

PH0013285

10th Congressional District
Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

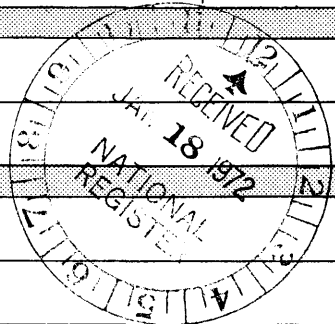
Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia	
COUNTY: Wilkes	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 11 1972	



1. NAME

COMMON:
Arnold-Callaway Plantation

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Arnold-Callaway Plantation

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Lexington-Washington Highway

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Wilkes CODE: 317

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<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	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
City of Washington

STREET AND NUMBER:
Liberty Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Office of Clerk of Superior Court

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: Georgia 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: Wilkes

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER: APR 11 1972

DATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

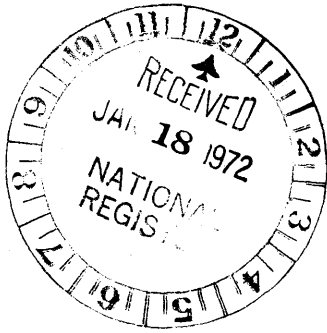
The Arnold-Callaway Plantation house is the dominant structure in a complex of buildings being maintained by the City of Washington. The Brickhouse, as this home is commonly called, occupies the high point of land in the surrounding acreage which was once part of the extensive holdings of the Callaway family.

The site on which the house was built was undoubtedly chosen for its commanding position. Superficially, it is a Greek Revival plantation house built on the traditional wide central hall, four-room plan. A straight-run stair leads to a landing at the back of the hall and is returned to the upstairs hall and four bedrooms. Four interior chimneys serve the eight rooms. A six-column and entablature portico extends across the front. Double entrance doors are framed by rectangular transom and side lights and separated from a similar second floor arrangement by a hanging balcony. These features are generally characteristic of the houses built in Washington during the Greek Revival flowering of the 1840's-1860's. This building, however, has some details which were atypical and suggest a later date than would at first seem logical. The fluted columns and entablature are generally Doric in appearance, but, instead of the usual capital, small brackets make the transition to a sharply projected architrave and unusually wide frieze. The transom lights are filled with frosted glass in a fleur-de-lis pattern, a Victorian type of detail. Windows are large pane, six light sash which also suggests a later date.

The interior woodwork is darker than is usual in ante-bellum homes, although the form of these window moldings, and pilaster and architrave frames of the fireplaces are similar to Greek Revival details. Also like some earlier houses the lower wooden panel under parlor windows opens onto the portico.

The stylistic evidence that suggests a post-bellum date for this building is supported by the deed records which do not show a structure in this location as late as 1868.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



*Classical Revival
New Style*

6. 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) C. 1869

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			_____

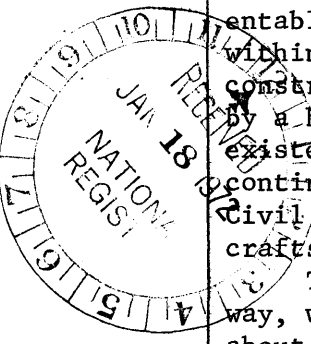
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Arnold-Callaway home is an unusual late example of the Greek Revival type of plantation house. Because of its atypical and stylistically transitional details it provides a remarkable demonstration of the persistence of the idea and form of monumental classicism in post-Civil War Georgia. The home has long been known simply as the Brickhouse, drawing attention to the fact that brick was not a common building material of the period in the Piedmont area. In addition, this was a rather large scale building enterprise for the late eighteen-sixties, when economic recovery was just beginning in Wilkes County. It suggests a family of some substance. This family, the Callaways, is a branch of a well-known Georgia family which originally settled in Wilkes County, but which now has descendants in other parts of the state, notably the Fuller and Cason Callaways of the La Grange and Columbus areas. The Brickhouse was owned in 1963 by a descendant of the original builder Aristides Callaway, Mrs. Hugh Hardin. She gave the house and grounds to the town of Washington with the provision that an earlier homestead, which stood across the road on lands being developed as an airport, be preserved by moving it to the plantation grounds.

The brick plantation house, because of its size and site, is the dominant structure of this area of Wilkes County on one of the main approaches to the town of Washington. Generally, its form is that of the typical Greek Revival plantation house although the use of brick, especially on such a large scale, is unusual. Its peculiar combination of traditional forms with post-Civil War details makes an interesting example of a plantation house. In this section of upcountry Georgia where there are many notable early nineteenth-century homes, this later country home provides an interesting contrast with the developed Federal and Greek Revival town-houses of nearby Washington. Further, the bracketed capitals and wide entablature of its portico are similar to that of another plantation house within 100 miles of Washington at High Shoals. Casulon Plantation, whose construction dates are not known, is a clapboard building, but is fronted by a hexastyle portico of fluted columns with bracketed capitals. The existence of such similar, yet unusual details suggests not only the continued striving for classic monumentality by the planters of the post-Civil War period, but also possibly the same source for the design, either craftsman or planing mill.

