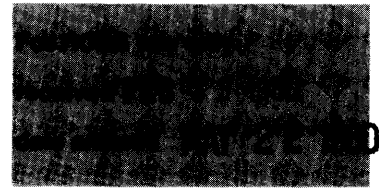


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Nacoochee Valley

and/or common Nacoochee Valley

2. Location

GA 17, GA 75 and GA 255

street & number (See continuation sheet.)

___ not for publication

city, town Nacoochee and Sautee

vicinity of

congressional district 9th - Ed Jenkins

state Georgia

code 13

county White

code 311

3. Classification

Category

- district
- ___ building(s)
- ___ structure
- ___ site
- ___ object

Ownership

- ___ public
- ___ private
- both
- Public Acquisition**
- ___ in process
- being considered (in part)

Status

- occupied
- ___ unoccupied
- ___ work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- ___ no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- ___ entertainment
- ___ government
- ___ industrial
- ___ military
- ___ museum
- ___ park
- private residence
- religious
- ___ scientific
- ___ transportation
- ___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners (See attached list.)

street & number

city, town

___ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Courts

street & number White and Habersham County Courthouses

city, town Cleveland and Clarkesville

state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Structures Field Survey:
White County, Georgia

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date July-December, 1975

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta

state Georgia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION: HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL

The Nacoochee Valley Historic District is located in White County, Georgia, in the northeastern section of the state. It is situated in the Appalachian Highland region and is visually enclosed by the peaks of Mount Yonah and Sal Mountain. Mount Yonah, the highest of the two, rises approximately 2,000 feet above the valley floor. This valley embraces several of the headwater streams which unite to form the Chattahoochee River. This river establishes the length of the district by meandering from its northwestern boundary to its southeastern extremities. The floodplains of the Chattahoochee River extend into wooded hillsides of pine and hardwood association. The width of the district is delineated at this gently sloping edge by use of the 1,400-foot contour line.

The district comprises approximately 2,500 acres and is dominated by the area in floodplains. Today, these open fields serve the agricultural purposes of farming and grazing, as they have throughout the valley's history.

The manmade elements in the valley span centuries of cultural development. There is an Indian mound, the most obvious Indian artifact, 17 feet high and 70 feet in diameter, at the western edge of the valley. The structures which have been built since the coming of the white settler (1820s) are placed throughout the district, but are primarily sited on the tree-covered hillsides.

There are two structures still standing in the valley believed to date from early white settlement -- the Richardson-Lumsden House (#8) and the Williams-Dyer Residence (#10). Both structures are plantation plain-style and have seen some degree of alteration. The Richardson-Lumsden House, located in close proximity to Duke's Creek on Land Lot 89, is surrounded by old placer gold mines. This weatherboarded structure has two-over-two rooms with a central hall, ell porch, and an end chimney with geometric design, dated 1832. Two new rooms have been added, but one rests on the cut-rock foundation of the original kitchen, built as detached.

The Williams-Dyer Residence, a plain design of wood, stucco and brick materials, is located on the Unicoi Turnpike (State Highway 17). This structure, built by Charles Williams, has seen major alterations, such as the removal of the second story. The brick interior end chimneys, also removed, had geometric design, similar to that of the Richardson-Lumsden House, and were dated as 1828.

The most elaborate structure in the district is the Nichols-Hunnicut-Hardman House (#5), located in the western portion of the valley across from the

[continued]

