

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Hawkins Street Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Hawkins, Church, Waters, N. Chestatee, N. Park and
Meaders Streets
city, town Dahlonega () vicinity of
county Lumpkin code GA 187
state Georgia code GA zip code 30533
() not for publication

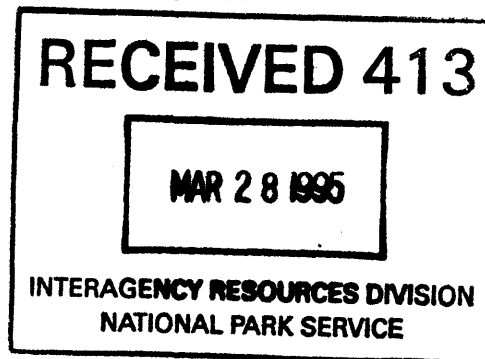
3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- (X) private
(X) 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	23	4
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	25	4

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

3/21/95
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
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

P. R. Fugate 5/12/95

h Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
COMMERCE: specialty store
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
DEFENSE: other; mustering grounds

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
COMMERCE: specialty store
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: I-house
Other: Folk Victorian
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman
Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials:

foundation BRICK; STONE; WOOD;
walls WOOD; STONE; ASBESTOS
roof ASPHALT; METAL; WOOD
other BRICK

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Hawkins Street Historic District is a small mostly residential area within the city of Dahlonega in Lumpkin County in the North Georgia Mountains. Adjacent to downtown Dahlonega, the district contains residential, commercial, and community buildings constructed from the mid-19th century to the 1940s (photo #1). The district contains examples of vernacular housing types such as I-house, Georgian house, Sand Hills cottage, shotgun, and bungalow. The area also contains the 1899 former Dahlonega Presbyterian Church (now St. Luke Catholic Church) and a stone Library/Community Building constructed in 1942 as a Work Projects Administration (WPA) project. The oldest house in the neighborhood is the c.1846, two-story, clapboard Moore House (photo #2).

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The district is centered on Hawkins Street which is the northernmost cross street from the original 1833 town plan. Hawkins Street runs northeast to southwest and is crossed by Church, Waters, North Chestatee, North Park, North Meaders (originally Derrick Street), and North Grove Streets which all run northwest to southeast. Resources are also located on Warwick Street which runs parallel to Hawkins Street. The district is a mixture of dense and sparse development with large areas of open green space.

The district contains a collection of houses constructed from the 1840s into the 1940s. These houses represent a variety of architectural styles and house types built in middle- to upper-class neighborhoods of small Georgia cities from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. Stylistic influences include Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival. Among the house types represented are the I-House, Georgian, Queen Anne, shotgun, Sand Hills, bungalow, and Minimal Traditional.

The Moore House on Church Street is the oldest building in the district. Built in 1846, it has a Georgian house plan--two-stories with a central hall and interior chimneys (photo #2). The other Georgian House within the district is the E.W. Strickland House on North Chestatee Street which was built in c.1882 (photo #3). Both of these houses have an understated classical design influence.

In addition to the Georgian house, the I-house was the other large house type built in Dahlonga during the 19th century. There are three I-houses in the district. Both located on North Chestatee Street, the Lewis House was built c.1875 and the McGuire House was built c.1882 (photos #4 and #5). A much later example is "Miss Ida's House" on Gaillard Street which was built c.1910 (photo #6). All three of these are wood, have two-stories, and are one room deep with an exterior chimney. The Lewis House and "Miss Ida's House" have understated classical design influence. The McGuire House has a Folk Victorian-influence with decorative brackets on the front porch.

Built in 1876, the Moore Cottage at the corner of Hawkins and North Chestatee Street is the only example of a Sand Hills cottage in the District (photo #7). It is a one-story cottage with a raised basement and a raised-seam metal roof. The Satterfield House at the corner of Hawkins and Waters Streets is a variation on the Queen Anne-type house. With Folk Victorian detailing, this c.1900 house is the only example of its type within the district.

Known as "Skyline," the main house at the corner of Church and Hawkins Streets was originally built c.1858 and was extensively remodeled in the early 1930s. However, the interior retains features from the

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earlier period. On the property is a historic outbuilding and shotgun house (photo #8). The other shotgun house in the district is noncontributing due to alterations. It is now used as a law office.

