United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



579

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property			
historic name Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House			
other names/site number			
2. Location			
street & number 278 White Street			not for publication
city or town Dillard			vicinity
state Georgia code GA county	Rabun code 241	zip cod	e 30537
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			
As the designated authority under the National Historic I hereby certify that this X nomination request for registering properties in the National Register of His requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.	for determination of eligibility me		
In my opinion, the property X meets does not be considered significant at the following level(s) of significant at the		ria. I recon	nmend that this property
national statewide X_local			
Accord Clouds Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Pres	6-30 servation Division Director/Deputy SHPO) - (L Date	
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resolution of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	purces		7
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the Nation	nal Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official	Date	_	
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal	Government	
4. National Park Service Certification			
I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register determined not eligible for the National Register	determined eligible for the removed from the Nationa		gister
other (explain:) Beall Beall		- 11	

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House Name of Property		Rabun County, GA County and State		
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)		ources within Propiously listed resources in	
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
x private	x building(s)	2	0	buildings
public - Local	district	0	0	sites
public - State	site	0	0	structures
public - Federal	structure	0	0	objects
	object	2	0	Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of	operty listing a multiple property listing)	Number of con listed in the Na	tributing resources tional Register N/A	previously
			IN/A	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC: single dwelling		DOMESTIC: sin	gle dwelling	
		-		
		-		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories fro	m instructions.)	
OTHER: Georgian-plan house		foundation: BI	RICK	
		walls: WOOD:	weatherboard	
		roof: ASPHAI	.T	
		other:		

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House is located north of downtown Dillard, just west of Highway 441 in the northeast Georgia mountains. The house was built in 1908 for Asbury Hull Hodgson and his second wife, Sallie Paine Hodgson. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, central-hallway house with a gable roof. On the upper half-story, the original dormers were widened on both the east and west elevations c.1915, to provide for additional sleeping space. The first-floor wraparound porch, with original turned posts, overlooks the Dillard Valley and the mountains of the Chattahoochee National Forest beyond. The back porch contains a draw-well and doors to the kitchen and central hallway. The foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill. The windows are wood, double-hung, one-over-one sash windows with original wood shutters. The house retains its original interior features including the oak mantel, pine floors, first-floor plaster walls, entry door, molding, light fixtures, interior doors, and ceilings in the kitchen and first-floor bedrooms. Changes to the second floor were made c.1915 to expand the sleeping space, creating two long dorm-like bedrooms. There is also one historic outbuilding, originally the servant's quarters, which is now used for storage. The property is primarily wooded with a small lawn surrounding the house.

Narrative Description

The following narrative description is taken from the July 1, 2009 "Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House" <u>Historic Property Information Form</u> that was prepared by Malcolm Richardson. The description was edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House, built in 1908, is a one-and-a-half story, frame, Georgian-plan house with a broad porch overlooking the Dillard Valley below. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, Georgian-plan houses were built throughout the state from the 18th century to the early 20th century. The floor plan, four rooms divided by a central hall, was commonly used in resort and vacation houses in the early 20th century. These vacation houses were often built with greater informality because they were located far from urban centers where there was less pressure to conform to prevailing architectural traditions.

On the east or front façade is a wraparound, one-story porch that extends halfway along each side. Wide wood stairs, without handrails, lead from the front yard up to the porch. The porch floor is wood and the porch roof, with exposed rafters, is supported by eight turned-wood posts (photographs 1 and 2). The original foundation of brick piers has been infilled with concrete block. All windows and wood shutters are original to the house. The one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows are centrally located on each side of the front door. The front door is paneled wood and glass with sidelights. On the upper half-story, the original dormers were widened on both the east and west elevations c.1915, to provide for additional sleeping space. The upper-story windows are also one-over-one wood sash windows. The upper-story wood siding was covered with aluminum siding in the 1970s because painting that area was deemed dangerous due to its steep slope (photographs 1-5).

The north (side) elevation has the same one-over-one, double-hung windows as the rest of the house. The first floor has grouped windows in the living room, paired windows in the dining room, and one window in the kitchen. The upper half-story contains grouped windows (photograph 2). One window is located in each of the

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two bedrooms on the south (side) elevation and the bathroom contains one nonhistoric window (photographs 5 and 6).

