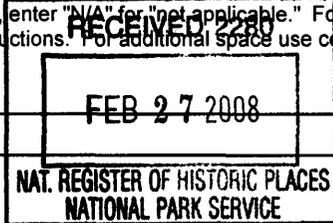


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 140 Lanier Avenue West
city, town Fayetteville () vicinity of
county Fayette code GA 113
state Georgia code GA zip code 30214

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- (X) public-local
- () public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: 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.

W. Ray Luce

2-20-08

Signature of certifying official

Date

EX W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Edson H. Beall *4-10-08*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

HEALTH CARE: medical business/ office

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	weatherboard
roof	asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is an antebellum Greek Revival-style house located on the south side of Lanier Avenue (State Route 54) just west of the courthouse square in Fayetteville, Georgia (Fayette County), approximately 25 miles south of the city of Atlanta. The original owner, John Stiles Holliday, built the house in 1847, but its current appearance derives from a massive rebuilding in 1855 when the house was more than doubled in size.

DESCRIPTION:

The extant Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is an excellent example of an antebellum Greek Revival-style house, but the original 1847 building was a Plantation Plain-type house (Attachment 1). According to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide historic context on residential architecture, the Plantation Plain-type house was one of the earliest house types in Georgia and was almost strictly a rural phenomenon. Most of the few surviving examples were built between about 1820 and 1850 in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions. A Plantation Plain house has a two-story block at the front, with either a central hallway or hall-parlor plan, and a one-story range of rooms at the rear, consisting of either three rooms or, more commonly, a short rear hallway flanked by a pair of rooms. The rear section is typically shed-roofed; the two-story block is usually gabled; and there is most often a full-width, one-story front porch. The original Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House differed from most Plantation Plain-type houses because its chimneys were located to the rear of the house rather than on the side gables. Except for its different chimney placement, the original Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House closely resembled the description of a Plantation Plain-type house included in *Georgia's Living Places*. Today, evidence of the original building can be seen on the house's side gables. There the house's asymmetrical placement of its windows and doors outline the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

original Plantation Plain-type house (Photograph 8). Also, from the house's crawlspace, original piers and floor beams can be seen.

Around 1855, John Stiles Holliday renovated his Plantation Plain-type house significantly increasing its size and dramatically altering its architectural style. The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House, in its current form, is an excellent example of an antebellum Greek Revival-style house because of its numerous stylistic features associated with this architectural style. According to *Georgia's Living Places*, the Greek Revival style is often associated with antebellum Georgia plantation life, but only a relatively small number of such houses actually existed in the state and most were found in towns rather than as plantation houses in rural areas. This style was prominent in Georgia from the 1840s to the 1860s and became the first style to appear statewide. The Greek Revival style is characterized by details such as prominent columns, pilasters, and wide plain entablatures that encircle a house. The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House has a full-façade portico with six colonnaded Doric columns. The full-façade front porch is a distinctive feature among Greek Revival-style houses constructed in the American Deep South (Photographs 1, 5, 6).¹ The front entrance contains a rectangular line of transom and sidelights around the door (Photograph 2). Like numerous other Greek Revival-style houses in Georgia built in the 1850s, the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House combines Italianate brackets under a wide-eave overhang with Greek Revival-style door and window detailing. Also, the front and rear facades of the house have a symmetrical spacing of windows, doors, and columns that are key characteristics of Greek Revival-style architecture.

Several stylistic features exist throughout the house's exterior. For example, all four corners of the building have plainly decorated pilasters (Photographs 1, 6, 7, 9). The house's cornice has details common among Greek Revival-style buildings such as an entablature with evenly spaced brackets that adorn the house's wide eaves (Photographs 1, 5, 7, 8, 9). A wide band of trim encircles the house and forms a triangular pediment on both gable ends (Photographs 1, 5, 8, 9). The house's exterior is also clad in weatherboard throughout (Photograph 1).

The two-story façade features a full-façade front porch with a six-Doric-column colonnade. The symmetrical façade has six-over-nine double-hung windows with operative shutters on the first floor and six-over-six double-hung windows with operative shutters on the second. Each story contains five bays. The trabeated doorway contains a five-pane transom with three-pane sidelights. The second-story has a small porch off of the second floor doorway. The second-story doorway contains a rectangular ten-pane transom with rectangular three-pane sidelights. Both the first and second-story have single panel double doors (Photograph 2).

The east- and west-facing sides of the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House shows the house's low-pitched side-gabled roof. A wide band of trim forms a triangular pediment on the gable end. The house's brackets, located along its wide eaves, are also visible along the east facing side. The east-facing side of the house contains three asymmetrical bays unlike the front and rear of the house. This asymmetrical appearance displays alterations made during construction as the original Plantation Plain-type house was transformed into a Greek Revival-style house (Photograph 8).

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), pp. 183-185.
Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House, Fayette County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The rear of the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House has a one-story hipped-roof addition that enclosed the house's historic rear porch in 1970. The historic rear porch was probably once attached to the original Plantation Plain-type house but moved approximately 15 feet to make space for the Greek Revival-style alterations. The asymmetrical alignment of the addition's five bays does not align itself with the rear's Greek Revival-style symmetrical five window bays. The addition's four window bays contain six-over-six double-hung windows with operative shutters. Those windows are significantly smaller in size than the second story's five bays that contain six-over-six double-hung windows with operative shutters. Two brick chimneys aligned in perfect symmetry are also present in the rear of the house (Photograph 7).

Several non-historic additions have been made to the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House's exterior. On the east façade a wooden ramp has been added to the building that provides wheelchair access to the museum that is currently operated at the house (Photograph 8). On the west façade of the house, a wooden fence has been added to shield the building's HVAC units (Photograph 9). Aluminum gutters have been added to the one-story rear addition's roofline (Photograph 7). Despite these alterations, the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House's exterior retains its historical integrity and is an excellent example of a Greek Revival-style house.