The eastern section of the district contains the two-story, 1884 Stanton Storehouse and the c.1907 storekeeper's house known as Littlefield Cottage (photo #9). These two buildings are wood frame with raised-seam metal roofs built in the vernacular tradition. Littlefield Cottage has Folk Victorian detailing on the wrap-around porch. Across the street is the mustering grounds used between 1835 and 1860 by local militia units (photo #10). There is a historical marker and trees on this hilly lot. An unusual historic building in the district, is the c.1900 former blacksmith shop on Warwick Street which is now used as storage for a local nursery (photo #11).

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Craftsman style was popular in Dahlonega, as it was throughout the country. Within the district there are three hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalows (photos #12 and #13). On North Meaders and Hawkins Street, there are several cottages which have both Craftsman and Colonial Revival influence (photo #14). A later house style represented in the district is the English Vernacular Revival style (Tudor Revival). This house has one-story, steeply pitched gables, front chimney, and entrance vestibule (photo #12). Built in the early 1940s, the Minimal Traditional-type houses within the district have extremely understated Colonial Revival influence.

The contributing community landmark buildings within the district include the St. Luke Catholic Church (formerly the Presbyterian Church) and the Library/Community Building. Constructed in 1899, the church is a frame building with a front entrance tower (photo #13). The Library/Community building is constructed of native stone and has one story with a basement (photo #15). This building was a part of the Works Project Administration (WPA) and was architect designed; however, the plans only indicate that "E." designed the building. The landscaping plan was labeled as "NYA Project, Dahlonega, Georgia, Drawn by JCB, 7 January 1941." The NYA appears to be National Youth Administration.

Historic landscaping in the district includes rock posts and retaining walls from the former c.1900 Consolidated Gold Mining Company clubhouse, sidewalks, mature trees, and retaining walls (photo #16). The topography of the district is hilly with both flat and steep lots of various sizes. Hawkins Street and Warwick Street are generally level with the cross streets being steep (photo #17). There are few nonhistoric buildings within the district. Outside the district to the north is undeveloped land. Surrounding the district on the other three sides is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric development

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(photo #18), including the historic commercial area of Dahlonega to the south, already listed in the National Register.

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
Community Planning and Development
Politics and Government
Military History

Period of Significance:

1833-1944

Significant Dates:

n/a

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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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)

The Hawkins Street Historic District is significant as a mostly residential neighborhood which largely developed during the late 19th century through the early 20th century. The district is significant in architecture, community planning, development, politics, government and military history.

The district is significant in architecture for its historic residential and community buildings. The residential buildings are a good collection of the styles and types of houses constructed from the mid-1800s into the 1940s in a middle- to upper-class neighborhood in a small north Georgia city.

The district is significant in architecture for its good, intact examples of community landmark buildings. Community landmark buildings include the institutional, religious, and educational buildings in a community. The two community landmark buildings are the 1899 old Presbyterian Church and the 1942 community center. As centerpieces for public gatherings, they provide a sense of place and cohesiveness for the citizens and symbolize the permanence, stability, and strength of a community. These buildings are classified by their function and reflect the development of Dahlonega into a well-established, small Georgia town.

The church with its gable roof and corner tower is a typical design for small-town churches in Georgia. The weatherboard and simple wood detailing are typical stylistic gestures reflecting prevailing architectural styles. The community house is an unusual stone structure (few stone structures exist in Georgia although most examples are found in the mountain region). This building is a good example of much Federal-program Depression-era design and construction which used indigenous building materials and good craftsmanship.

The Hawkins Street Historic District is also significant in architecture for its good examples of mid-19th- to early 20th-century, residential styles, including Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival (Tudor Revival) and for its good examples of a variety of house types including the I-house, Queen Anne Cottage, Sand Hills Cottage, shotgun, bungalow, Georgian House, and Minimal Traditional. All of the above have been identified as important Georgia styles and types in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Setting.

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Common to the North Georgia region, the buildings in the district have extremely understated architectural influences, with the exception of the Folk Victorian style. This style was widespread in Georgia from the 1870s to the 1910s in both rural and urban areas. Folk Victorian refers to the pattern of decoration on a building rather than to a true style. Folk Victorian detailing incorporates some of the more elaborate and eclectic influences of the Queen Anne or Italianate styles. These features usually ornament the porches and/or gables of an otherwise unadorned building. Common to other Folk Victorian-style houses, the Folk Victorian-style houses in the district have simple house forms with Victorian-era decorative detailing, such as found in the turned posts, ornamental brackets, and spindlework on the porch.