The rear or west elevation contains an L-shaped porch. The porch has a gable roof with exposed rafters and wood floor. A draw-well is located on the porch. An enclosed area behind the draw-well contains the water pump. A small door on the west side provides access to the pump. The kitchen and central hallway are also accessed from the porch through original wood doors. One window is located on the west elevation of the kitchen (photographs 8 and 9).

The high-ceilinged rooms and numerous double-hung windows give the interior a spacious and airy atmosphere, reflective of the pre-World War I era in which it was built. On the first floor, a central hallway runs east-west from the front porch to the back porch (photograph 12). On the north side of the hallway are the living and dining rooms. Double wood doors separate the living room from the dining room. The home contains the original gas pipes and gas jets to the light fixtures, most complete with glass mantels. Three brass light fixtures in the living room and hall have been fitted for electricity. An original, elaborate oak mantelpiece is located in the living room (photograph 14). Built-in window seats are located along the north wall in the living room (photograph 13). The dining room connects to the kitchen through a pantry. The kitchen contains a woodstove that was added in the 1920s (photograph 15).

On the south side of the central hall are two bedrooms and a bathroom (photographs 17 and 18). The bedrooms retain their original wood doors and floors. The downstairs retains most of its original plaster walls. However, some of the walls and ceilings have been replaced by sheetrock due to needed structural repairs and natural shifting that cracked the plaster over time. The living room and one bedroom downstairs have large wood ceiling beams that were added in the early 1970s for support to stop the sagging of the upstairs.

The upstairs, reached through a stairway in the central hallway, also has a hall running its length, with a bathroom on the west end (photograph 19). The bathroom was originally a maid's room. On either side of the hall are long, dorm-like bedrooms with built-in wood, window benches located between the closets on the north and south walls (photograph 20). Original ceramic doorknobs are on many of the doors (photograph 21). All of the plaster walls upstairs were replaced with sheetrock when structural repairs were made to the house in the early 1970s. Both the interior and exterior are essentially unchanged since 1915, and overall the home preserves, to a remarkable degree, the original design, material, furnishings, and ambiance of the house's condition c.1915.

A frame outbuilding is contemporary with the early years of the house. It was originally built as servant's quarters, but has served as a storage unit in recent years. The building has board-and-batten siding, a wood-paneled door, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. A new metal roof was added in the 1970s (photograph 10). A matching building was once located across the driveway, but is no longer extant.

There was also a frame garage on the property until the 1970s. The garage was taken down due to severe rot. At one point there was a large water tank outside the kitchen which served as a reservoir for water from the spring. This supplied water to the house, but was in ruins by the 1970s and was removed at that time.

The house sits on a foothill of George Mountain and has excellent mountain views to the east and west. The view from the front porch is considered one of the best in the area, facing east toward Estatoah Falls, the Sky Valley area, and a range of mountains (photographs 3 and 4). The back porch faces west toward Pickens Nose Mountain in North Carolina.

The front lawn is landscaped with shrubs and a very large oak tree that is nearly as old as the house (photograph 4). A rock wall divides the front lawn into two grass areas. Below the wall the topography drops off and a wooded area below the lawn extends to Highway 441. On the north side of the house, mature trees and rhododendron fill the space between the house and the lawn and garden area (photograph 11). Woods

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stretch to Lamb Creek Road below the garden. Behind the house to the west is another small lawn and woods.

The house is at the dead end of a narrow access road which runs from Highway 441, beginning as Carolina Street, turning up the hill into White Street, and then becoming a private drive to the house. The private drive includes six other houses. The two houses next to the Hodgson house were summer houses built in the 1920s by friends of the Hodgsons from Athens. These have been restored and are occupied year-round. The other homes have been built since the 1980s. White Street also contains the "Whitehall Inn," today a bed-and-breakfast inn. The inn was the former home of Lillie and John R. White (Sallie Asbury's sister and brother-in-law), which they moved from Athens in 1906. However, the house has been much modified, with a two-story restaurant added. Across the road from the Whitehall Inn is one of the older remaining homes. All of the surrounding area is wooded.