INTERIOR:

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House today houses a museum that displays artifacts and exhibits related to the history of the home, Fayetteville, "Doc" Holliday, *Gone With the Wind*, and a variety of southern-themed memorabilia. Both the first and second floors of the home have a central hallway with a central staircase connecting a two-room wide and two-room deep floor plan to form a Georgian plan. This plan comprises four rooms divided by a central hall. The central hallway runs 33'5" and is 9'9" wide. The first-floor ceiling is 10'-6" high while the second-floor ceiling is nine feet high. All of the rooms in the house have a fireplace except for the rear southwest room located on the first floor. The brick fireplaces are surrounded by plain detailed wood mantels. The mantels' shelf, frieze, corbel, jamb, and foot all lack any ornamental detail (Photographs 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20). Broad and plainly detailed baseboards also are present in all of the rooms. The house's original tongue-and-groove pine flooring can be seen throughout the building. A six-pane transom light adorns a pair of single-panel double doors at the southern end of the central hallway (Photograph 11). This entryway divides the two-story main house from the one-story rear addition (Photograph 15).

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House's floor plan closely resembles its 1855 design with a few noticeable exceptions. In 1940, interior bathrooms were added to the southwest corner rooms on both floors. About the same period closets were added to each of the rooms sealing off several historic doorways. Sometime after 1970, the rear porch was enclosed, the foundation and sills reinforced with concrete block, sheetrock ceilings installed over the original board ceilings, and the plaster walls were repaired. But despite these alterations, the house's 1855 floor plan, exterior features, and many interior features remain largely intact.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

LANDSCAPE:

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House's historic landscape has been significantly altered. The original 1855 landscape included several outbuildings and a property holding that included eight town lots. Outbuildings such as a carriage house, smokehouse, mule barn, servant's house, and privy are no longer extant. The addition of an asphalt-paved parking lot to the rear of the home also disrupts the house's historic landscape. The historic decorative gardens, vegetable gardens, or orchards are no longer extant. The eight historic town lots, once attached to the house and owned by Holliday, have been reduced to a single lot (lot # 38) (Attachment 2). Several of the former town lots have since been subdivided. Modern residential and office buildings now exist on most, if not all, of the town lots that had once been part of the historic property.

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.
Health/ Medicine.

Period of Significance:

1847 – 1865 (Date John Stiles Holliday practiced medicine in the house.)

Significant Dates:

1847 (Date of construction of the Plantation Plain-type House by John Stiles Holliday.)
1855 (Date of construction of the Greek Revival-style House by John Stiles Holliday.)
1865 (John Stiles Holliday vacates the house.)

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is significant in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of antebellum Greek Revival-style architecture in Georgia. As documented by *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide historic context, this style was popular in Georgia in the decades before the Civil War, and was associated with Greek democracy and served as the first statewide style in Georgia. The symmetrical form and proportions of the main house, the Doric columns across the portico, corner boards, and rectangular transom and sidelights are characteristic of the Greek Revival style in Georgia. The exterior cornice brackets, similar to those on numerous other Greek Revival-style houses in Georgia, reflect the growing popularity of the Italianate style in the 1850s. The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is also an excellent example of a Georgian-plan house. These were built in all periods of the state's history with the greatest concentration built between 1850 and 1890.

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is significant in the area of health/ medicine because of its association with John Stiles Holliday, M.D. Holliday was a prominent local physician in the town of Fayetteville, Georgia, during a period of on-going professional development within the American medical profession.

The medical career of John Stiles Holliday reflects changes in the American profession during the antebellum period. In 1845, Holliday received a medical degree from the Georgia Medical College in Augusta. Medical education in the United States, and particularly the South, was in a state of development during this time. Many physicians still did not attend medical school and no state in the country required a degree or medical license to practice medicine. Therefore, Holliday's decision to attend medical school as a route to becoming a physician was an act that reflected changing professional values. Holliday was part of a larger trend toward obtaining professional standards within the medical field.² Also, the fact that Holliday chose to attend the Georgia Medical College in Augusta reflects a dramatic shift among southern men seeking an education in medicine. Prior to the late-antebellum period, the majority of educated physicians in the South attended northern medical schools, particularly those located in the city of Philadelphia. As the abolitionist movement gained momentum in northern cities and the debate over the future expansion of slavery entered the halls of Congress, the number of southern medical students who attended northern medical schools entered into a period of significant decline. Many southern physicians urged southern medical students to attend newly created medical schools in the South because they believed that the region's unique environment required a different brand of medical training. Holliday's choice of medical school, combined with his known pro-secessionist attitudes, illustrates a shift in the development of medical education in the South.³

² Richard Harrison Shyrock, "Medical Practice in the Old South," in Shyrock, *Medicine in America: Historical Essays* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966): 56-63.

³ Daniel Kilbride, "Southern Medical Students in Philadelphia, 1800-1861: Science and Sociability in the 'Republic of Medicine'," *Journal of Southern History* 65:4 (Nov., 1999): 697-732; John Harley Warner, "A Southern Medical Reform: The Meaning of the Antebellum Argument for Southern Medical Education," in Ronald L. Numbers and Todd L. Savitt, eds., *Science and Medicine in the Old South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989), 206-25; John Duffy, "Sectional Conflict and Medical Education in Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House, Fayette County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

John Stiles Holliday's medical career also reflects the bi-vocational nature of the antebellum medical profession. Due to the cash-poor nature of the antebellum southern economy, most southern physicians worked in several occupations in order to earn the amount of income necessary to sustain their typically large households and maintain their elevated social standing within their communities. In 1851, six years after starting his medical practice, Holliday and his nephew, George W. Ware, bought a gristmill and sawmill between the towns of Fayetteville and Bennett's Mill, Georgia. A few years later, the two men started a lucrative mercantile business in Fayetteville. In addition to his town businesses, Holliday also owned a sizeable tract of land in Fayette County. On that property Holliday operated a farm using the labor of thirteen slaves. The expansion of Holliday's business ventures coincides with the birth of three children and the construction of the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House. Like most American physicians, the income Holliday earned as a doctor was insufficient for him to afford his large family and to build the family home in Fayetteville. Holliday's diverse business interests helped him earn enough income to purchase eight town lots, construct a large family home, support a number of slaves that he bought and inherited, and maintain the elite lifestyle that he and his wife were accustomed to. Men such as Holliday represented the tiniest proportion of a social class extant in the antebellum South: the middle class. This class was defined by the type of work they did as well as by the location of their residence. Most lived in small towns and cities scattered throughout the South and worked in a variety of professional occupations. During this period, these middle class members lacked any true sense of class-consciousness, but shared a common set of economic practices that distinguished their values and lifestyle from the region's more identifiable elite class (planters).