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Nacoochee Valley is important to the overall history of the Georgia mountains because of the way it represents the general patterns of settlement and development in the region. The Nacoochee Valley Historic District is significant primarily in terms of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation, exploration and settlement, and community development; it is also of significance in terms of its prehistoric and historic archaeology. Indian mounds and other artifact concentrations constitute remnants of prehistoric Indian occupation. In a similar fashion, nineteenth-century placer mining, timbering, and industry have also literally left their marks upon the land. The houses, churches, stores, schools, grist mill, and railroad depot represent the local history of the region. Of special interest are the pioneering, early-nineteenth-century, plain-style homesteads, the late-nineteenth-century summer-resort homes, the early-twentieth-century bungalows, and above all else, the Italianate Victorian estate built by Frederick Nichols and later occupied by Governor L.G. Hardman. The grist mill along the Chattahoochee River, the factory site along Sautee Creek, and the placer-gold-mining pits along Duke's Creek are reminders of the industrial history of the valley; less obvious, but still evident, are signs of the extensive timbering which took place in the valley. The Sautee Store, still in operation as a commercial enterprise, and the brick commercial block near "West End" signify the commercial aspects of the valley's history. Route 17, which follows to a large degree the course of the old Unicoi Turnpike, and Route 75, which follows the alignment of the railroad and runs adjacent to the small railroad depot, represent the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century transportation history of the valley. The floodplain has been continually farmed since the early-nineteenth century and was, in fact, a principal reason for the valley's earliest settlement; it has witnessed commercial successes like the Nacoochee Dairy and agricultural innovations such as tile underdrainage. Formally landscaped grounds around several houses constitute significant works of late-nineteenth-century landscape architecture, and the scenery of the valley itself, admired since the Victorian era, is also significant in the history of landscape architecture as representing the interest and inspiration Americans have found in nature since the mid-nineteenth century.

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation sheet.)

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property App. 2,500

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Helen, Ga.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7	2	5	0	8	6	5	3	8	4	1	7	7	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	7	2	5	2	7	2	0	3	8	4	2	0	7	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	7	2	5	4	4	7	0	3	8	4	1	7	9	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	7	2	5	6	7	7	0	3	8	4	0	8	4	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

1	7	2	5	6	6	0	5	3	8	3	9	7	0	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

1	7	2	5	2	3	0	0	3	8	3	9	0	9	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

1	7	2	5	0	3	4	5	3	8	3	9	9	7	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Nacoochee Valley Historic District is identified by a heavy black line on the attached map of the "Nacoochee Valley District." This boundary is described in Section 2 and justified in Section 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) Dale Jaeger, preservation planner
 b) Richard Cloues, architectural historian; John R. Morgan, archaeologist
 organization a) Georgia Mountains A.P.D.C.
 b) Historic Preservation Section, Ga. DNR date December, 1979
 street & number a) P.O. Box 1720 a) (404) 536-3431
 b) 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone b) (404) 656-2840
 city or town a) Gainesville state Georgia
 b) Atlanta

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Elizabeth A. Lyon*
 Elizabeth A. Lyon
 title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer date 2/27/80

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
for W. Ray Luce
 Keeper of the National Register date 5/22/80
 Attest: *Carol Dunbie*
 Chief of Registration date 5/21/80

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Location ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 2

In the Nacoochee Valley, all land bounded by the 1400' contour line, including Nacoochee and Sautee and parts of State Highways 17 and 75, with closures across the Chattahoochee River north of Nora Mills and at the southeast corner of the valley, across Duke's Creek west of the Richardson-Lumsden House, and across the lower end of the Sautee Creek valley north of Sautee, with adjustments to include the Richardson-Lumsden House, the Henry Williams House, and the Nacoochee Presbyterian Church.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

prominent Indian mound topped by a gazebo. This weatherboarded Italianate Villa-style house, called "West End" by Captain Nichols, is highly detailed and is situated in a grove of magnolia trees. Associated with this residence are several sharecropper cottages and a collection of out-buildings ranging in shapes, sizes and functions, the largest being a two-story dairy barn. Many of these outbuildings have more recently added cut-work trim, but much of the original detailing remains. There is also a two-story game room (#6), once connected to the main house by a bridge. It now serves as the caretaker's house and is a weatherboarded structure with scalloped cut-work. It has a front porch at the second-story level which gives it a "raised cottage" effect.

To the east of "West End," Nichols built a church in the early Gothic Revival style. Built in the 1870s, this weatherboarded structure is sited on a hill facing Mount Yonah and the Chattahoochee River. Today, it is known as Crescent Hill Baptist Church.