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8. Statement of Significance	The state of the s
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
	Architecture
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Entertainment/Recreation
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or	
represents the work of a master, or possesses high	Period of Significance
artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	1908-1961
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
	1908 – date of construction
	c.1915 – upstairs dormers altered
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
Property is:	Significant Person
Property is.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
C a birthplace or grave.	
D a cemetery.	
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder Thomas Henry Eugene (huilder)
F a commemorative property.	Thomas, Henry Eugene (builder)
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance	

Period of Significance (justification)

within the past 50 years.

The period of significance begins in 1908 when the building was constructed and continues until 1961 because the building has been in continuous use as a resort dwelling in an area of the state that continues to be a major seasonal resort area.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House is significant at the local level as a good example of an early 20th-century Georgian-plan house built as a summer vacation home that has remained in continuous use as such since its construction in 1908. The house is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and entertainment/recreation as a good example of a Georgian-plan house adapted for use in a north Georgia resort community. The house represents the early period of development of Dillard as a summer resort, having been constructed shortly after Dillard was incorporated and the railroad completed to the area; through its expansion in 1915 and continued use as a resort home, it represents the continuing role of north Georgia as a seasonal resort area.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Hodgson house is significant in the area of <u>architecture</u> as a good example of a Georgian-plan house adapted for use in a north Georgia resort community. The house has remained virtually unchanged since it was built in 1908, with minor alterations c.1915, and retains its original materials and floor plan. Georgian-plan houses were built throughout the state from the 18th century to the early 20th century. The floor plan, four rooms divided by a central hall, was commonly used in resort and vacation houses in the early 20th century. These vacation houses were often built with greater informality because they were located far from urban centers where there was less pressure to conform to prevailing architectural traditions.

The house is also significant in the area of entertainment/recreation because it represents the early period of development of Dillard as a summer resort. Dillard, incorporated in 1906 shortly before this house was built, is named after early settlers, John and James Dillard. Once quite isolated, the 1907 completion of the Tallulah Falls Railroad to Franklin, North Carolina, opened up this mountain area for further settlement. Rabun and Habersham counties were popular destinations for vacationers from Athens and Atlanta at this time. The purchase of the property, originally belonging to the Dillard family, and the subsequent building of the Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House, followed the railroad's extension north. Asbury Hull Hodgson, Sr., and his wife, Sallie Paine Hodgson, built the house in 1908. The Hodgsons were a prominent family who had first arrived in Athens around 1839 and became successful business owners. Sallie Hodgson and her sister, Lillie Paine White, built mountain homes as summer retreats for their families. The property has remained in the family since it was constructed.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following historic context is taken from the July 1, 2009 "Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House" <u>Historic Property Information Form</u> that was prepared by Malcolm Richardson. The context was edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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The cooler climate and scenic beauty of the north Georgia mountains led to the establishment of summer resorts prior to the Civil War in places such as Clarkesville, Cleveland, and Tallulah Falls. Travel to these locales was difficult and often took days.

Following the war, those with increased time and money to spend began traveling to the mountains again. Areas once thought inaccessible became summer tourist destinations as transportation improved and those with the means to afford to travel could do so. These resorts were dependent upon railroad connections, as roads were either non-existent or very poor. Resorts sprang up along railroad lines, many of which were tied to mineral springs or other natural features. In Georgia, people flocked to the resort hotels and inns across the mountains and the wealthier often built their own vacation homes.

The arrival of the railroad to Tallulah Falls in 1882 resulted in the growth of the town as a resort area in the late 19th century and drew many visitors from Athens and Atlanta. However, Dillard and those areas of Rabun County north of Tallulah Gorge were isolated mountainous areas cut off from the rest of Georgia, to a large extent. The gorge formed a barrier to visitation further north, leaving Rabun County isolated and more tied economically to the adjoining Macon County, North Carolina. The 1907 completion of the Tallulah Falls Railroad from Cornelia, Georgia, to Franklin, North Carolina, opened up this mountain area for further settlement. Prior to the arrival of the railroad and the paving of roads in 1917, directions for travel to Rabun County from Atlanta were humorously described as:

"Go one day by railroad, the next day by horse and buggy, a third day on horseback, a fourth day on foot, and then on all fours until you climbed a tree, and when you fell out, you'd be in Rabun County." Sketches of Rabun County.