The I-house and Georgian House types found in the district represent North Georgia's grand houses. Instead of the more elaborate and expansive houses found in other areas of Georgia, the wealthy of Dahlonega and other North Georgia towns built these simple house forms which have minimal detailing. Within the district, there are the hall-parlor and double-pen plan I-houses which have two stories with exterior chimneys and are one-room deep. The Georgian Houses are two stories with a central hall and have interior chimneys.

Widespread throughout Georgia from 1900 to the 1930s, there are three bungalows in the district. The majority of bungalows are built in the Craftsman style with low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an emphasis on the horizontal. The hipped-roof type of bungalow identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Setting is present in the district.

The district is significant in community planning and development for the remaining grid pattern originally laid out in 1833 after the Justices of the Inferior Court selected, in 1832, what was then a 40-acre Gold Lot, to become Dahlonega, the site of the county seat of newly-formed Lumpkin County. The intact grid street pattern is an example of the Sparta-type plan and reflects the town planning common during the mid-19th century when Dahlonega was laid out. The remaining grid pattern of the streets and rectangular land lots are features from the original plan. The district shows clear evidence of a common residential development pattern in Georgia in which early, larger lots along outlying streets and roads are gradually subdivided for denser residential development. Thus, resulting in a mixture of older houses separated by houses from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The district is significant in politics and government for the 1942 Library/Community Building which was built as the result of funding

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through the Works Projects Administration. The Library/Community Center represents the federal government's efforts to provide employment and assist communities during the Depression as a part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic stimulus programs and a major Depression-era public works project for Dahlonega which resulted in a community landmark building.

Under military history, the district is significant for containing what remains of the former mustering grounds. These grounds were used by the local militia units from 1835-1865. The grounds were the rallying point for troops in the War for Texas Independence in 1836, the removal of Cherokee Indians by U.S. Troops in 1838, the Mexican War in 1846 to 1848, and the Civil War in the 1860s. After 1865, the original grounds were subdivided for development. The existing vacant lot and historical marker are all that is left of the original property. In many communities, similar mustering grounds have been wholly lost to development.

National Register Criteria

The Hawkins Street Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in the planning, developmental, political, governmental, and military history of Dahlonega, Georgia. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its good, intact examples of mid-19th- to early 20th-century architectural styles and house types.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The Hawkins Street Historic District reflects the original 1833 town plan and 1944 is the fifty-year cut off date for historical significance.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings, structure, and site were built within the period of significance and retain their integrity. The noncontributing resources were either built after the period of significance or have undergone extensive alterations.

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Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

NOTE: The following history was prepared by Colonel I. T. Lynn, a local historian in Dahlonga. (On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental documentation.)

In 1833 surveyors laid out the original village with the northernmost cross street being Singleton Street, named for Dr. Joseph J. Singleton, the first Superintendent-Treasurer of the U.S. Branch Mint (1837-1841), who was substantial property owner in the neighborhood during its initial settlement. In 1852 J. J. Singleton, Jr. sold portions of the Singleton property to Mr. Nathaniel B. Hawkins, and in time the street came to be called Hawkins Street, as it is known today.

In the early period, homesteads comprised several town lots, usually more than one acre, to accommodate the domestic outbuildings and kitchen gardens typical for individual homes. As the need for these domestic adjuncts waned, the large lots were cut up to permit construction of infill houses. Thus, the character of the neighborhood is a mix of construction dating between c.1846 and c.1960. With the one exception of the 1942 Community House, which is architect-designed, the structures within the neighborhood are of vernacular design, many revealing additions or alterations over time. About one half of the proposed district lies within the City-zoned Central Business District, which includes the Dahlonga Historic Commercial District around the Public Square, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. A number of the residential-type structures in the neighborhood are used for commercial purposes, and it is anticipated that more will be converted to commercial use in the future.

In order to narrate the development of the Hawkins Street Neighborhood in a logical sequence, the historically significant structures are discussed in chronological order by original date of construction. The oldest surviving house in the neighborhood is the c.1846 Moore Place on Church Street. The original owner Robert Hughes Moore brought his family from Clarke County, Georgia to Dahlonga sometime in the mid-1840s. One of Mr. Moore's cousins, Anne Gartrell was resident in the family at the time of her 1848 marriage to William Sammons Grady. The ceremony took place in the parlor at the Moore Place. The Gradys became the parents of the famed Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Henry W. Grady, who was born in Athens, Georgia in 1850. In 1849 Mr. Moore was appointed Coiner at the U.S. Branch Mint in Dahlonga, a position in which he served until 1853. Mr.