John Stiles Holliday's medical career also reflects the state of antebellum medical facilities. No hospitals existed outside of Georgia's major cities (Augusta and Savannah). Most Georgia physicians maintained a medical office in their home and often treated patients there. Holliday treated patients in the front northeast room located on the first floor. Most health care in America during this period took place in a patient's home, but in times of emergency and in many towns patients routinely traveled to the physician when seeking professional care. Permelia Ware Holliday, John Stiles Holliday's wife, frequently accompanied him during his numerous house calls and attended to patients who sought treatment in her home. Her work reflects the pre-professional state of nursing in American history. The house, therefore, served as a medical office in addition to being the Holliday family's primary residence.

Bi-vocational physicians such as John Stiles Holliday made a significant contribution to the development of the American medical profession. Those physicians laid a foundation for the subsequent medical profession. Medical colleges also drew upon their experiences when designing their curriculum. The nature of their work endeared those physicians to their communities creating a connection unique among professionals and fostering the development of an American middle class identity. The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is significant in the area of medicine because of the house's close association with the medical practice of John Stiles Holliday and because his practice represents the evolving state of the American medical profession during the late antebellum period.

Louisiana," *Journal of Southern History*, 23: 3 (August, 1957): 289-306; and James O. Breeden, "States-Rights Medicine in the Old South," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 52 (March-April, 1976): 348-72.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House meets National Register Criterion "A" at the local level of significance in the area of health/ medicine because of its direct association with the medical career of John Stiles Holliday. The house reflects the evolutionary state of the American medical profession during the late-antebellum period.

The house meets National Register Criterion "C" at the local level of significance in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of antebellum Greek Revival-style architecture in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1847-1865. John Stiles Holliday actively practiced medicine in the town of Fayetteville during this period, and the house attained its current historic condition and appearance during these years.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is an antebellum Greek Revival-style house located one block west of the courthouse square in Fayetteville, Georgia. Fayetteville is the county seat of Fayette County, located approximately 22 miles southwest of Atlanta. John Stiles Holliday, a local physician, built the house. The house was built in 1847, but its current appearance derives from a massive rebuilding in 1855 when the house was more than doubled in size.

Fayette County, Georgia, is one of five Georgia counties formed in 1821 following the removal of the Creek Indians from the state. That same year the state held a land lottery to distribute Creek Indian land to white settlers. The county was named in honor of French General Marquis de Lafayette in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the Continental Army during the American Revolution. The city of Fayetteville was the first and only county seat in Fayette County history. Today, Fayette County is much smaller in geographic size due to a series of realignments between 1828 and 1858

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

that created four new counties: Campbell (later Fulton), DeKalb, Spalding, and Clayton.

John Stiles Holliday was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1818, the son of Robert Alexander Holliday (1787-1862) and Rebecca Burroughs (1800-1856). The Hollidays, including young John, moved to Georgia around 1830, if not before, perhaps to Wilkes County (east Georgia) where they may have had relatives. Although he has not been located in the 1830 census, Robert Holliday was certainly in Fayette County by 1832, when he bought four contiguous land lots northwest of present-day Harp's Crossing on Georgia Highway 85.⁴ In 1837, Robert Holliday acquired several town lots in Fayetteville, including those at the northwest corner of the intersection of present-day Lanier and Glynn streets. It was at that corner that he operated his hotel and sometime tavern. This building was demolished during the early 20th century.

John Stiles Holliday, Robert Holliday's son, married Permelia Ware (1825-1894) on March 27, 1844. Nine months later, the newlywed couple celebrated the birth of their first child, Ellen Holliday, who was born in the winter of 1844. During that same period, John and Permelia Holliday moved to Augusta where Holliday enrolled in the Medical College of Georgia (M.C.G.).⁵ In 1845, Holliday graduated from M.C.G. and returned to Fayetteville. Less than one year later, he purchased town lots #4 and #22 in Fayetteville for \$300 at a sheriff's auction of the estate of Hezekiah McIntosh. These lots were the first of eight that Holliday would eventually assemble into the historic block that became the site of his home.⁶

In 1846, the deed to Holliday for town lot # 22 and front lot #4 stated that #22 included "all the improvements thereon" and that both came "together with all the Estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and remnants of the said Hezekiah D. McIntosh." Town lot #22 probably included a house built and formerly occupied by McIntosh. No record remains of this house. The next year, in 1847, Holliday paid \$80 for town lot # 38 immediately to the west of #22. This lot was vacant at the time of purchase. It was on town lot #38 that Holliday built a Plantation Plain-type house in 1847.⁷ Holliday's first house on land lot #38 was a two-story, one-room-deep house with a shed-roofed front porch and shed-covered range of rooms across the rear. As documented by *Georgia's Living Places*, a statewide historic context of residential architecture, the Plantation Plain-type house was one of the earliest house types in Georgia. Most of the few surviving examples were built between about 1820 and 1850 in the Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions. Very few examples can be found in Georgia's cities and towns.

During the late 1840s and early 1850s John Stiles Holliday nurtured his medical practice, developed

⁴ Fayette County, Georgia, Clerk of the Superior Court, Deed Book B, 571; Deed Book C, 9, 82.

⁵ The Medical College of Georgia was chartered by the state of Georgia in 1828. Classes were held in Augusta's City Hospital until 1835 when the school moved to a building on Telfair Street. During the period Holliday attended the college, faculty members were actively engaged in national efforts to standardize medical school admission standards and graduation requirements. Those efforts led to the creation of the American Medical Society, which became the American Medical Association.

⁶ Hezekiah Dell McIntosh was a distant relative of Creek leader William McIntosh. Prior to the 1840 sheriff's sale, McIntosh's brother-in-law, Fernander McBride, brought a fi-fa action against Hezekiah McIntosh for unknown reasons.