The family which built the Brickhouse was descended from John Callaway, who in 1785 was granted by the State of Georgia, 200 acres of land about nine miles west of Washington. John was one of four sons of Thomas Callaway, who came with his father and brothers by way of North Carolina from Halifax County, Virginia to Wilkes County about 1783. One of John's

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Grace Gilliam Davidson, Early Records of Wilkes County, Georgia, I, II (Macon, 1932).
 Robert M. Willingham, We Have This Heritage (Washington-Wilkes, 1969).
 Bessie Callaway Hoffmeyer, The Callaway Clan (Collegedale, Tenn., 1948).
 Rev. Timothy Walton Callaway, Callaway Baptist Preachers 1789-1953 (La Grange, 1953).
 Interview with Dr. Turner Bryson, July, September, 1971.
 Elizabeth A. Lyon, personal inspection, July, September, 1971.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

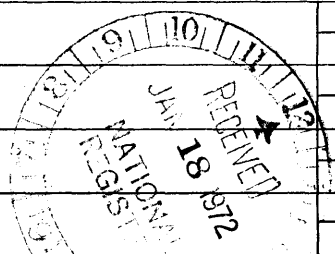
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	33° 46' 27"	82° 48' 46"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	33° 46' 27"	82° 48' 32"		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	33° 46' 19"	82° 48' 32"		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	33° 46' 19"	82° 48' 46"		° ' "	° ' "	

NOU TM
CY

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **10.15 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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Dr. Elizabeth A. Lyon, consultant, Washington-Wilkes Historic Foundation

ORGANIZATION: **Department of the History of Art** DATE: **October 25, 1971**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Emory University

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

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

Date January 12, 1972

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

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date APR 11 1972

ATTEST:
William M. Sturtevant
 Keeper of The National Register

Date APR 11 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Georgia	
COUNTY	
Wilkes	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 11	1972

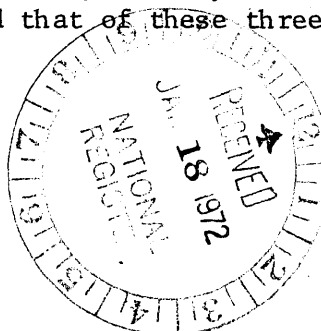
(Number all entries)