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Moore sold the house to Mr. A.G. Wimpy in 1853 and re-located his family to Floyd County. Mr. Wimpy was a very prominent early merchant in the community, who will be discussed in greater detail later in this narrative. As a side note, it is of interest that the neighborhood retains two houses built by R.H. Moore, the early Moore Place and the post Civil War Moore Cottage, to be discussed later.

Moore Place is a plain, two-story, frame house. Since it has been in continuous residential use ever since it was built, Moore Place has undergone many alterations to suit subsequent owners. It is currently in use as rental residential property. The adjacent lot was the site of the c.1835 Academy. The old school building was demolished in 1911.

On the northwest corner of Church and Hawkins Streets stands the c.1932 Skyline, former home of Lumpkin County Historian Andrew W. Cain. Within its altered brick veneer exterior is the core of Amory Dexter's c.1858 house. Amazingly, the first floor interior finish is almost entirely original to the Dexter house. The Diary of Amory Dexter indicates his cost of construction at \$850.00. Amory Dexter was the local agent and engineer for the Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company. At the onset of the Civil War, Dexter, a native of Massachusetts, elected to remain in the South, possibly in an attempt to protect the assets of the company. According to the statement of one of his granddaughters, Mrs. Josh Molder, Amory Dexter, an engineer, was involved with the building of the defenses around Atlanta. After the Civil War, he returned to Dahlonega and served as County Surveyor in 1866. In 1867, he sold his house to Judge George D. Rice. The house has had a number of owners and remains in residential use.

One of the historically significant individuals associated with the neighborhood was Mr. Archibald G. Wimpy, mentioned earlier. He was a prominent merchant, who served as Postmaster 1840-1848. Unfortunately, the Wimpy homestead, which occupied a large tract, was destroyed by fire in the 1950s. Another house associated with Mr. Wimpy is the c.1875 Lewis Place located on N. Chestatee Street. Mr. Wimpy and his wife Nancy had no children of their own but are remembered for the affection they gave to several "adopted" young people. Mr. Wimpy built this house for one of his proteges, A.J. Reece, who was at the time of his death the General Manager of the Calhoun Mine. When the former Branch Mint building burned in December 1878, Col. David W. Lewis, first President of North Georgia College, who had living quarters in the building, was left homeless. Mr. Wimpy offered President Lewis the use of the Reece house, which thus became known as Lewis Place. President Lewis lived at Lewis Place until his death in 1885. The two-story, frame house with its imposing two-story

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entrance porch is in poor condition. However, it is still in use as rental residential property.

At the corner of N. Chestatee Street (originally known as Bedford Hill, for an attorney in the neighborhood) and Hawkins Street stands the c.1876 Moore Cottage, the second house in the neighborhood built by Col. Robert Hughes Moore. Shortly after the close of the Civil War Col. Moore's first wife Ann Kennon Moore died in Rome, Georgia. The grown children of the family remained in Floyd County, but the widowed Col. Moore along with his youngest son, J.F. Moore returned to Dahlonega to resume placer mining. In 1868 Col. Moore married Lucinda ("Lucindy") Morrison, the daughter of Andrew F. Morrison. Col. Moore built the cottage as a home for his second family, which eventually numbered ten children of whom seven reached maturity. Col. Moore was a respected elder of the community who served on the Board of Trustees of the college and as Treasurer of Lumpkin County. After his death in 1890 his 19 year old son, John H. Moore took responsibility for the care of his younger siblings. He remained at the cottage and brought his bride, Minnie McClure to the house in 1898. The small house behind the cottage is believed to have been built by John H. Moore before 1900 to relieve crowding in Moore Cottage. Mr. Moore sold the Moore Cottage to Mr. T.H. Wimpy in 1907. The cottage remained in residential use through several owners until sold in 1989 to Mr. & Mrs. Quentin Pase, who rehabilitated the house for commercial use. On the exterior it retains its original character as one-and-one-half-story, raised cottage, as built by Col. Moore.