⁷ It is possible that John Stiles Holliday occupied the house of Hezekiah McIntosh, which probably stood on town lot # 22, and subsequently moved that house to town lot #38, an adjoining lot. Therefore, it is possible, though not proven, that Hezekiah McIntosh and not John Stiles Holliday built the Plantation Plain-type house that the Holliday family purchased/built/occupied/relocated in 1847.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

new business partnerships, and attended to his expanding household. As a physician, Holliday treated patients in a medical office located inside of his home. Antebellum hospitals were rare and most health care took place inside of the home. His office was located in the northeast room. Holliday, like most physicians, spent endless hours traveling to and from the homes of his patients making house calls. John's wife, Permelia, like most wives of physicians, would frequently accompany him during those house calls working as a nurse during a period when the nursing profession in America was still in its infancy. Meanwhile, Holliday also entered into several business ventures with his in-laws. He and George W. Ware, a nephew, for example, opened several mercantile businesses in Fayetteville and Fayette County during the 1850s. Holliday also invested in several milling operations in the area. As his businesses grew in size so too did the Holliday family. John and Permelia had a total of four children. The oldest child, Ellen, was born in May of 1846. She died a few months prior to her second birthday. The couple had three sons. The oldest son, George Henry, was born in September of 1846. His younger brother, Robert Alexander, was born in 1850. Their youngest child, John Stiles, Jr., was born in 1857. During this period Holliday's household also grew with the purchase of 13 slaves. While most of those slaves probably worked on land owned by Holliday located outside of town, a few lived in his Fayetteville house and worked as domestic servants. By 1855, Holliday's growing medical practice, businesses, and household probably contributed to his decision to renovate the family house.

Sometime in 1855, John Stiles Holliday transformed his Plantation Plain-type house into a Greek Revival-style house. The renovations significantly increased the size of the home as well as dramatically altered its exterior appearance. Enlargement of the house would have been a time-consuming process. The roof, including the rafters, the front porch and probably the rear porch would have been removed and new roof structure built.

During the Civil War, John Stiles Holliday briefly served in a local militia company known as the "Fayette Dragoons." Little is known about Holliday's military service. Permelia reportedly helped several local women sew a flag that the "Fayette Rifle Grays" carried into service.⁸ Locals believe that in 1864 the Holliday house was used to hold Union prisoners-of-war captured during the failed McCook Raid, but no evidence exists to corroborate this legend. Holliday probably remained in Fayetteville for most of the war. During this period he served as company surgeon for a local militia company and settled his deceased father's estate. Shortly before the Atlanta Campaign, Holliday might have been called to Atlanta to serve as a surgeon as thousands of wounded Confederate soldiers poured into that city, but again no evidence exists that substantiates this story.

After the Civil War, John Stiles Holliday did not resume residence in the town of Fayetteville. Family historians believe that Holliday rented his town house to relatives—Emily Ware, and her husband, William B. Fuller. Fuller was a local attorney who briefly served in the Georgia General Assembly. In 1867, Holliday sold the house in Fayetteville to his mother-in-law Mildred Ware for \$1,500. The deed included "part of #4" and the eight lots behind "encompassing all that land enclosed by fencing and known in the village as J. S. Holliday's town property."⁹

⁸ The "Fayette Rifle Grays" were accepted into Confederate service as Co. I, 10th Georgia Infantry Regiment. The 10th Georgia served in the Army of Northern Virginia for the duration of the war.

⁹ Fayette County, Georgia, Clerk of the Superior Court, Deed Book I, p. 225.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

In 1871, Mildred Ware sold the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House to Solomon Dorsey. Born in 1825, Dorsey moved to the town of Lovejoy (Henry County) from Jones County (located in central Georgia). Dorsey attended school in McDonough. In 1842, at the age of 18, he married Sarah Glass, daughter of Henry County pioneer Manson Glass. The following year they moved to Fayette County. By the 1850s, Solomon Dorsey was living in or near Fayetteville, probably on the north side of town. During this period Dorsey purchased several town lots including what would later become the site of the county jail. He had also become one of the town's more important citizens, serving as trustee for the Fayetteville Academy (a position also held by John Stiles Holliday). Dorsey was a large landholder in the area and owned 17 slaves according to the 1850 Federal Slave Census. By 1860, according to the Federal Slave Census, Dorsey's slave property had increased to 22 placing him among the South's elite planter class. During the Civil War, Dorsey served in the State Guard (a.k.a. Joe Brown's Pets). As part of the Seventh Georgia Infantry Regiment, Dorsey attained the rank of lieutenant and probably saw limited military action during the Atlanta Campaign.

Solomon Dorsey made few changes to the home during his ownership. The large home made for a suitable setting for large family gatherings frequently held by the Dorsey family. Solomon Dorsey's grandson, Hugh Manson Dorsey (1871-1948) spent a great deal of time at his grandparents' home. In 1917, Hugh Manson Dorsey was elected governor of the state of Georgia and served a full two terms. Solomon Dorsey died in June of 1901 and was buried in the Fayetteville Cemetery.

In January 1903, Robert A. Hemphill of Atlanta purchased the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House. Hemphill probably never occupied the house. He might have used the home as a weekend or summer retreat estate or simply held a mortgage on the property and used it as rental property. In 1910, Robert E. Lee Fife (1865-1956) purchased the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House for \$1,237.20. The son of Captain David Wilson Fife (1819-1898) and his wife Martha Elizabeth Turnipseed (1828-1864), Robert E. Lee Fife was the seventh of their ten children. His grandfather, Samuel Fife (1774-1864), had immigrated with his family from Ireland to South Carolina and, in 1850, to Henry County where they settled near Hampton. It was there that Robert E. Lee Fife was born. About 1890, Fife married Emily Hindsman and moved to Fayetteville. By the turn-of-the-century, he was one of the town's prominent merchants, operating "R.E.L. Fife's Warehouse" of mercantile goods and hardware on the north side of the square. In 1903, he was elected to the city council and also served for many years as a trustee of the Methodist Church.