The town of Dillard, in north Rabun County adjacent to the North Carolina border, was incorporated in 1906 and named after brothers John and James Dillard. The Dillards were a land-grant family who had settled in Rabun County at the end of the 18th century.

After their arrival in Athens, the Edward R. and Ann Hodgson family became prominent residents of the city. Edward and his 11 sons operated several businesses, including a carriage-making business in the 1840s and a fertilizer plant. One of the sons, Asbury Hull Hodgson (1850-1913) started out as an express messenger for the railroad. He later became instrumental in the development of several of the rail lines in Athens. Asbury Hodgson was also a businessman, banker, and industrialist. He was president of the Southern Manufacturing Company textile mill. In addition to his business interests, he raised cotton and operated a cattle farm. He was also mayor of Athens in the late 1880s, and involved in church and civic work.

Asbury's first wife, Julia Neal, died in 1872 and in 1892 he married Sallie Paine (1865-1938). This made Asbury the brother-in-law of another wealthy Athenian, John Richards White (1847-1918) a prominent banker and industrialist, who was married to Lillie Paine (1850-1915), Sallie's sister.

Sallie and Asbury had two children -- a daughter Lil, who died in 1935, and a son Asbury Jr. (1899-1979). Asbury also had four children by his first wife, Julia Neal of Bairdstown, Georgia.

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The Whites were a successful Athens family who operated an early textile mill on the Oconee River in Whitehall, Georgia. John R. White's father, John White, was an Irish immigrant who had taken over the management of the Oconee River mill in the 1830s and built a home out of three existing mill houses. In 1890, John R. and Lillie White, in preparation for the construction of a new house on their property, moved this older house to the rear of the property, where it served as a school for the family. The Whites then built a large Queen-Anne style brick home, called White Hall. Sallie and Asbury Hodgson were married on August 15, 1892 at White Hall shortly after its completion.

The Paine sisters decided to buy property in Rabun County to build summer homes. The sisters wanted mountain homes where they could entertain friends and family in the summer. This was very typical for wealthy families from the cities – they would have summer homes to escape the heat and diseases such as yellow fever and malaria. Rabun and Habersham counties were popular locations for families from Athens and Atlanta.

To make this dream possible, in 1906 John and Lillie White dismantled and moved the frame building that had been used as a school at White Hall by way of the railroad and ox cart to Rabun County. John White was apparently an official with the Tallulah Falls Railroad and was lured by Zack Dillard's request for people to help make Dillard a resort area by building summer homes. The Whites rebuilt the moved house and added a front porch. The house is located down the road from the Hodgson house. It has had several additions and has been sold out of the family, and is not included in this nomination.

Sallie and Asbury Hodgson purchased a former cornfield from the Dillard family and built their summer home in 1908 next to the White's home. Oral tradition indicates that the house was constructed by Athens carpenter and furniture maker, Henry Eugene Thomas (1883-1965). Thomas was born in Lula, Georgia. He was 24 years of age when he married Ethel Mae Epps in December 1907. The couple considered their trip to Dillard to build the house to be their honeymoon. Thomas became a sought after furniture maker in Athens who favored inlaid Colonial Revival designs. His signature was a bellflower inlay. He is also known to have worked on James White's house on Prince Avenue in Athens that was designed by Neel Reid in 1923. James was a banker and the older brother of John R. White.

Asbury Hodgson, Sr. suffered from diabetes and was an infrequent visitor at the Dillard home, although a room upstairs was set aside for a nurse to attend him while he was there. After her husband's death in August 1913 at their Dillard home, Sallie became the sole owner of the property. Photos from c.1915 into the 1920s depict prominent people from Athens, finely dressed, sitting on the front porch. Locals fondly recalled going to eat at Miss Sallie's house for huge meals. In the mornings the driveway was often full of wagons with produce to sell to her.

After Asbury died, Sallie continued to go to the Dillard home, depending to some extent on financial help from her step-daughter, Julie Hodgson McNeil. Her son, Asbury Jr., had a good job as a cotton grader in Memphis, but around 1930 suffered a debilitating stroke which left him paralyzed on one side. He never worked again and spent much of his time at the house in Dillard.