The large tract, which had been the homestead of Dr. Marius H. Van Dyke, was sold off at Sheriff's Sale in 1880. Town Lots #30 & #31 had constituted the Van Dyke garden lot. They were sold off separately, #30 to E.W. Strickland and #31 to Goodman McGuire in 1881. While the exact dates of construction for these two-story, frame houses is not known, both appear in the background of an 1884 photograph. Therefore, an approximate date of c.1882 is assigned until more precise documentation is found. Mr. Strickland maintained his house as his personal residence until his death c.1910. The Strickland House had a succession of owners over the years, including the woman Mayor of the City of Dahlonega, Mrs. Jessie L. Garner, who owned the property from 1955 until her death c.1978, when it passed to a grandson and then it became rental property. The present owner has rehabilitated the Strickland House for commercial use.

The neighboring McGuire House was the home of the original owner Goodman McGuire until he sold the property in 1899. There were a number of transfers of ownership until the property was purchased in 1905 by Mr. J.F. Moore as a first home for his son Montie and his bride. Mr. J.F. Moore was a prominent merchant of the time, a son of

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Col. Robert Hughes Moore, and a half brother of Mr. John H. Moore, who purchased McGuire House in 1914. The next owners of the house, Daniel and Sallie Early made it their home from 1920 until their deaths in 1965. The property was purchased from the estate by Dr. J. G. Woodward who converted it to rental property. In recent years, the McGuire House stood vacant and began deteriorating. It was purchased in 1991 by David Stubblefield, who is currently in the process of rehabilitating the McGuire House for commercial use.

At its northeastern most end Hawkins Street crosses to an adjacent 40 acre Gold Lot, known originally as the Cassidy Lot. This lot remained virtually undivided until after the Civil War. A portion of this lot was used historically between 1835-1860 as a mustering ground for local militia units. After the Civil War a consortium of local men (including Col. R.H. Moore) began selling off newly surveyed town lots. Col. Weir Boyd purchased a number of these town lots in 1872. He was a member of the consortium when the remaining unsold portion was sold to W.P. Price in December 1874 and, in turn to N.H. Hand in July 1875. Col. Boyd's son-in-law, McClure H. Stanton constructed the Stanton Storehouse in February 1884, completing purchase of the lot "on the old muster ground" from N.H. Hand in March 1884. While this sequence may appear a bit irregular, it was not uncommon for individuals to make informal agreements and formalize the transaction later.

The checkered history of the land lies outside the main focus on the Hawkins Street Neighborhood. However, some references to the adjacent land lot are unavoidable because of historical connections. Nathan H. Hand (from Ohio), mentioned above was a major gold mining entrepreneur from the time of his arrival in Dahlonga in 1867 as an officer of the Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company until he sold his accumulated holdings under the name Hand And Barlow United Gold Mines and Hydraulic Works of Georgia to Christian Wahl (of Wisconsin) in 1892. These properties constituted the nucleus of the Dahlonga Consolidated Gold Mines, which became the largest gold mining operation east of the Mississippi River. Portions of the Hand Ditch (originally the Yahoola Ditch) remain as underground tunnels in the Hawkins Street area.

The Stanton Storehouse is a two-story, frame building, with its gable end including a second story porch over the store entrance. The upper story was built as living quarters. The building remained in use for its original purposes, store/house until the late 1980s. The present owners are in the process of rehabilitating the store and the adjacent Littlefield Cottage for commercial use.

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Ownership of Stanton Storehouse passed from Marion G. Head to John M. Brooksher in 1897. Mr. Brooksher, a former Sheriff of Lumpkin County 1889-1895, was active in acquiring property for the Dahlongega Consolidated Gold Mines. The next two transfers show this process: to George H. Breyman (of Ohio) in May 1899 and to the Consolidated Company in February 1900. The Company intended to use the storehouse as its commissary, but it was sold almost immediately to T.S. Littlefield when the Consolidated Company was able to acquire Hall's Block on the Public Square.

Because of the significance of the Consolidated Company, digression from the main discussion is in order here. There were two other buildings in the area, which were associated with the Company; one was built c.1900 as the in-town office of the Company; the second was a hotel built by the company on an adjacent lot to accommodate visiting investors (or prospective investors). An existing photograph shows the office with a portion of Stanton Storehouse in the background and the store's grocery lot (now occupied by Littlefield Cottage) in between. This office has lost both its original identity and its original location. It was remodelled as a home for the widowed Mrs. D. C. Tate and, more recently, was moved in the 1980s to the northwest corner of Hawkins and N. Meaders Streets, where with further remodeling it is in rental residential use (Tate House).

