

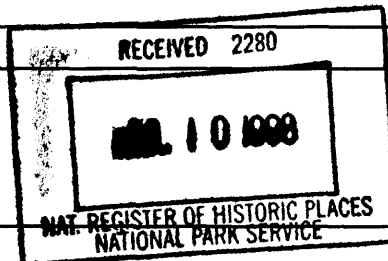
973

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 Fort Hollingsworth-White House
 other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number Wynn Lake Road (Route 2)
 city, town Hollingsworth
 county Banks code 011
 state Georgia code GA zip code 30510

(x) vicinity of

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	3	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	1

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.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

July 2, 1998
Date

Mark R. Edwards
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

Elson H. Beall 8-6-98

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Beall

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Defense: fortification
Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: dogtrot

Materials:

foundation	Stone
walls	Wood: weatherboard
roof	Metal
other	Wood: log

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House is a one-and-one-half-story, log dogtrot dwelling located in rural Banks County in Northeast Georgia. The one-acre property is located on a rise above Wynn Lake Road. Hudson Creek runs south of the rise and Mountain Creek and its tributary are located north and east of the house. Most of the property consists of expanses of grass lawn with some mature hardwood trees in front and at the rear of the house and pines located throughout the property.

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House, which has always served as a dwelling, was built in 1793 as a fort on the southern boundary of the Cherokee Indian Territory in North Georgia. At that time, the fort, which was essentially an extra-strong dwelling, comprised a small, one-room, log dwelling with an enclosed dogleg stair to the half-story above. The hewn logs are joined with half-dovetail notches and chinked with stones and clay. Windows are limited to small, casement windows. The doors are formed by vertical boards secured with battens. The fort is set on a fieldstone-pier foundation and features a massive gable-end stone rubble chimney with double shoulders.

The interior walls and ceilings of the east end (fort) are sheathed with vertical boards. The large, wood mantel is the fort's principal decorative element. The half story above the fort served as bed chambers for residents of the house. The space is unfinished with a wood floor and exposed hewn logs and chinking. The logs may have been whitewashed.

Between 1862 and 1866, Joshua White purchased Fort Hollingsworth and built several substantial additions to the building. White constructed a second log pen and a dogtrot that connected the

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

addition to the fort. The new wing, which is the same size as the fort, was also set on stone piers and features a single-shouldered, stone gable-end chimney. White extended the fort's side-gable roof across the dogtrot and wing. The entire building is covered with weatherboard.

The interior of the wing is sheathed in horizontal siding with large baseboards. The windows are six-over-six-light sashes with plain surrounds. The wood mantel features raised panels and a molded cornice. The dogtrot, which is now enclosed, is a narrow corridor with access to a small, dugout basement. Joshua White, who owned the house from 1862 to 1903, also built full-width shed-roofed porches across the front and rear. The porches, which were enclosed in the 1950s, provide space for bedrooms and a bathroom.

Two outbuildings constructed by White, a barn and shed, are located at the rear of the house. The barn, which is the larger of the two, provided animal and equipment storage. It is constructed of light timbers and clad with horizontal sheathing. A shed-roofed overhang was added to the north side. The roof is covered in sheet metal. The shed, which is also known as the cotton house, may have served a variety of agricultural functions. Like the barn, it is also a frame building with a front-gable roof covered in sheet metal. The exterior is clad in weatherboard. A small, shed addition was built across the rear of the shed. A storm shelter, also called a cellar house, was built on the west end of the property. The shelter, which is nonhistoric, consists of a dugout pit with a wood-framed roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The doors are also constructed of corrugated sheet metal.

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):

Exploration/settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance:

1793-1903

Significant Dates:

1793 - Jacob Hollingsworth built Fort Hollingsworth
1862-1866 - Joshua White built several substantial additions to Fort Hollingsworth

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House is significant under the theme of exploration/settlement because the fort represents the earliest period of permanent white settlement in North Georgia. In 1792, Colonel Wafford, a native of North Carolina, established a series of forts and a settlement on the southern boundary of the Cherokee Indian Territory (now Banks County). The settlement, known as Wafford's Settlement, comprised sixteen families in 1798 and was protected by the forts. In addition, a series of private stations, paid for by the state of Georgia, was developed to provide protection to settlers who lived between the larger forts. These stations comprised stockades or extra-strong dwellings. Fort Hollingsworth, built by Jacob Hollingsworth in 1793 under the direction of Colonel Wafford, is a rare surviving example of a fortified station/dwelling.