Other churches in the valley were built much later, one as recent as 1943, the Nacoochee Methodist Church. This church, located centrally in the valley, is also sited on the hillside facing south. It is a brick structure, built to replace a church that burned. The site of this church has been the location of a Methodist church since the 1820s. To the east, in the lower Sautee Valley, the Nacoochee Presbyterian Church (#15) is situated. This church of painted white weatherboard was built in the 1920s.

Also in the Sautee area, the Nacoochee School (#14) is located across State Highway 255 from the Nacoochee Presbyterian Church. This brick structure, with carved details which symbolize the Indian influence in the valley, was built in the 1920s after the fire that destroyed the Nacoochee Institute, a Presbyterian school located nearby. Situated south of this school at the junction of State Highways 255 and 17 is the Sautee Store (#16). Built circa 1873, this plain-style wooden structure constitutes a small commercial center.

Another commercial center is located at the western end of the valley, in close proximity to the Nichols-Hunnicuttt-Hardman House. This

[continued]

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

MAY 22 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

center is associated with the railroad's establishment in the valley in the early 1900s. Even though the tracks have since been removed, the Nacoochee Depot (#4) remains, though not in its original location. To the west of this depot of board-and-batten materials, Hardman built a block of brick stores (#3), a portion of which serves as an antique shop today. To the north, Nora Mills (#1), believed built by John Martin in the 1890s, is located on the Chattahoochee River. This weatherboarded plain-style mill is still in operation today. Across the street is located the Martin-Hardman-Ivie House (#2), also attributed to John Martin. This plain-style, gingerbread structure appears to have been built as an inn. There are two sharecropper cottages to the south of this structure. The Ivie House and Nora Mills complex establishes the northwestern boundary of the valley.

The eastern boundary of the historic district is established by the residences of George Walton Williams and Henry Williams. Following the construction of "West End," George Walton Williams built his summer residence, "Mountain Home" (#18). This carpenter Gothic-style structure was constructed in 1876 and has a formal landscape design with entrance drive and exotic plantings. At one time, it boasted several fountains, and today, there are the earthwork remains of a lake. To the east of "Mountain Home" is the residence of Henry Williams (#19). This structure is of weatherboard and was built in the 1890s. There is a fountain in front of this structure, built at the same time as the house. It utilizes water from the mountain tops and has a jet known to reach 50 feet.

To the west of these homes is an antebellum structure (#17) believed to be the home of Mary Williams Wily, a daughter of E.P. Williams. At the confluence of the Sautee Creek and Chattahoochee River, the ruins of a mill once owned and operated by E.P. Williams are located. The foundation of the dam is still visible from the bridge at State Highway 17, and the ruins of the mill structure are located on the eastern bank of the Sautee Creek, hidden now by vegetation.

Other residences which served as summer homes in the valley's resort era include the Glen-Kenimer House (#12) and the Alley House

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

MAY 22 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

(#13). These plain-style, weatherboarded structures are located next to one another in a central location on the old Unicoi Turnpike. The Alley House is built on the site of E.P. Williams' home, "Oak Hill," which burned in the 1880s.

There are at least 20 structures in the valley that date from the 1900s and prior to the 1930s. One of these structures is the Oakes-Wright Residence (#11), the only building of significance located south of State Highway 17. This structure, built in the early 1900s, is of red weatherboard with white trim. Most of these later structures are modest bungalows and rustic cottages, in contrast to the earlier white weatherboarded "resort Homes." The color of these newer structures is much darker, predominantly brown, and they blend with the character of the valley's natural landscape.

From the total of 68 structures, not counting the outbuildings associated with "West End," there are only nine intrusions, primarily brick homes in the contemporary ranch style. There are 27 structures older than 50 years which contribute to the district, 13 which are less than 50 years old and are non-detracting, and 19 structures considered significant.