Along Hawkins Street, one can see a ruin of stone wall which bordered the grounds and entrance to the hotel. The hotel, called "The Club" by the Consolidated Company, occupied a large property and was located near the present Jones' Circle. After the demise of the Consolidated Company the hotel operated as "The Mountain House" and as "Zimmers' Lodge" when it was destroyed by fire. For a time, the hotel was owned by Craig R. Arnold, whose hobby of collecting trees and shrubs has left dwindling legacy of specimen plants on the property. Dr. Arnold was associated with the Betz Mine.

In Dahlongega, moving buildings around might be called a "traditional" hobby, on which can make documentation of structures difficult, if not impossible. A case in point is Littlefield Cottage. The photograph mentioned in the preceding paragraph is positive proof that Littlefield Cottage was not in its present location in 1900. However, the structure of this building reveals it as a smaller house to which substantial addition (or even another house) has been joined, probably by T. S. Littlefield c.1907. Logic suggests that this house (or houses) was moved from some other location as yet undetermined.

T. S. Littlefield married Ella Tate, daughter of W. H. C. Tate, in 1894. A news item of 4 January 1901 announced that Mr. Littlefield, of Grace, Georgia was going to return to Dahlongega and "put up a stock

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of goods". Initially he was in business with the Tate brothers at their stand on East Main Street, but opened his own business at the Stanton Storehouse in 1905. Contemporary advertisements make it obvious that T. S. Littlefield was a very busy man: he was a merchant, a liveryman, and an undertaker. It is small wonder that he died suddenly in 1912, at about age 50. Subsequent owners operated the store or rented it out to other businesses, including the Masons of "Mason's Produce", grandparents of the present owner.

At the SW corner of N. Park and Hawkins Streets is St. Luke the Evangelist Catholic Church, originally the 1899 Presbyterian Church. It is a simple frame structure. The interior was completely remodelled to modern decor when the church building was purchased by the Catholic Church.

At the SW corner of Waters and Hawkins Streets, is the Corey Satterfield House, which was built in 1900. It is a modest-sized, two-story, Folk Victorian-style, frame house. In 1904 Mrs. Satterfield sold the house to Mr. John H. Moore, probably the most prominent resident of the Hawkins Street Neighborhood during the first half of the 20th Century. This was Mr. Moore's home until he purchased the H. D. Gurley House (destroyed), which was located on N. Park Street across from the then Presbyterian Church. The Satterfield House has been primarily owner-occupied over its long history--in addition to the original owner and Mr. J. H. Moore, there were A. B. Keith, Mrs. Lizzie Calhoun and the present owner, Mrs. D. H. Lipscomb, whose husband purchased the house in 1935.

Mr. John H. Moore was reared at Moore Cottage. As indicated earlier, he assumed responsibility for his younger brothers and sisters after the death of his father, Col. Robert Hughes Moore. The boy was 19 at that time. At 21 he was elected Clerk of Superior Court for Lumpkin County, starting a long involvement with active participation in the community. In 1904, he moved his own growing family to the Corey Satterfield House. In 1907, he purchased the Gurley residence and store on N. Park Street. Mr. Moore started as a small shop keeper and progressed to become a leading businessman in the community. It is said that at one time he owned three quarters of all the property on the Public Board of Commissioners. He had a lifelong interest in promoting education of the young people of the county, serving on the School Board for 25 years. His numerous acts of kindness and concern for individuals and for the community are legendary. It is perhaps typical that this man, who built houses for others, never built a new house for himself. John H. Moore died in Dahlonega in 1959.

On N. Chestatee Street (originally Bedford St, then Hill Street) between the Strickland House and the McGuire House stands a shotgun

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house for which the origin is not yet documented. It is probably another one of Dahlonega's relocated structures. The building in its present configuration appears in a photograph in Cain's History of Lumpkin County (1932). The structure itself reveals that it is composed of two small buildings put together. The most likely explanation is that one part is the small Prater Store, c.1905 removed from its original location on the McGuire House property. However, no proof has yet been found to support this theory. The present owners have rehabilitated the building for use as a law office.

