

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Georgia
COUNTY:	Jones
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	MAY 2 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Cabiness-Hunt House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: SE of Round Gate of GA 11
Route 1, Box 45A

CITY OR TOWN: Round Oak Ga

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 8th - Williamson S. Stuckey

STATE: Georgia 31080

CODE: 13

COUNTY: Jones

CODE: 169

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. & Mrs. John C. Wieters, III

STREET AND NUMBER: Route 1, Box 45A

CITY OR TOWN: Round Oak

STATE: Georgia

CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Jones County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Gray

STATE: Georgia 31012

CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

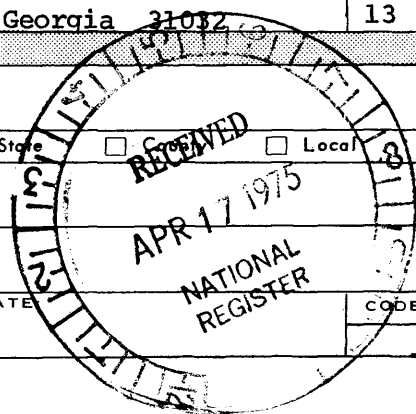
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Georgia

COUNTY: Jones

ENTRY NUMBER:

DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

original site for Cabiness house, Hunt house was moved.

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cabiness-Hunt House, located between Round Oak and Wayside, Georgia, appears to be two separate houses that have been joined together. Both houses were built during the first quarter of the 19th century.

The Cabiness House, built by George and/or his son Harrison Cabiness circa 1810, is the original structure on land lot seven, Jones County, Georgia. It is a plain, 2-story, beaded weather boarded house elevated on brick piers. Two huge crepe myrtles stand on either side of the original front door although the front porch is no longer there. Facing this original facade, there is a chimney of flemish bond on the left side and another chimney on the right side of the house that has glazed bricks forming a repeating diamond-shaped pattern.

The plan of this section, the Cabiness House, is two rooms over two rooms, and each of these rooms has a fireplace with a rounded opening which was later bricked up to appear horizontal. The mantelpieces are approximately five & a half feet high and consist of two-part panelled friezes and a small mantel shelf supported by pilasters, wide boards of wainscotting and chairrail further define each room and three vertical panelled doors are still in use. The only present closet in this house was originally used to contain the stairway to the second floor and the boarded opening in the ceiling is still visible.

In 1850 Thomas Hunt bought the Cabiness House and land, but there had been three interim owners - John Kirk, William Freeman, and Adam Carson. The Hunt family had owned the adjoining land lot 16 since 1821, and it is hypothesized that the family needed more room. (Thomas Hunt's wife had recently died and left nine young children.) Rather than adding on to either house, Hunt simply moved his old house to the new property and so joined the Hunt House to the Cabiness House.

This statement is supported by careful observation of the Hunt House. It does not appear to be a simple addition to the Cabiness House because the merger was designed to shift the emphasis from the Cabiness House to the Hunt House, and the Hunt House could easily hold its own as a two over two room structure. Its wainscotting and delicate mantelpieces are of early design, the mantelpieces consisting of a plain, wide frieze supported by fluted pilasters. The mantel shelf is a wide and curved shelf. Doors in this Hunt portion of the house are the Cross and Bible type, although there is one two over two panel door.

With the addition of the Hunt House came a quarter-turn stairway which made the closet stairway of the Cabiness House unnecessary. A bookcase was constructed in its place and its panelling matches that of the built-in corner cupboard in the Cabiness dining room, which was probably added at the time of the renovation. A plate rail is also in the dining room.

A new chimney must have been built after the relocation of the Hunt House. This "newer" chimney is of American bond and the mortar around each

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet)

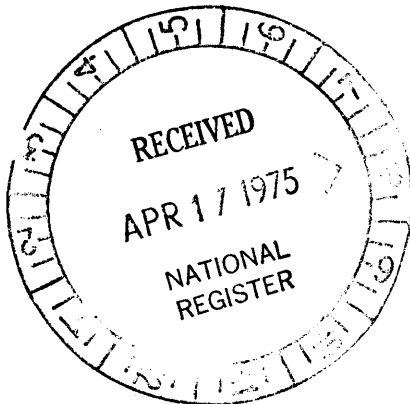
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7. Description

brick has been out lined with white paint.