The Fifes had five children: Irwin Lee (b. 1894); Cecil Lewis (b. 1896); Robert Thelmer (b. 1898); Elizabeth (b. 1901); and Douglas Gordon (b. 1903). Most, if not all, of his five children grew to adulthood in the house and, ultimately, the Fifes would be the house's longest occupants.

During the early 20th century, the Fife family rebuilt the original fireboxes and installed cast iron coal grates and covers, some of which still remain in the house. They also may have installed electric lights, perhaps by use of an on-site generator (not an uncommon practice in the early twentieth century) prior to the arrival of electrical services from Senoia to Fayetteville in 1928. They probably continued to use the house much as it had always been used, including the 1860s kitchen at the west end of the back porch.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Following Emily Hindsman Fife's death in 1938 the house underwent a thorough renovation. Cecil Fife borrowed \$36,000 in 1939 for the stated purpose of adding plumbing, electricity, and heating to the house. It was at this time the two bathrooms were added to the house. The kitchen was also relocated into the old dining room and a door cut between it and the front parlor, which was probably used as a dining room after 1940. Lighting and electrical outlets were also added throughout the house, although at least one of the existing light fixtures appears to date to the early 20th century rather than to 1940.

Robert E. Lee Fife probably lived in the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House until his death in 1956. His son, Cecil L. Fife (1894-1982), who never married, graduated from Georgia Tech in 1919. Trained as a civil engineer, Cecil served several terms on the Fayetteville city council in the 1940s and early 1950s. Between 1948 and 1949, he also served a term as mayor. In 1968, Cecil L. Fife sold the house to Dorothy K. Correll.

Today, the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is owned by the City of Fayetteville, who purchased the house in 1999. The house currently contains a local history museum that displays exhibits and artifacts related to its past owners and the history of Fayetteville.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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- Duffy, John. "Sectional Conflict and Medical Education in Louisiana." *Journal of Southern History* 23:3 (August, 1957): 289-306.
- Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* ([Atlanta]: Historic Preservation Section, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991).
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- Shyrock, Richard Harrison. *Medicine in America: Historical Essays*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
- date issued:
- () previously listed in the National Register
- (X) previously determined eligible by the National Register (March 4, 1986)
- () 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 0.74 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 735316 Northing 3703470

Verbal Boundary Description

The Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is located on 0.74 acres of property in the town of Fayetteville. The proposed National Register boundary is shown on the attached map.

Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary for the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House is a legal boundary that includes town lots 5-23-3-20 and 5-23-3-32 as recognized by the city of Fayetteville. This boundary contains 0.74 acres of property once owned by John Stiles Holliday. All of the additional property owned by Holliday in the area is no longer associated with this property.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Keith S. Hébert
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N. W.
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 651- 5568 **date** 10-11-2007
e-mail keith.hebert@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Jennifer Cleland
organization Main Street Manager, City of Fayetteville
mailing address 240 South Glynn Street
city or town Fayetteville **state** GA **zip code** 30214
telephone (770) 719-4173
e-mail N/A

- () **property owner**
- () **consultant**
- () **regional development center preservation planner**
- (X) **other:** City of Fayetteville

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Jennifer Cleland
organization (if applicable) Main Street Manager, City of Fayetteville
mailing address 240 South Glynn Street
city or town Fayetteville **state** GA **zip code** 30214
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House
City or Vicinity: Fayetteville
County: Fayette
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: October 2006

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 22

1. Main House, front façade; photographer facing southeast.
2. Main House, front entryway; photographer facing south.
3. Main House, portico and colonnade; photographer facing west.
4. Main House, front façade windows; photographer facing south.
5. Main House, front façade and side gable; photographer facing southwest.
6. Main House, front façade and side gable; photographer facing west.
7. Main House, rear façade; photographer facing north.
8. Main House, side gable; photographer facing west.
9. Main House, rear façade and side gable; photographer facing northeast.
10. Main House, interior, first floor central hallway and staircase; photographer facing north.
11. Main House, interior, first floor central hallway and staircase; photographer facing south.
12. Main House, interior, first floor front northeast parlor; photographer facing southeast.
13. Main House, interior, first floor rear room; photographer facing northwest.
14. Main House, interior, first floor front northwest parlor; photographer facing southeast.
15. Main House, interior, rear addition and gift shop; photographer facing northeast.
16. Main House, interior, second floor central hallway; photographer facing north.
17. Main House, interior, second floor rear southwest room; photographer facing northeast.
18. Main House, interior, second floor front northwest room; photographer facing southeast.
19. Main House, interior, second floor front northeast room; photographer facing southwest.
20. Main House, interior, second floor rear southeast room; photographer facing north.
21. Main House, interior, second floor rear southeast room; photographer facing west.
22. Main House, interior, second floor rear southeast room; photographer facing west.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

HOLLIDAY-DORSEY-FIFE HOUSE

FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA

ATTACHMENT ONE: Original Plantation Plain-type House, prior to 1855 renovations.