After Sallie's death in the late 1930s, the house passed to her step-daughter Julie and her son Asbury Jr. Both of them lived in the home nearly every summer from the 1930s to the early 1970s. In the late 1930s Asbury Jr. married a woman from a well-off Mississippi plantation family. For 20 years Martha Hodgson provided the funds to keep the house maintained. However, she died c.1960. For

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the next dozen years, Asbury Jr. and Julie McNeil lived in a hotel in Clayton during the winter and at the house in the late spring and summer. Both died in the 1970s.

Before they died, they sold the property in 1970 to Malcolm and Bernice White Richardson (great-niece of Sallie Hodgson) of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Bernice White Richardson had spent much of her girlhood at the adjacent White home. The Hodgsons were frequent dinner guests at the Whites and there was always much visiting back and forth. The Hodgson house was in disrepair and the woods encroaching on the front porch at the time of the sale. The Richardsons bought the home, repaired it, and allowed the Hodgsons to spend the summers as they had always done. The Richardsons went to the house frequently from Oak Ridge in the 1970s, at the time about a four-hour drive. Malcolm Richardson had extensive repair work done, especially structural work, and slowly cut the woods back so the valley could again be seen.

The property passed to Malcolm Richardson, Jr. after the death of Malcolm Sr. in 1987. The home has thus belonged to the original family for over a century. Both the exterior and interior preserve almost perfectly one of the earliest summer homes in Rabun County, and the house retains both the physical appearance and ambiance of an earlier era.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Federal Census Records. http://www.heritagequestonline.com. (Accessed 5/21/11 and 6/30/11).

Hull, Augustus Longstreet. Annals of Athens, Georgia, 1801-1901. Danielsville, GA: Heritage Papers, 1978.

"Prominent Business Man, Good Citizen, Christian Gentleman Asbury Hodgson Passed Away." The Weekly (Athens, GA) Banner, August 15, 1913, p. 7.

Reap, James K. Athens, a Pictorial History. Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1985.

Richardson, Malcolm. *Historic Property Information Form.* "Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House", July 1, 2009. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, GA.

Rowe, H. J., ed. History of Athens and Clarke County. Athens, GA: McGregor Co., 1923.

Thomas, Francis Taliaferro. A Portrait of Athens and Clarke County. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1992.

Rabun County, Georgia. Superior Court. Various deed books.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:	
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 #	X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:	
lecorded by historic American Engineering Record #	Name of repository.	7.0

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recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #					Sounty and State
recorde	by Historic America	an Landscape Survey #			
Historic Re	esources Survey	Number (if assigned):	N/A		
10. Geog	raphical Data				
Acreage o	of Property 5.	49			
Do not inclu	de previously listed r	resource acreage.)			
UTM Refe		on a continuation sheet.)			
1 <u>17</u> Zone	282235 Easting	3873290 Northing	3	Easting	Northing
					100,000
2			1		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Hodgson, Asbury	and Sallie,	House	
Name of Property			

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House

City or Vicinity:

Dillard

County:

Rabun

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: May 11, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