Some additions were later made that include two small rooms over the front porch on the second floor and two rear rooms downstairs, but they have no outstanding architectural significance. However, space for a front porch resulted under the second floor addition and this porch is supported by five square columns (one missing) with simple capitals. These columns are obviously not an integral part of the porch and were probably part of the Hunt House before it was moved from its original site. Matching pilasters frame two corners of the porch.



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cabiness-Hunt House is outstanding as an example representative of early rural Georgia architecture and especially significant when set in its historical context of being built c.1810, only a few years after the land had been ceded by the Indians.

Architecturally, the Cabiness-Hunt House is important in detail discussed on the facing page, especially the careful merging of the early two structures, round headed fireplace openings and the diamond glazed header patterns on the chimney. Only a very few similar examples of such chimney designs are still extant in Georgia.

Historically, either George Cabiness or his son Harrison built the Cabiness house soon after their migration to Georgia. George Cabiness, a Revolutionary soldier, was the grandson of Henri Cabinis, a French Huguenot who came to Virginia in the late 17th century. In the 1790's and after, Cabinis' grandsons began a succession of migrations with parts of their families, first to North Carolina and then to Georgia. Some of the family eventually migrated to Alabama.

In 1809, four of the Cabiness brothers were selected as commissioners to lay out a road in Jones County and there are remains of an old road passing in front of the Cabiness House that could possibly have been the commissioned road. Palatea Harrison Cabiness, wife of George Cabiness, was the niece of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Palatea Cabiness probably died in this house because it was not sold until after her death, although her husband had been dead for six or seven years.

The Cabinesses were the major land owners in this part of Jones County and in 1821 Henry Cabiness sold the adjoining land lot 16 to Wilkins Hunt, brother of Thomas Hunt. Thomas Hunt had a cotton plantation and the 1848 Tax Digest shows him as the owner of 32 slaves. Hunt's nine sons attended the Planter's Academy of Jones County, incorporated December 18, 1822 by an Act of the legislature, but the Academy was burned by Sherman's forces in November 1864 and never rebuilt.

During the Civil War, the battle of Sunshine Church was fought within a mile and a half of the Cabiness-Hunt house. General George Stoneman was forced to surrender to the Confederates after being caught in a trap, and many of the wounded Yankees were cared for by Mrs. Jesse M. Hunt,

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cabiness family genealogy
 Cook, Jody - personal inspection, December 7, 1974
 Macgregor, Elizabeth - personal inspection, December 7, 1974
 Williams, Carolyn White, History of Jones County

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **25 ACRES**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Consulting architect-
Jody Cook, Intern, Historic Sites Survey (E. Macgregor, tural historian)**

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Preservation Section - Dept. Natural Resources** DATE: **December, 1975**

STREET AND NUMBER: **270 Washington Street, S.W.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Atlanta** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Jackson O'Neal Lamb</u> Jackson O'Neal Lamb</p> <p>Title <u>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER</u> OFFICER</p> <p>Date <u>April 7, 1975</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>5/2/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>5.6.75</u></p>
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(Continuation Sheet)

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8. Significance

daughter-in-law of Thomas Hunt. The grateful soldiers wrote a letter appealing to General Sherman in behalf of the Hunt family and their property, but Mrs. Hunt was not at home when Sherman's army came and all property was destroyed, even though the house was not burned.

The Cabiness-Hunt House stands today occupied only occasionally by visiting hunters; however the present owners live on the Hunt property and plan to begin restoration in the near future.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM:

- A. 17/258140/3663770
- B. 17/258120/3663450
- C. 17/257710/3663460
- D. 17/275720/3663780