BOUNDARIES

Boundaries are described generally in Section 2 and located precisely on the attached maps. They are set, with few exceptions, at the 1,400-foot contour line, which, with few adjustments, encloses the architecturally, historically, and environmentally significant resources in the Nacoochee Valley.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page 5

DESCRIPTION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Within the boundary of the historic district which is based on historical and architectural values are archaeological resources. The most conspicuous and well known is the prehistoric Indian mound located across Georgia Highway 17 from the Nichols-Hardman House. In the literature, this feature is commonly referred to as Nacoochee Mound (Heye, et al., 1918; Wauchope, 1966). Jones, a prominent Georgia historian, described the mound preceding a discussion of stone-box graves discovered by plowing near its base in 1870 (1873:213-14). The stone-box graves and their contents are discussed, but the only clues of provenience given use the words "vicinity of this tumulus" and "several inches below the surface" (Ibid., 214).

During the summer of 1915, the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and Smithsonian Institution jointly sponsored an excavation of the mound (Heye, et al., 1918). A detailed discussion of the mound, including dimensions and function, is given in the report (Ibid., 9-14). Due to insufficient time, only a portion of the mound was excavated (Ibid.).

No plat of excavation is contained in the report, but excavational method is described:

... the excavation of the Nacoochee mound was commenced at the summit by the removal of a stratum of the soil four feet deep, excepting the middle part occupied by the summer-house ... This finished, a second stratum of four feet was removed, and so on until, at the eastern side, it was possible to reach the very base of the tumulus without danger to the workmen by caving of the bank (Ibid., 18).

With the completion of the project in the fall of 1915, the mound was restored to its configuration prior to its excavation (Ibid., 3-4). Apparently about half of the remaining mound is undisturbed.

Under the Works Progress Administration an archaeological survey team visited Nacoochee Valley in the 1930s (Wauchope, 1966). A number of archaeological sites in the valley were recorded in addition to Nacoochee Mound. For the mound, Wauchope (1966:353-55) summarized its history, focusing on the work of Jones (1973) and Heye, et al. (1918). The survey team collected artifacts from the surface of the ground at the mound and an analysis of the collection is given (Wauchope, 1918:355-56). The dimensions of the mound are those recorded by Heye and Coffin:

[continued]

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number

Page 6

A survey of the mound ... before excavation was commenced, showed its N.E.-S.W. diameter on the summit to have been 78 ft. and its N.W.-S.E. diameter 67 ft. 4 in., which latter was the minimum diameter of the apex. The maximum diameter of the top, however, was 82 ft. 9 in. from north to south. The scope of the summit is shown in fig. I, which represents a circumference of about 231 feet. The circumference as measured at the base was 410 ft., while the maximum height of the mound was 17 ft. 3 in. (Heye, et al., 1918:9).

Minimal disturbance of the mound is assumed since the early 1900s as its use changed. The mound, with a gazebo on its summit, was no longer cultivated. It became a place for respite and contemplation, continuing this role to the present.

In addition to Nacoochee Mound, eight other archaeological sites inventoried by Wauchope's survey (1966) are located within the district boundary. Descriptions of these sites are taken from Wauchope (1966:343-56), using his site designations.

Wh-2 (Eastwood Site) -- This site is located about one-and-one-half miles downstream from Nacoochee Mound (Wh-3) on the same side of the river. A low mound which was barely discernible from a natural ridge was tested. Two trenches were opened across the mound and fifteen test pits were opened outside the mound. In addition to details of mound construction, several posthole patterns of houses were exposed and eighteen graves were excavated. Details of the excavations are in the appendix of Wauchope's report (1966:461-65). The ceramics recovered range from Early Woodland through Mississippi to Protohistoric. Numerous other kinds of artifacts were recovered: wattle and daub, clay pipes, stone pipe, steatite and chlorite schist vessels, quartz crystal, antler and stone points, etc. (Wauchope, 1966:347-52).

