

PH0363642

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED OCT 5 1977

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 Whitman-Anderson House
AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 309 Tennessee Street
CITY, TOWN Ringgold VICINITY OF 9th - Phil M. Landrum
STATE Georgia CODE 13 COUNTY Catoosa CODE 047

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE
_DISTRICT _PUBLIC OCCUPIED _AGRICULTURE _MUSEUM
 BUILDING(S) PRIVATE _UNOCCUPIED _COMMERCIAL _PARK
_STRUCTURE _BOTH _WORK IN PROGRESS _EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE _ENTERTAINMENT _RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT _IN PROCESS _YES: RESTRICTED _GOVERNMENT _SCIENTIFIC
_BEING CONSIDERED _YES: UNRESTRICTED _INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION
_NO _MILITARY _OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Doris Anderson Hudson
STREET & NUMBER 1328 Indian Trail, N.W.
CITY, TOWN Atlanta VICINITY OF STATE Georgia 30327

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Catoosa County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Ringgold STATE Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Catoosa County Survey
DATE February, 1976 _FEDERAL STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Preservation Section, 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

The Whitman-Anderson House is located at 309 Tennessee Street in a residential area of Ringgold, Georgia. The house and outbuildings sit among white oaks on a level corner lot of approximately one-half acre.

Built around 1858, the house predominately conveys a late neo-Georgian Colonial style. Changes and additions have provided a mixture of other architectural characteristics which will be discussed within the text.

The main portion of the house is a two-story symmetrical elevation that rests on a foundation of large stone blocks three feet above the ground. Handmade brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern cover the four exterior walls. A low-pitched roof of tin projects to form broad eaves supported by pairs of original Italianate brackets. An unusual combination of three chimneys serves four interior fireplaces.

Facing east, the front facade at the present time displays a rather massive Greek Revival two-story portico. Four fluted Doric columns and two pilasters spanning the full height support a broad entablature of narrow wooden laths. A balustrade encompasses the entire upper level. This porch was an addition made in 1915.

Early photographs show that the original porch was a more graceful structure-- a one-story wooden framework of geometrical design featuring an open-work frieze of flat elongated crosses. Four column-like supports were of an open-work pattern of alternating crosses and vertical bars. Slender wooden strips were curved between the columns upward to touch the frieze-- thus forming arches. Above this original porch were three shuttered windows, six over six lights, capped with flat-arched lintels of stone. The center window has been replaced with a doorway so that there are now entrances at both porch levels. These centrally located portals are alike-- each a transomed colonial type flanked by side-lights. Above the transoms are flat-arched lintels.

Of special interest on the front facade are the (single) triple-sashed (each sash has six lights) full length windows that flank the main floor portal. Adorned by flat-arched lintels, they are of a form associated with Thomas Jefferson, and are unusual in Georgia.

The rear facade has undergone considerable changes. Inconclusive evidence suggests that a one story porch extended the width of the rear and that the kitchen was apart from the main structure. It is known from family diaries that in March, 1911, a kitchen was torn down and another was built adjoining the left end of the rear facade. There is extending from this addition a small dairy house with a slanting roof possibly constructed around the same period.

The remainder of the porch was most likely left open. Today, however, this also has been enclosed with grooved siding obstructing from view an original doorway (that matches the main front portal) and forming the exterior walls for additional rooms. A centrally located entrance and irregular windows are now displayed on the main floor rear projection, whereas, the three original six over six light windows can be seen in the upper story.

The north and south facades are identical. Each has four symmetrically placed
(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED OCT 5 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

windows of six over six lights capped with flat-arched lintels. Most of the original wooden louvre shutters still remain as do several of the original panes of hand-blown glass

Excluding the rear addition, the floor plan of the house is Georgian-- two rooms deep with a central hall serving as a longitudinal axis.

The main floor portal opens into a hall of 11 foot ceilings. The original wide pine board flooring is in good condition-- being of simply carved and painted spindles joined together by a wide hand rail that has been stained or oiled. The newer is of a slightly heavier nature than the baluster but appears to be the original. The risers have been painted and the treads stained. Adding sophistication to the simple interior are the panelled entranceways to the living room and dining rooms which open off to the south of the hall. The door jams are 14 inches wide to meet the width of the left wall of the hall which serves as partial support for the house. The two doorways on the right wall are narrower and unadorned, and are the entrances to bedrooms.