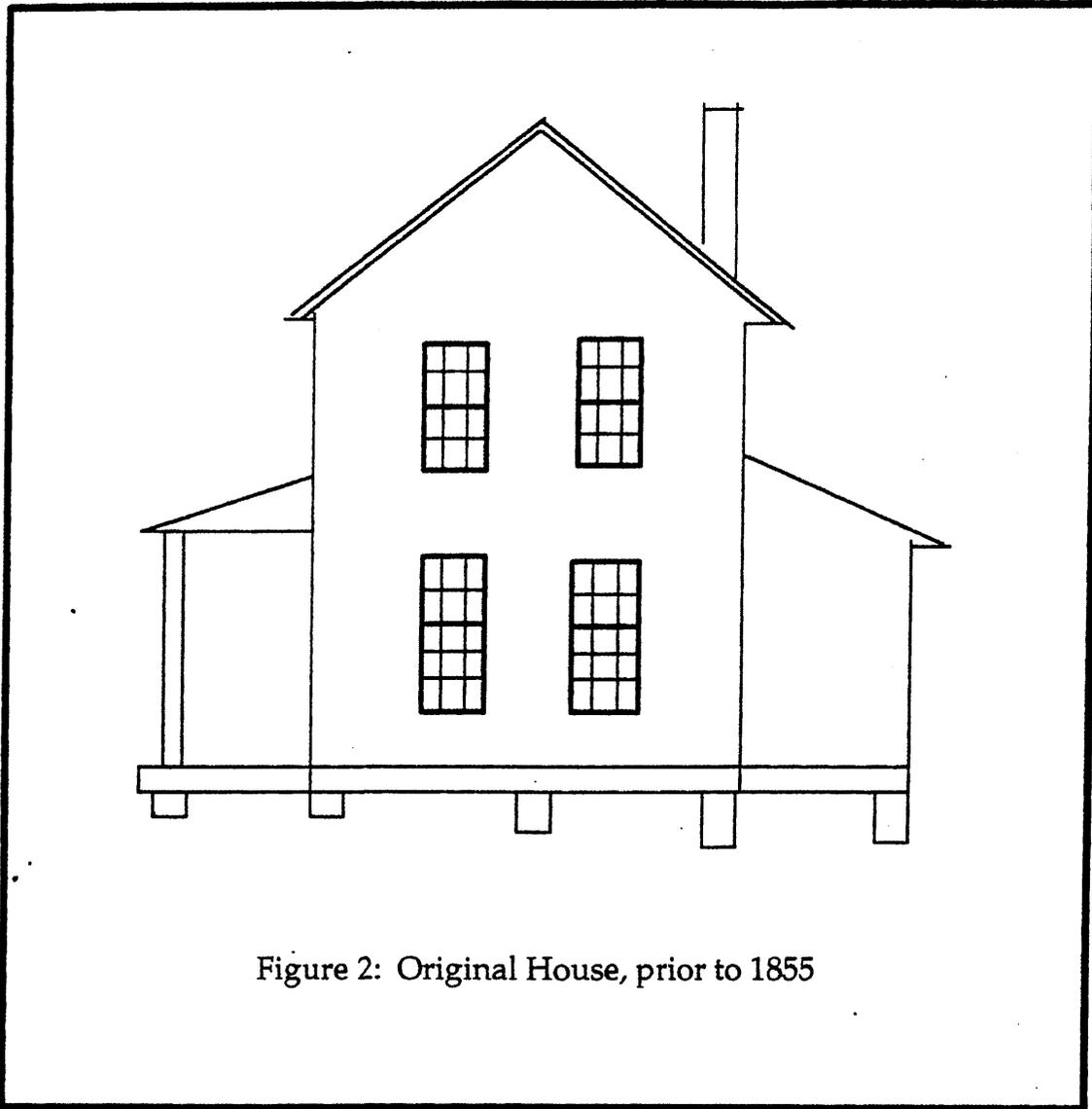


Figure 2: Original House, prior to 1855

HOLLIDAY-DORSEY-FIFE HOUSE

FAYETTE COUNTY, Georgia

ATTACHMENT TWO: Historic Property Boundary of John Stiles Holliday's Town Property, 1860.