Wh-3 (Nacoochee Mound) -- This site has been described above. Wauchope reports that only a surface survey was done. No Woodland materials were collected. Ceramically, the site ranges from Early Mississippi through Protohistoric (Wauchope, 1966:353-56).

Wh-6 (Williams Site) -- This site is at the foot of a natural hill which had been thought to be a mound. A surface collection was made. Some test pits were dug, but no stratigraphy was observed. Ceramic analysis indicated the presence of Woodland, Mississippi, and Protohistoric periods of occupation (Wauchope, 1966:353).

[continued]

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



980

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page 7

Wh-8 (New Site) -- Based on ceramic analysis, this site was occupied primarily during Early and Middle Woodland. Some Mississippi and Protohistoric material is present. No discussion of survey methods or techniques is made (Wauchope, 1966:352-53).

Wh-23 (Willingham Site) -- This is a village site on a knoll at the foot of the hills on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River. The surface collection was lost so no analysis was possible. No discussion of survey methods or techniques is made (Wauchope, 1966:343).

Wh-25 -- A surface collection was made above and east of Wh-23 at the foot of the hills. A majority of the ceramics is Protohistoric (Wauchope, 1966:343).

Wh-27 -- From a village site opposite the mouth of Sautee Creek mostly Protohistoric ceramics were collected. Some Woodland material was found, but it constituted less than three percent of the collection (Wauchope, 1966:344).

Wh-28 (Stephenson Site) -- On the north bank of the Chattahoochee River between Sautee Creek and Wh-2, a village area and small mound (6 ft. high, 65 ft. diameter) were excavated. Four trenches were opened across the mound and five across the village area. Details of excavation are contained in the appendix of Wauchope's report (1966:460-61). In the village area, a house feature was exposed, and four refuse pits were examined. The mound was built some time after a Middle Woodland occupation, which was indicated by a burial at the base. Other than the mound being built around an early core, no stratigraphy or features were recorded.

Most of the artifacts recovered were ceramics ranging from Early Woodland (largest number) through Mississippi to Protohistoric. Also recovered were projectile points, a clay pipe, knives and scrapers, polished axes and celts, pitted anvils, quartz crystals, gorgets, carved steatite, mica, galena, talc, copper fragments, and shell (Wauchope, 1966:344-47).

Nothing more than the information provided by Heye, *et al.*, and Wauchope is known of these sites. Wauchope collected from the surface and tested some sites. However, no elaborate treatment of research design specifying the methods and techniques of survey is given. In his preface, Wauchope (1966) discussed the problems of the survey, mentioned his biases, and offered no apologies for shortcomings. The enormity of this undertaking, the scale of funding, and the conditions of survey call for none.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



80

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 2

STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Some significant archaeological resources have been inventoried within the boundary of the Nacoochee Valley Historic District (Wauchope, 1966). Probably the most significant, based on the quantity of information available, is the Nacoochee Mound (Wh-3). With its apparently abrupt appearance in the valley -- post-Woodland ceramics -- the site offers a potential for synchronic investigation. The questions that might be answered are numerous. For example, how does this site relate to other sites in the valley with Mississippi components? Is this site an instance of Sears' "priest state," with Etowah the major ceremonial center (1968:148)? What is the relation, if any, of Nacoochee to Etowah? How does this mound relate to the Lamar component?

Other questions which could be asked of the resources in the valley are diachronic. What is the role of Lamar between the Mississippi component and Cherokee occupation of the valley? What role, if any, did the pre-Cherokees play in the Cherokee settlement of the valley? Prior to removal of the Cherokee, what were the effects of the Indian land cession of 1819?

The valley has a long history of human occupation. In conjunction with its topographically definable limits, the valley contains a variety of settlement and land-use systems offering diverse research potential. Answers to many questions about Georgia's prehistory and history may be preserved in this isolated rural setting.

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[continued]

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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MAY 22 1980

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FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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

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RECEIVED FEB 29 1980
DATE ENTERED MAY 22 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 4

Addendum to Bibliography

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Wauchope, Robert. Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia. Memoirs
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Utah, 1966.