The four rooms are much the same; displaying original flooring, wide baseboard, high ceilings, windows with wide sills, and wallpaper. The differing fireplaces in each provide visual interest. The living room fireplace displays double fluted pilasters supporting a plain entablature, whereas, that in the dining room is triple fluted. Each is served by a separate chimney. Adding interest to these rooms are the wide sliding panelled doors in the common wall.

The common wall between the two bedrooms has a centrally located chimney. The front bedroom has a low mantel under which is a broad entablature supported by triple fluted pilasters. A bed and a wardrobe that dates with the house are found in this room. The fireplace in the back bedroom is very simple-- two plain pilasters and entablature.

The second floor consists of four wallpapered bedrooms opening off the central hall. The wallpaper is a later addition. The entrances to these rooms are identical to the corresponding ones on the first floor, and basically, the architectural characteristics found downstairs are carried out on this level.

The mantel as well as the panelled door in the rear south bedroom have not been painted; thus, the dark woods add richness to the room. The ceiling is in poor repair and the hand-hewened wood laths are exposed.

The fireplaces in the front bedroom has plain pilasters and a broad entablature. The opening has been infilled around a coal burning black cast iron stove. A brick hearth is flush with the floor.

The bedrooms on the north side of the hall share a common wall with a centrally located fireplace.

Throughout the interior of the house are porcelain door knobs. (continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED	OCT 5 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Additions to the house are located at the rear on the ground level. The central hall opens onto an enclosed porch. To the right of this is a room, added in 1911, formerly used as a kitchen, and a recently installed bath. To the left is a breakfast room, another bath, and modern kitchen. The house was electrically wired in 1925 and running water became available in 1935.

There are four outbuildings to the rear of the house: an original slave quarter, an original tall and narrow smokehouse from which extends a coalhouse of a later date, and an outhouse which has been moved from its original site. There were other slave quarters and a barn of later date but these have been moved.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whitman Anderson House deserves to be recognized and preserved due to its architectural and historical worth. A fine example of pre-Civil War architecture, the house, often the site of social gatherings, still retains an elegant air lending prestige to the Ringgold community. Research has not provided an architect, but according to a descendant of Mr. Whitman, the structure was probably designed by Whitman and built with the help of local carpenters. Whitman, himself, was supposedly very skillful with tools and was a maker of furniture.

More importantly, however, is the fact that the house is a historical resource. It was here that U.S. Grant made his headquarters following the battle of Ringgold, an incident that greatly effected the Whitman family.

William Lane Whitman, born May 12, 1825 of Martha Earle Whitman and John Lane Whitman and raised in Athens, Georgia, came to Ringgold, Georgia in 1847. The following year he came of age and established himself as a businessman. In the census of 1850, a William L. Whitman, merchant, is listed as a resident of the James Lee household. (Lee was the father of Gordon Lee). With Lee he formed a partership and built a dry goods store.

On November 7, 1850, Whitman married Cordelia Young. The couple had two daughters, Ella Elizabeth, 1856, who died within the year she was born, and Lucretia Alice, 1852. James Lee, who had also married, became a widower within a year and sold out to Thomas B. Wooten, who soon sold out to Whitman.

In 1853 Whitman formed a partnership with Joseph Whitsett and built a brick store on the east corner of Nashville and Tennessee Streets in Ringgold. He continued to gain prominence in the area and became the first treasurer of the county. Deed listings of Catoosa County in the 1850's show he held several properties. The census of 1860 records the value of Whitman's real estate holdings as \$9,000, whereas his personal estate was valued at \$16,000.

On March 21, 1858, he bought from Michael Dickson lot 47 and two-thirds of lot 48 for the sum of \$400. This was approximately 1½ acres in the eastern division of Ringgold situated on the west side of Tennessee Street. It was soon after he constructed his home-stead on this property. He was to occupy this house with his second wife, Margaret Young Whitman, the sister of Cordelia, who had died on March 6, 1857. Margaret and William Whitman had nine children.