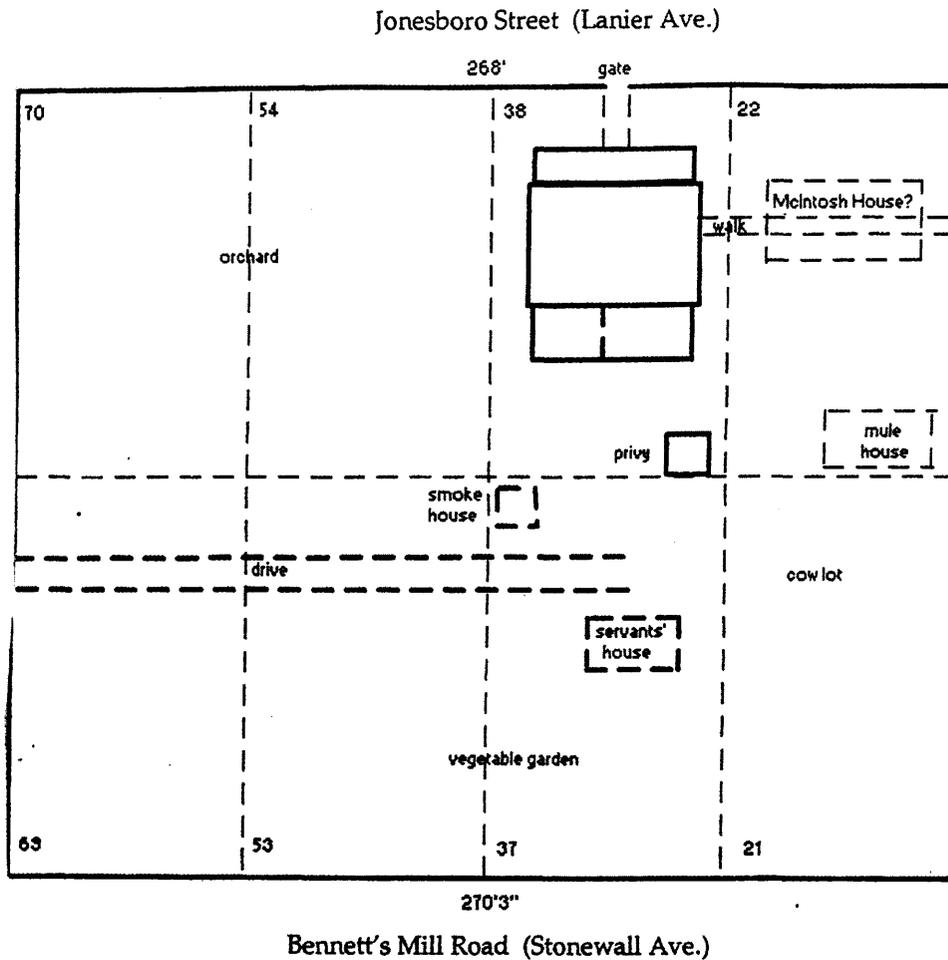
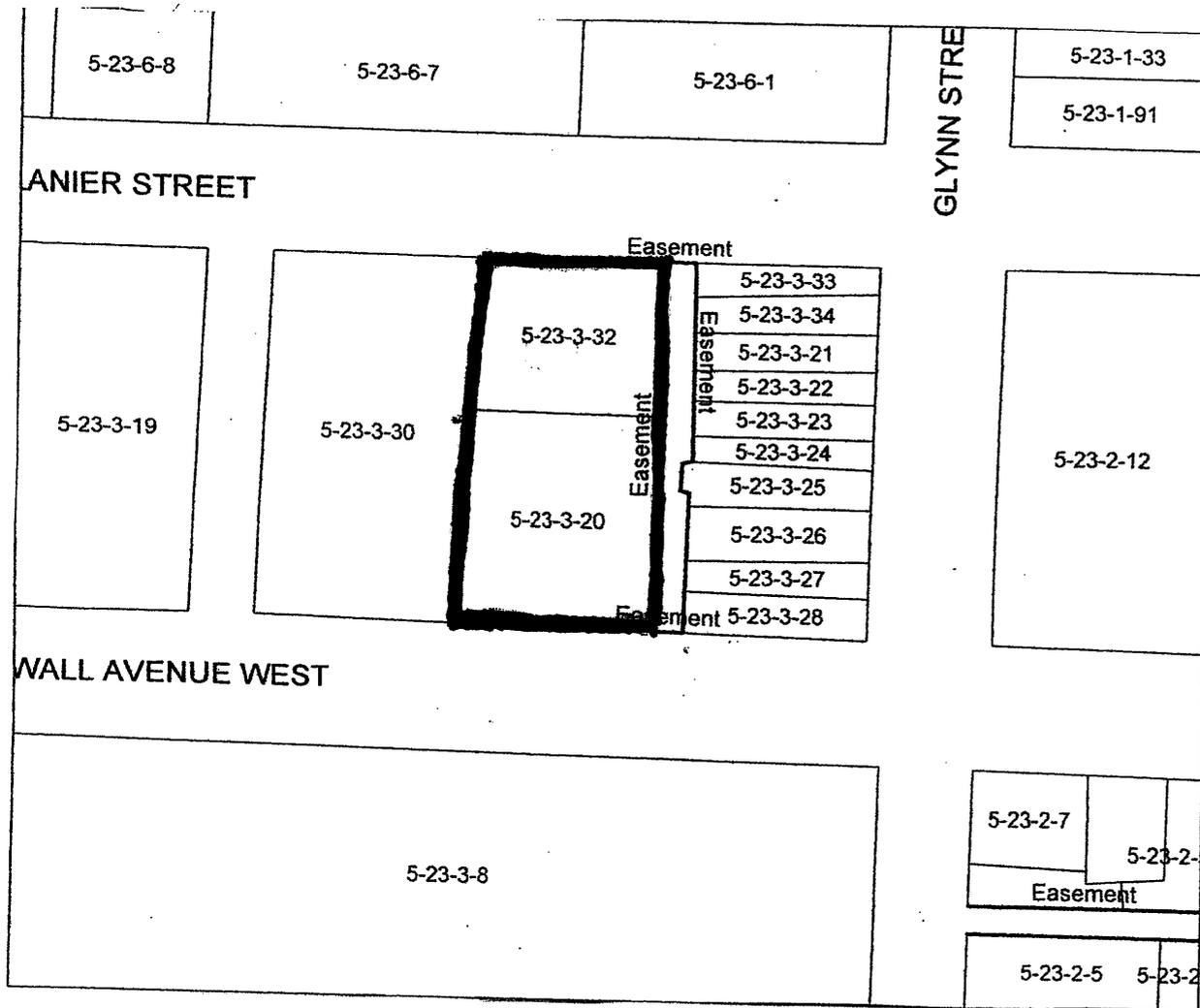
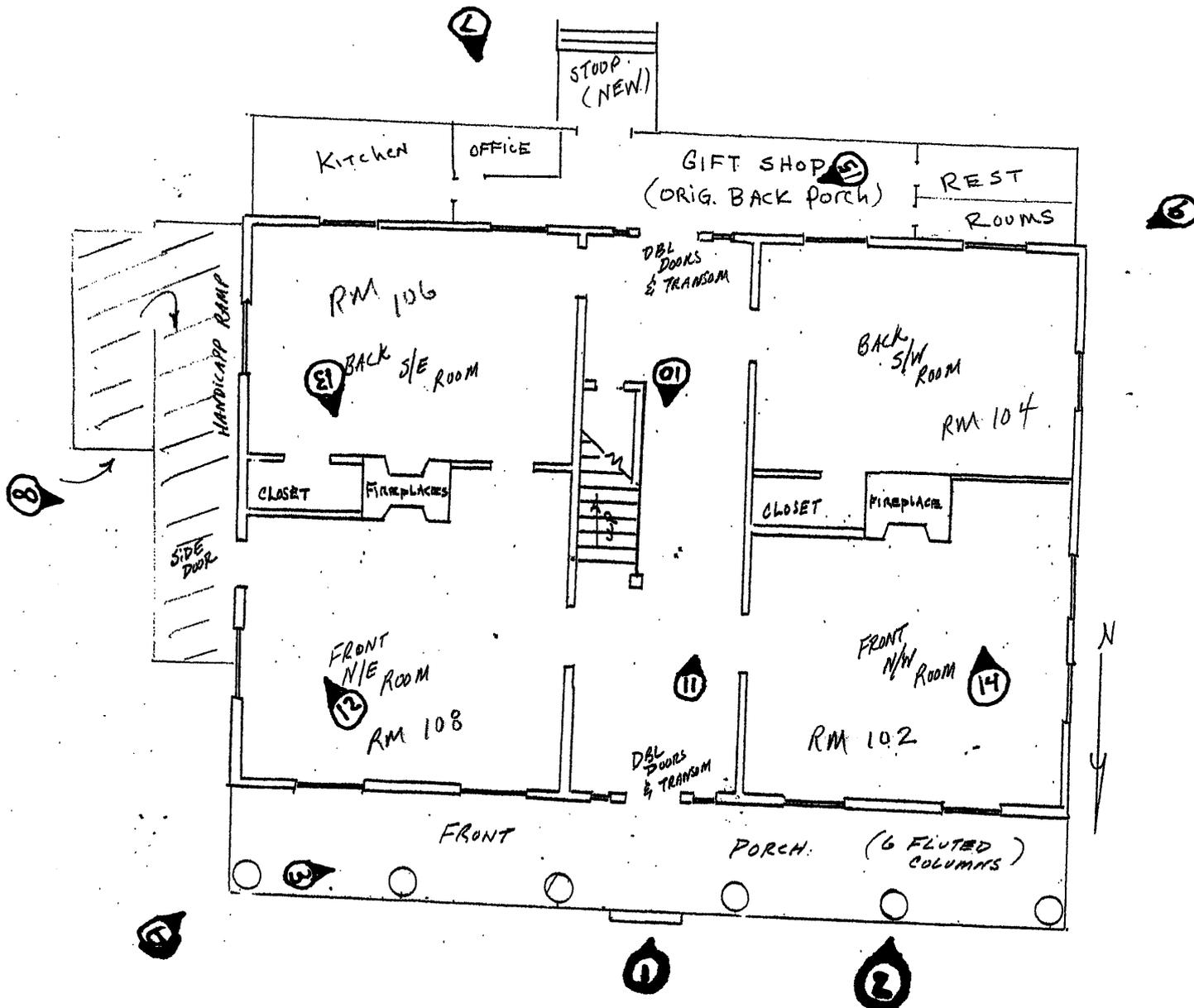