Item 4; no. 1 of 4.
 Nacoochee Valley Historic District, Nacoochee and Sautee vicinity, White County, Georgia

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FEB 29 1980</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>
Anthony, John C.	P.O. Box 57 Sautee, GA 30571		075	011
Bacon, Stiles	Rt. 4 Alto, GA 30510		074	008
Black, Charles D.	Cleveland, GA 30528		054	006
Bristol, Garland	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		054	005
Broadway, C. Davis	Cleveland, GA 30528		074	009
Burke, Wilborn Harry M/M	P.O. Box 26 Sautee, GA 30571		054 054	009 009-A
Cammon, Sarah Mrs.	Sautee, GA 30571		075	001
Cantrell, L.A.	Sautee, GA 30571		074 074	014 014-X
Chastain, William Barney	Sautee, GA 30571		075	010
Clyatt, Paul Franklin	15 Lakeview CT Fayetteville, GA 30214		087	004
Clyatt, Robert Benjamin	2478 Cheviot Glen East Point, GA 30344		087	003
Clyatt, Thomas Edward	5320 Timber Trail NE Atlanta, GA 30342		086 087	001 005
Clyatt, William Nathaniel	Rt. 1 Box 133 Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245		087	002
Collins, Josephine H.	Sautee, GA 30571		073	006
Corneluis, Marcus M. III	P.O. Box 606 Clarkesville, GA 30523		074	005
Crescent Hill Bap. Church	Sautee Nacoochee, GA 30571		073	001
Dyer, Curtis	Sautee, GA 30571		073	004
Dyer, William C.	Sautee, GA 30571		073	003
Dyer, William Patrick	Sautee, GA 30571		073	002
Evans, Mary Mrs.	Sautee, GA 30571		055	011
Fried, Astrid	Sautee, GA 30571		075	013
Fried, Mervin	Sautee, GA 30571		074	001-A
Garant, Edward Mrs.	643 Ponce De Leon Ave. Decatur, GA 30030		075	015-A
Geer, A. Eugene	31 East Battery Charleston, SC 29401		083	001

Item 4; no. 2 of 4.

Nacoochee Valley Historic District, Nacoochee and Sautee vicinity, White County, Georgia

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>
Glen, J.H. Sr.	Sautee, GA 30571	054 075 055	001 017 012-A
Hallford, S.T. M/M	Sautee, GA 30571	074	018
Hansen, Ole Christian	P.O. Box 72 Sautee, GA 30571	074	002
Hardman, L.G. III & John B. (MD)	Commerce, GA 30529	089	003
Hardman, L.G. Jr.	Commerce, GA 30529	089	002
Hardman, L.G. Jr. ET AL	Commerce, GA 30529	072	001
Hood, P.L.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571	075	016
Hood, W.E. Jr.	P.O. Box 923 Gainesville, GA 30501	075	015-B
Howard, O.O. Mrs.	Sautee, GA 30571	075	014
Hyde, Nancy Alley Mrs.	Rt.2 Flowery Branch, GA 30542	074	017
Ivie, Sue H.	209 Lynwood Terr. Nashville, TN 37205	057	005-X
Jarrard, Mary	17 Hickory Street Rome, GA 30161	074	014-A
Johnston, Agnes E. Miss	Sautee, GA 30571	076 076 076 076	002 015 004 014
Johnston, Archis S.	Sautee, GA 30571	076 076 076	003 006 012
Jones, Alvin Jack	Rt. 1 Suatee, GA 30571	074	001
Jones, Shuford, M. Sr.	Rt.1 Sautee, GA 30571	074	016
Kenimer, John	3671 Hedrick Street Jacksonville, FL 33205	075 075	008 009
Logan, Florence Miss	Sautee, GA 30571	075	007
Lumsden, W.B. Mrs.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571	075 074	004 005
McSwiney, Bettie Marsh	1008 Candlewood Lane Rock Hill, SC 29730	055	014