On N. Waters Street stands "Miss Ida's House" built in 1910 and purchased from Miss Sallie Wimpy by Miss Ida Avery in 1937. It is a two-story, frame house still owned by Mrs. Ida Avery Phillips, known affectionately in the community as "Miss Ida". This remarkable individual was the first woman to serve as Superintendent of Lumpkin County Schools. She devoted her life to the education of the county's children.

The 1942 Community House is the youngest of the historically significant buildings in the Hawkins Street Neighborhood. In 1939, Mrs. J. C. Rogers, wife of then President of North Georgia College, expressed concern that the mothers of infants and young children coming to town from the country had no appropriate place to rest and tend to the personal needs of the children. Her concern was the impetus for a community project to build the Community House (including a Library) with assistance from the Works Projects Administration and the Georgia Department of Education. The project was a considerable achievement for the small community. The Library remained in the Community House until the new Lumpkin County Library was built in 1983. The building has been the traditional meeting place of the Dahlonega Woman's Club, which sponsored renovation of the facility in 1991. The Community House continues to serve the needs of Lumpkin County families under the guidance of a Board of Control appointed by the County Commissioner. The building is faced by distinctive local stone, contributed as part of the original project. Mr. John Moore and Mr. Ernest Jarrard are remembered as playing important roles in the successful completion of the building project.

The remaining in-fill housing is of early 20th Century construction, which presents a collection of modest cottages and bungalows. 505 Hawkins Street and 503 Hawkins Street were built by Mr. John H. Moore to provide housing for faculty members of the North Georgia College c.1933. The house at 503 appears at first glance to be a Sears Roebuck Mail Order House. However, Mr. Moore's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert M. Moore says that she selected the design "from a picture on a calendar." Mr. John H. Moore also built the Moore Bungalow c.1927, on

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N. Park Street as a home for his son, Mr. Henry W. Moore. It is now owned by the Catholic Church.

The non-historical structures in the Hawkins Street Neighborhood include: the new Presbyterian Church, the Catholic Center, the Woodward Clinic, and an Auto Parts Store.

The Hawkins Street Neighborhood in its long history presents a representative sampling of the settlement and development of Dahlonega. Its location adjacent to the Dahlonega Historic Commercial District protects the small-town character of the community. In recent years the number of rehabilitation projects in this old neighborhood give hope that the historic character will be maintained.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Turner, Cathleen, et al. "Hawkins Street Historic District," Historic Property Information Form. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- (X) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested October 31, 1991
- () 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 Approximately 12 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 225680 Northing 3825120
B) Zone 17 Easting 226050 Northing 3825350
C) Zone 17 Easting 226140 Northing 3825240
D) Zone 17 Easting 225760 Northing 3824970

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hawkins Street Historic District is adjacent to downtown Dahlonega and is centered around Hawkins Street. The boundaries are indicated with a heavy black line drawn to scale on the enclosed tax map.

Boundary Justification

The Hawkins Street Historic District includes the contiguous, intact, historic resources in the Hawkins Street area of Dahlonega, which include residential, commercial, and several community landmark buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Consultant
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 10, 1995

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

Name of Property: Hawkins Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: Dahlonega
County: Lumpkin
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 18: Corner of Waters and Warwick Streets; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 18: Moore House on Church Street; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 18: E.W. Strickland House on North Chestatee Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 18: Lewis House on North Chestatee; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 18: McGuire House on North Chestatee; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 18: "Miss Ida's House on Gaillard Street; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 18: Moore Cottage at the corner of Hawkins and North Chestatee; photographer facing north-northeast.
- 8 of 18: "Skyline," and shotgun house at corner of Church and Hawkins Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 18: Stanton Storehouse and Littlefield Cottage on North Meaders Street; photographer facing north.
- 10 of 18: Mustering Grounds with historical marker; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 18: Former blacksmith shop on Warwick Street; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 18: Looking down Hawkins Street; photographer facing southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

- 13 of 18: Bungalow and former Presbyterian Church on North Park Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 18: Cottages on North Meaders Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 18: Library/Community Building at the corner of Hawkins and North Park Streets; photographer facing west.
- 16 of 18: Stone posts from the club at the northwest corner of Hawkins Street and N. Meaders Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 18: Looking down North Chestatee Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 18 of 18: Warwick Street parking lot and commercial building; photographer facing north.

Hawkins Street Historic District
Lumpkin County, Georgia

Tax Map

National Register Boundary: —

Photograph/Direction of View: ➤

Scale: 1" \cong 100'

North: ↗