Figure 4: J. S. HOLLIDAY TOWN PROPERTY
Reconstructed plan, c. 1860; entire block was fenced.

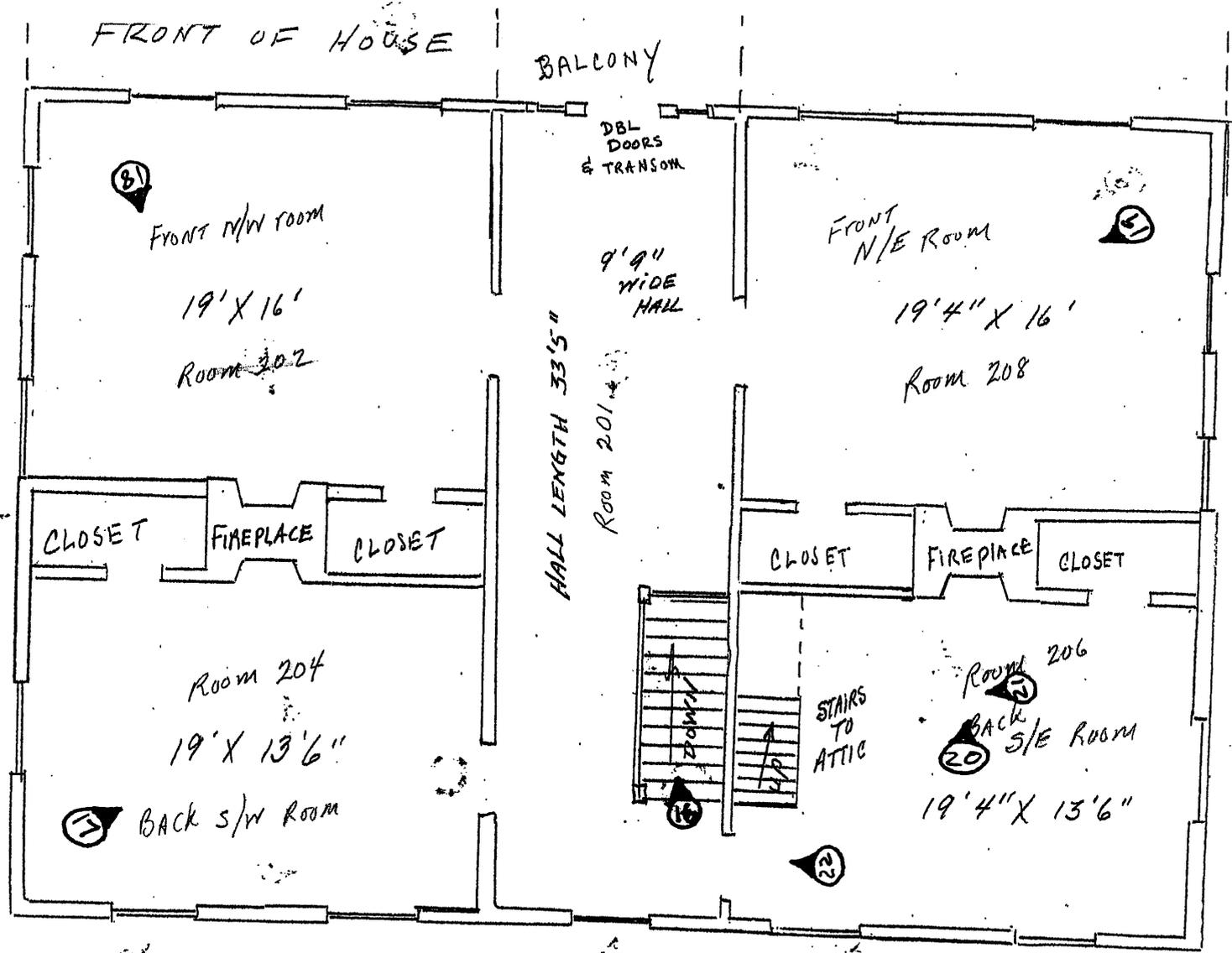


HOLLIDAY-DORSEY-FIFE HOUSE
FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: [REDACTED]
 NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: 1" = 1,426'
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



HOLLIDAY-DORSEY-FIFE HOUSE
FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 DRAWN BY: PROPERTY OWNER
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW ①

HOLLIDAY-DORSEY-FIFE HOUSE
FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 NORTH: ↑
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 DRAWN BY: PROPERTY OWNER
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW (1)



2ND FLOOR PLAN H-D-F HOUSE