FEB 29 1980

Item 4; no. 3 of 4.
Nacoochee Valley Historic District, Nacoochee and Sautee vicinity, White County, Georgia

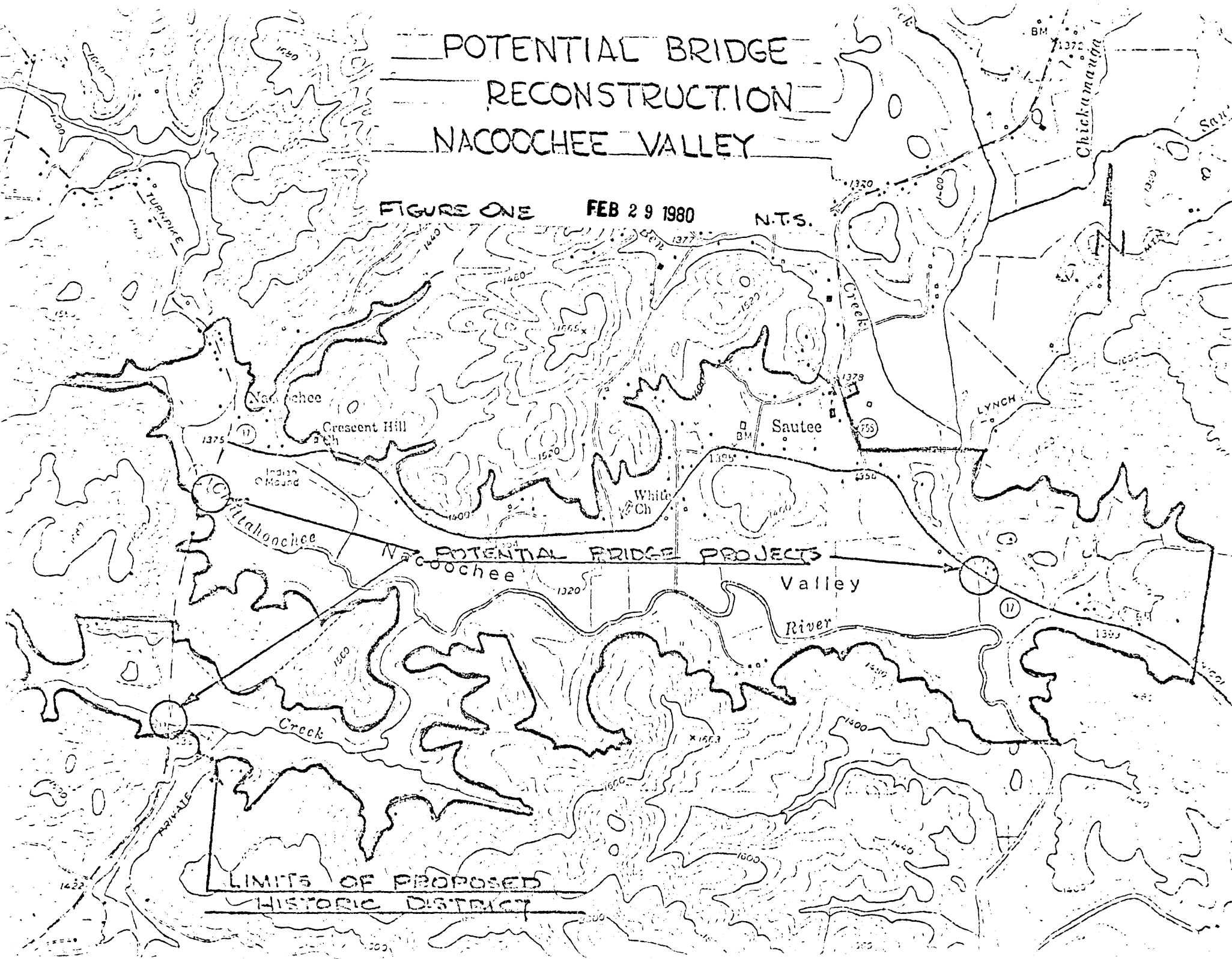
<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FEB 29 1980</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>
Miller John R. & Evelyn Cheri	P.O.Box 1337 Baylor School Chattanooga, TN 37401		055	013
Minish, Daniel Bruce	Sautee, GA 30571		073	007
Montag, Anthony	2915 Normandy Dr. NW Atlanta, GA 30305		086	002
Mott, Jack C.	1311 Farragut Dr. St. Petersburg, FL 33710		075	011-A
Nacoochee Methodist Church	Sautee, GA 30571		074	011
Neie, Mollie B. Mrs.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		074	003
New, Teresa	Sautee, GA 30571		087	001
Paris, Walter	109 Wendover Rd. Forest Hills Greenwood, SC 29646		076 076	005 013
Robinson, Katherine	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		054 054 054	006-A 006-B 007
Roche, Katherine M.	P.O. Box 6 Sautee, GA 30571		054	008
Sautee-Manor, Inc.	3121 Maple Dr. NE RM 3 Atlanta, GA 30305		076	001
Skelton, Bruce	Sautee, GA 30571		054 054	007-E 008-A
Smith, Charles G.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		075 076 077 085	018 008 002 001
Smith, Shelby Jr.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		077	001
Sosebee, John W.	Sautee, GA 30571		053	003
Souter, Betty Ann Hood	515 Engoam Street Montezuma, GA 31063		074 075	015 002
Thomson, Emma H.	80 Forest Place NE Atlanta, GA 30328		089	001
Threlkeld, Walter F.	Sautee, GA 30571		075	003
Thurmond, Dan G.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		073	005
Tinius, David Henry	NW 36 CT Lauderdale IK, FL 33313		074 074	001-E 001-F