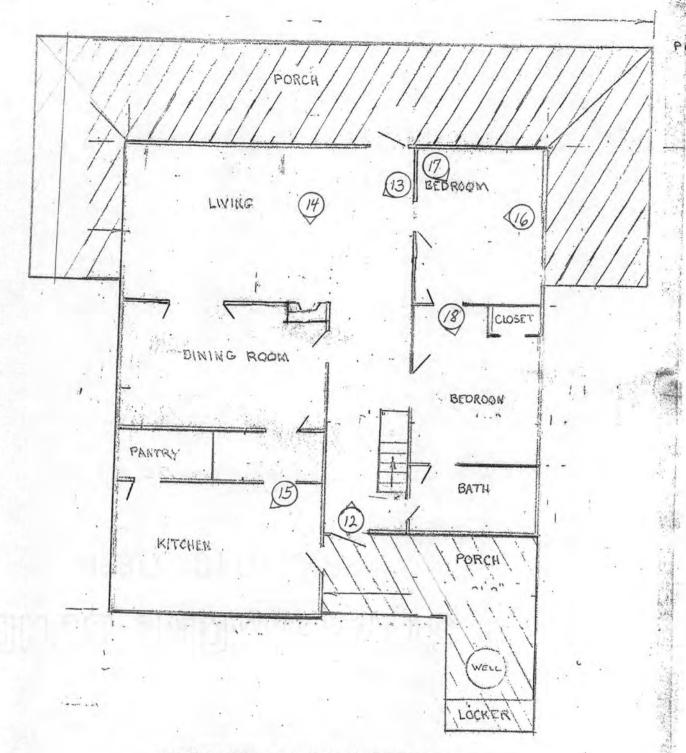
- 1. Front or east façade of house; photographer facing west.
- 2. Front and side (north) of house; photographer facing southwest.
- 3. Front porch; photographer facing north.
- 4. View from front porch; photographer facing east.
- 5. South (side) elevation of house; photographer facing north.
- 6. South (side) elevation of house; photographer facing north.
- Close-up of south elevation and front porch; photographer facing northeast.
- 8. Detail of back porch; photographer facing northeast.
- Rear or west elevation; photographer facing east.
- 10. Former servant's quarters; photographer facing northwest.
- Side garden; photographer facing west.
- 12. Interior hallway; photographer facing east.
- 13. Living room; photographer facing northwest.
- 14. Mantel; photographer facing west.
- Kitchen; photographer facing northwest.
- View from bedroom to living room; photographer facing north.
- 17. Bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
- 18. Bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
- Upstairs hallway; photographer facing west.
- 20. Bedroom; photographer facing west.
- 21. Detail of ceramic doorknob.

Property Owner:	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.	
name Malcolm Richardson	
street & number 639 Barrosa Way	telephone 225-767-2157
city or town Baton Rouge	state LA zip code 70808

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

WOOD 5 Hodgson House 278 White Street Dillard, GA 30537 drawn by Malcdin Richardson 2009 METAL UTILITY SHED GARDEN Trees, Shrubs (2) main House 9 well 8 7) Former ASBURY AND SALLIE HODGSON HOUSE Servants RABUN COUNTY, GEORGIA Quarters EXTERIOR PHOTO KEY NORTH: ↑ SCALE: Not to Scale (GARAGE) PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 10 5



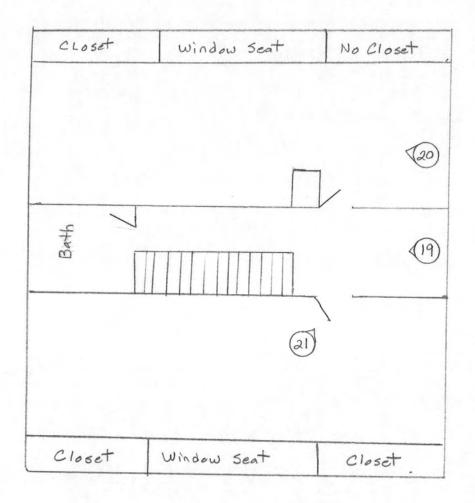
ASBURY AND SALLIE HODGSON HOUSE RABUN COUNTY, GEORGIA FIRST FLOOR PHOTO KEY

NORTH: ←

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:

7



ASBURY AND SALLIE HODGSON HOUSE RABUN COUNTY, GEORGIA HALF-STORY PHOTO KEY

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: (1)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Rabun
DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000579
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N
VACCEPTRETURNREJECT 8.24.11 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered in The National Register of Historic Places
RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWERDISCIPLINE
TELEPHONEDATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 1 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 2 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 3 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 4 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 5 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 6 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 7 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 8 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 9 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 10 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 11 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 12 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 13 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 14 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 15 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 16 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 17 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 18 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 19 of 21

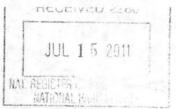


Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 20 of 21



Asbury and Sallie Hodgson House Rabun County, Georgia Photograph 21 of 21





MARK WILLIAMS COMMISSIONER DR. DAVID CRASS DIVISION DIRECTOR

July 6, 2011

J. Paul Loether National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Metter Downtown Historic District, Candler County, Georgia Hodgson, Asbury and Sallie, House, Rabun County, Georgia

Sincerely,

Gretchen Brock

National Register & Survey Program Manager

Historic Preservation Division

Enclosure