Latitude:
 33° 4' 5"
 Longitude:
 82° 0' 12"

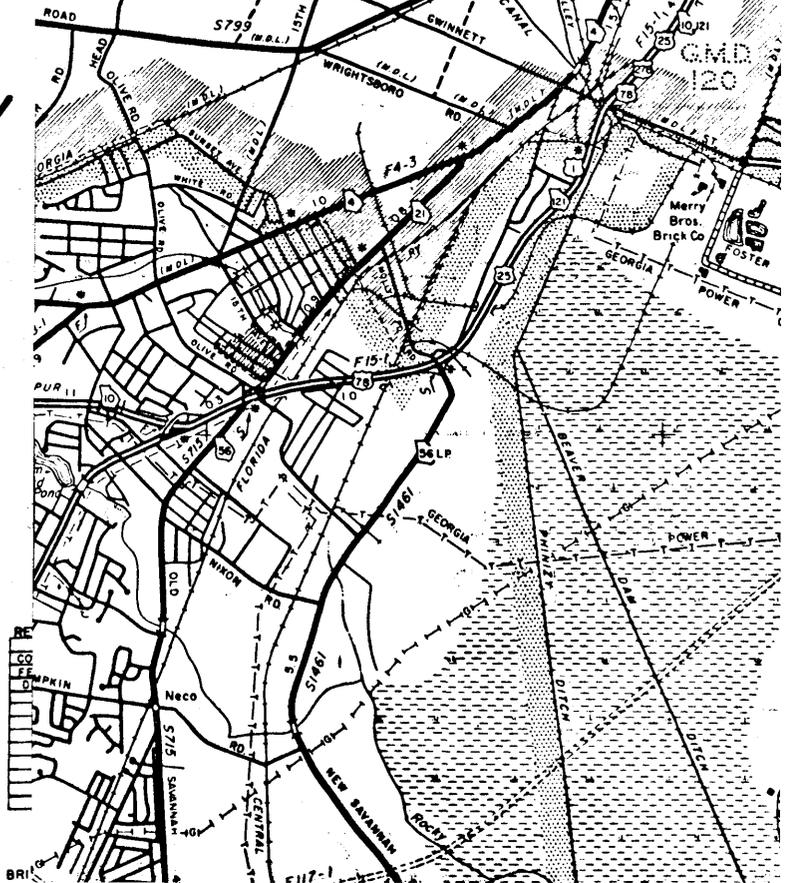
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP RICHMOND COUNTY GEORGIA

PREPARED BY THE
 STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PLANNING
 IN COOPERATION WITH
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
 SCALE IN MILES



1966

PATTERN OF
 THIS MAP.



Mackay House

Approximately 2 acres