Item 4; no. 4 of 4.
 Nacoochee Valley Historic District, Nacoochee and Sautee vicinity, White County, Georgia

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	FEB 29 1980	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>
Tinius, Richard Eugene	1611 7th Ave. SW Decatur, AL 35601		074 074	001-D 007
Toole, Helen H.	145 W. 21st Street Jacksonville, FL 32206		074	013
Trustees of Nacoochee Prs. Ch.	Sautee, GA 30571		054	036
Vogh, Richard P. Jr.	1119 SW 11th Ave. Gainesville, FL 32601		074 074	006 007-A
Westmoreland, Aubry	Sautee, GA 30571		074	010
Westmoreland, Eugene	Sautee, GA 30571		054	004
Westmoreland, Flora	Sautee, GA 30571		054	003
Westmoreland, G.W.	Sautee, GA 30571		074	012
Westmoreland, John Knox	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		074 074	007-B 008
White Co. Board of Ed.	Cleveland, GA 30528		054	002
Williams, Alfred EST	4363 N. Miller Rd. Scottsdale, AZ 55251		076 076 076	007 010 011
Williams, Frank McDuffie	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		057	001
Williams, S.G.	4737 Carlisle Rd. Jacksonville, FL 32210		084	001
Wilson, Edward L. Jr. & Gladys E.	9 Valley View Tuscaloosa, AL 35405		075	015-C
Windham, Dan M/M	4079 W. Brockett Ck CT Tucker, GA 30084		054	009-C
Wood, Judy B. & Joe M.	Rt. 1 Clarkesville, GA 30523		054	009-D
Wright, George A.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		074	004
Wright, Martha Mrs.	Rt. 1 Sautee, GA 30571		075	015
Wyatt, A.S.	104 Briarwood Court Spartanburg, SC 29302		075	012

POTENTIAL BRIDGE
RECONSTRUCTION
NACOOCHEE VALLEY

FIGURE ONE FEB 29 1980 N.T.S.



PROPOSED NEW ROADWAY
HELEN, GEORGIA

FEB 29 1980

FIGURE TWO

N.T.S.