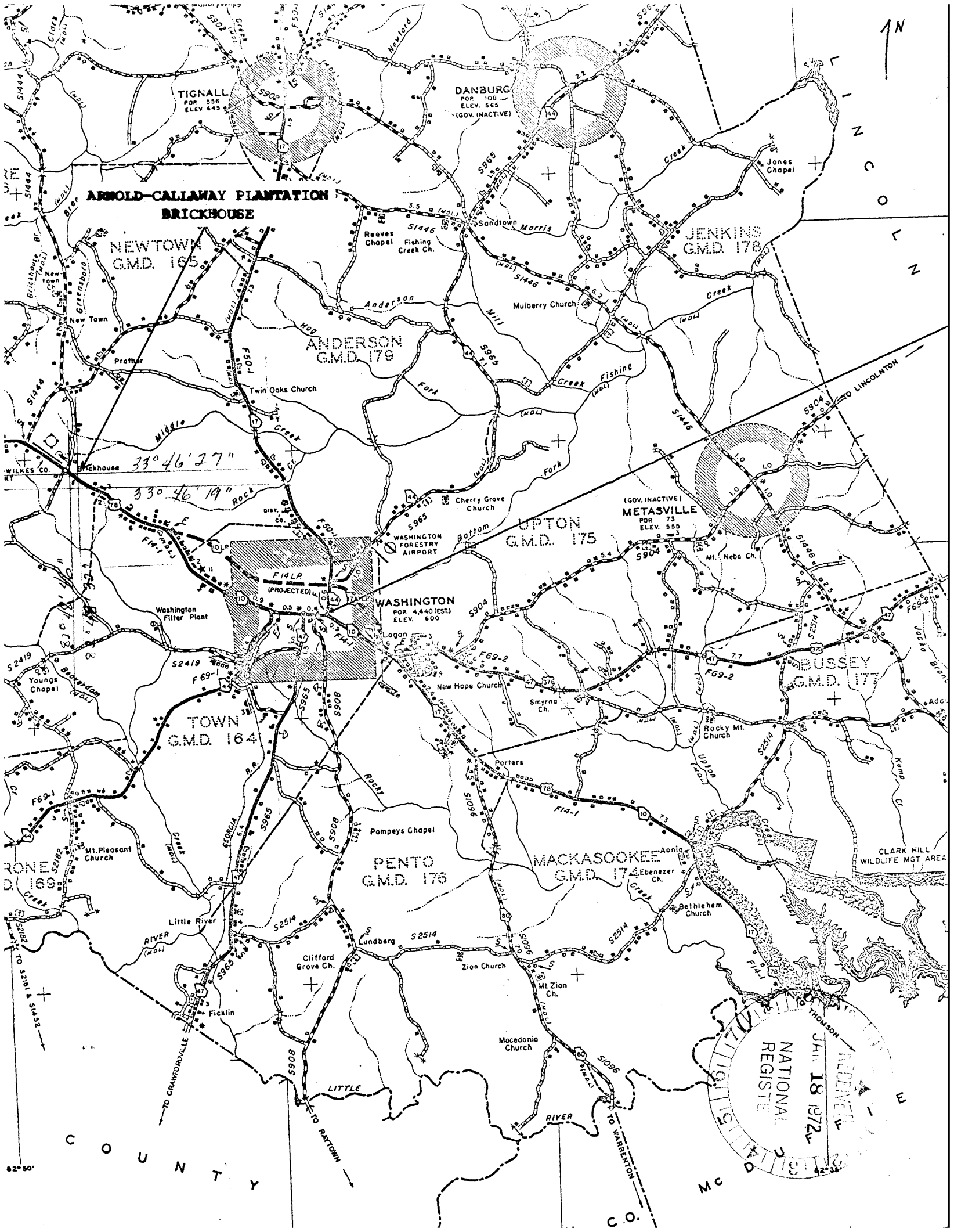
8. Significance

sons, Job, moved to Chambers County, Alabama after his marriage, but later returned to Wilkes County, where he died in 1803. Job's will gave to his son, Jacob, 558 acres "where he lives," In 1817 Jacob's son, Parker, inherited 100 acres on Fishing Creek, identified as a part of the tract of land where Jacob lived. The records suggest that Parker, both by buying up small tracts and by receiving land from members of his family, amassed a large plantation and built a house. In 1868, his son Aristides, as executor for his father, sold 3060-plus acres and the homestead to W. R. Callaway, Enoch Jones and Lucy A. Jones. A plat filed with the deed clearly shows the homestead at the corner of the Lexington-Washington Road and Clarks Road near the waters of Fishing Creek. The land to the southwest of the road was part of this acreage. One year later Aristides bought back this tract with the Parker Callaway place and soon thereafter must have begun the construction of the Brickhouse across the road from the old homestead. The locks in the house, which were recently dismantled for repair, were dated on the inside 1869, suggesting that this was the time of construction.

Aristides Callaway died in 1900. On May 7 of that year he signed a lengthy will giving, among a long list of items to several children, 400 acres and his house to his son, Asa D., and daughter, Martha L. During the next few years, apparently, this share of the estate was sold to another daughter, Annie Susan, and her husband Nathaniel D. Arnold. Katie Mae Arnold Hardin, who gave the property to the city, was their daughter.

The history of the Callaway family can be documented not only in the deed and will records but visibly by the structures which have been moved to the plantation house grounds by the City of Washington. The small hewn log cabin, c. 1785, found intact in another part of the county, is a type of structure that might have housed the earliest Callaways when they first arrived in Wilkes County. The second building is the Parker Callaway homestead, c. 1817, a plantation-plain style house in which Parker's family, including Aristides, lived. The large brick plantation house, which Aristides built on the traditional Greek Revival plan, demonstrates the family's position of prominence in this area of the county. In addition, it provides an interesting extant example of a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival concept in a transitional period. The City of Washington, recognizing the importance of the Callaway family plantation house, is developing it and two earlier adjacent buildings in order to illustrate the early history of the county. The Georgia Historical Commission recommended that of these three the Brickhouse be singled out for nomination.





TIGNALL
POP. 336
ELEV. 645

DANBURG
POP. 108
ELEV. 565
(GOV. INACTIVE)

ARNOLD-CALLAWAY PLANTATION
BRICKHOUSE

NEWTOWN
G.M.D. 165

JENKINS
G.M.D. 178

ANDERSON
G.M.D. 179

UPTON
G.M.D. 175

(GOV. INACTIVE)
METASVILLE
POP. 73
ELEV. 553

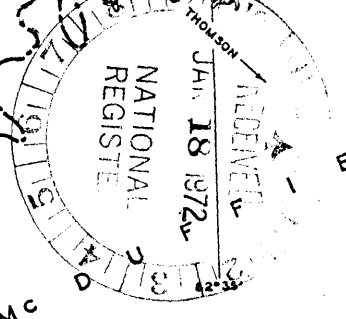
WASHINGTON
POP. 4,440 (EST.)
ELEV. 600

BUSSEY
G.M.D. 177

TOWN
G.M.D. 164

PENTO
G.M.D. 176

MACKASOOKEE
G.M.D. 174



82° 50'

C O U N T Y

C O

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Wilkes	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER APR 1 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>The Brickhouse</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>Arnold-Callaway Plantation House</u>			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Lexington-Washington Highway</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Near Washington</u>			
STATE: <u>Georgia</u>	CODE <u>13</u>	COUNTY: <u>Wilkes</u>	CODE <u>317</u>
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: <u>State Highway Department</u>			
SCALE: <u>1/2 inch = 1 mile</u>			
DATE: <u>1964</u>			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