In 1863, following the Confederate defeat at Chickamauga, the Whitman family and all of Ringgold became victims of the Civil War. The Union forces found themselves under seige for two months in Chattanooga. However, Confederate Commander Bragg failed to follow up on the advantage he had made and soon Grant arrived from Missiissippi with reinforcements.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Clark, William H.H., History of Catoosa County. c.1972, Library of Congress, Catalog Card #72-88903
- McDaniel, Susie Blaylock, Official History of Catoosa County, Ga., 1853-1953, Dalton, Ga: Gregory Printing & Office Supply, 1953.
- The War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. 31, Part 2, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.
- Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1969.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1
 UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>16</u>	<u>672730</u>	<u>3865340</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

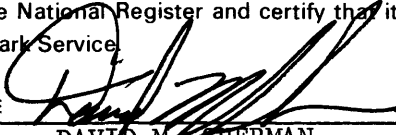
NAME / TITLE	Kathleen Smith, Intern		
	Dr. Elizabeth A. Lyon, Manager Survey & Planning Unit		
ORGANIZATION	Historic Preservation Section		DATE
			November, 1976
STREET & NUMBER	270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 703C		TELEPHONE
			404-656-2840
CITY OR TOWN	Atlanta		STATE
			Georgia



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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE		DATE
	DAVID M. SHERMAN	3-16-77
TITLE	Chief, Historic Preservation Section	DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
	DATE 10/5/77
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST: 	DATE 9-21-77
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED	OCT 5 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Union army swept down into northwest Georgia.

Bragg's intentions were to move to Atlanta and he stationed Cleburne's troops in Ringgold Gap as a rear guard for his retreating army. On November 27, 1863, Union General Hooker entered Ringgold. In dismal weather, he attacked White Oak Mountain, where Cleburne lay in wait. This crest, situated in the gap, was less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Whitman house and it was from front windows that family members watched the two armies clash. For two hours the Union and the Confederacy fought hand to hand. The confederacy was holding its own, but at noon, Union artillery arrived and Ringgold was taken.

At the close of day, November 27, 1863, twenty-five Union men rode into the yard of the Whitman household. It was announced that this was the party of Major-General U.S. Grant and the house would be his headquarters.

Whitman, a deeply saddened man, had retired from business upon the destruction of store by Union men. According to family diaries, Grant offered dolls to Whitman's three year old and eleven year old daughters as a token of peace. The younger accepted her gift but the older daughter rejected hers in anger. As he was leaving the next day, Grant offered \$50 as payment for room and board. Mrs. Whitman would only accept a Confederate bill. (Today this bill and the two dolls belong to the descendants of the family). To insure protection Grant left a soldier at the house to remain on guard until the end of the war.

During the first days of December, 1863, the Union forces were ordered by Sherman to destroy the town of Ringgold. The Whitman house was saved.

W.L. Whitman died on November 20, 1886, and was buried in Old Stone Church cemetery where his first wife had been interred.

Margaret Whitman continued to live in the house with her children until March, 1897, when the property was rented to J.A. Smith. On January 1, 1902, the Whitman heirs sold the house, the outbuildings which included a barn, smokehouse, servant quarters, all of which were situated on a lot of 165 feet (more or less) fronting Tennessee Street and running back 500 feet along High Street to Middle Street, and three stores to Smith for a sum of \$2200. This bill of sale is recorded in Deed Book K, page 30.

The house has remained with the descendants of Smith. Upon his death it was passed to his daughter, Mrs. U.S. Anderson, who bequeathed it to her daughter Mrs. Doris Anderson Hudson.

Mrs. Hudson and her family now use the house as a summer home for special occasions. During the summer of 1976, the house was a main attraction in Ringgold's bicentennial celebration.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED	OCT 5 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET *Significance* ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Portions of the property have been sold to meet the costs of maintenance for it is of great importance to the family that the house remain in good repair. Because it is a good example of pre-Civil War architecture as well as a historical resource, the Whitman-Anderson House is worthy of preservation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 23 1977
DATE ENTERED	6/7 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Photographs ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Whitman-Anderson House, Ringgold, Catoosa County
Photographs By: David J. Kaminsky
Date: Fall, 1974
Negatives filed at: Department of Natural Resources

1. Front facade, looking to the west.
2. Three quarter view of front and side facade, looking southwest.
3. Three quarter view of north and rear facade, looking southeast
4. Rear Facade, looking east.
5. Main Entrance hall, looking east.
6. Mantel in front south bedroom, upstairs.