Fort Yargo, located in Barrow County, is a State of Georgia historic site and is administered by the Georgia Department of State Parks. The Fort, which was built in 1792, was constructed as a blockhouse to provide protection to white settlers from Cherokee and Creek Indian attacks. Like Fort Hollingsworth built the following year, Fort Yargo is a one-and-one-half-story log building joined with half-dovetail notches. It features small windows and a large stone chimney at the gable end. Fort Hollingsworth and Fort Yargo are the only 18th-century forts in North Georgia recorded in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey.

By the end of the 18th century, it was determined that Wafford's Settlement (and Fort Hollingsworth) was located north of the Cherokee territory boundary, a violation of the Treaty of Hopewell of 1785. Amid protests by the Cherokee, Colonel Wafford and his neighbors remained on Cherokee land and urged the government to secure their settlement. However, it was not until the Treaty of Tellico was signed on October 24, 1804 that Wafford's Settlement was transferred to the state of Georgia.

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House is also significant in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of a log dwelling that evolved from a single-pen house when it was first built in 1793 to a dogtrot house between 1862 and 1866. It is among the oldest log houses recorded in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey, which includes nearly 400 log dwellings. The survey documents over thirty thousand buildings. Dogtrots account for only 113 entries, less than one percent of the buildings recorded in the survey. Although the porches and dogtrot were enclosed in the 1950s and plumbing was installed in the 1960s, the Fort Hollingsworth-White House retains a high level of historic integrity, with its 18th- and 19th-century design, craftsmanship, and materials still evident.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

A and C.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The 1793-1903 period of significance begins with the construction of Fort Hollingsworth by Jacob Hollingsworth and ends with the death of Joshua White in 1903. White made substantial alterations to the fort and built the two outbuildings at the end of the 19th century. The outbuildings form the historic setting of the house. This period of significance represents the period in which the Fort Hollingsworth-White House functioned as both a fort and dwelling and later, exclusively a dwelling. During this period, the Fort Hollingsworth-White House attained the characteristics that qualify it for listing in the National Register.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House, the barn, and shed are the three contributing buildings. The storm shelter, which is less than fifty years of age, is the only noncontributing resource located on this property.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Fort Hollingsworth-White House was built in 1793 by Jacob Hollingsworth. It appears along with two dozen other North Georgia forts on a "Map of the Defensive Plan of the Western Frontier, Franklin County," which was published that same year. Jacob Hollingsworth owned the property until 1826, when he transferred the land to his children. In 1855, William B. Wafford purchased the property from the Hollingsworth heirs and then sold it to Colonel Robert McMillan.

McMillan sold the land in 1861 to John Lane. Lane fought during the Civil War in Company D, 43rd Regiment of the Georgia Volunteer Infantry in the Army of the Tennessee. He was shot and killed by his own forces while returning to camp with water from a local spring.

Fort Hollingsworth became part of a much larger estate that by 1880s, comprised fifty acres of improved land and forty acres of woodlands. Through much of the 19th and early 20th centuries agriculture played a significant role in the economies of the occupants of Fort Hollingsworth. Joshua

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

White purchased the property in 1862. White maintained a variety livestock and grew wheat, corn, oats, apples, pears, grapes, melons, and herbs. In addition to the surviving barn and shed, a chicken house, a rear summer kitchen, and a fenced herb and vegetable garden supported agricultural activities at Fort Hollingsworth.

Joshua White owned the Fort Hollingsworth-White House until 1903. The house and one acre of land have remained in the White family to the present day.

9. Major Bibliographic References

The History of Franklin County. Franklin County Historical Society. 1986.

"A Map of the Defensive Plan of the Western Frontier, Franklin County, 1793." Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mize, Jesse Julia. The History of Banks County, 1858-1976. 1977.

Mote, Willette and Jorene Martin, Historic Property Information Form. January 1996. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Royce, Charles C. The Cherokee Nation of Indians: A Narrative of their Official Relations with the Colonial and Federal Governments. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, [1887].

Trogdon, Kathryn Curtis. The History of Stephens County, Georgia, 1715-1972. 1973.

White, Max E. "Cherokee Indians in Northeast Georgia After the Removal." Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, March 1973.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (x) 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: June 27, 1995
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

- 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

Acreeage of Property Approximately 1 acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 267150 Northing 3812160

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all resources historically associated with the Fort Hollingsworth-White House and follows the legal boundaries of the parcel. The nominated property retains a high level of historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 15, 1998

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

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Fort Hollingsworth-White House
City or Vicinity: Hollingsworth vicinity
County: Banks
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

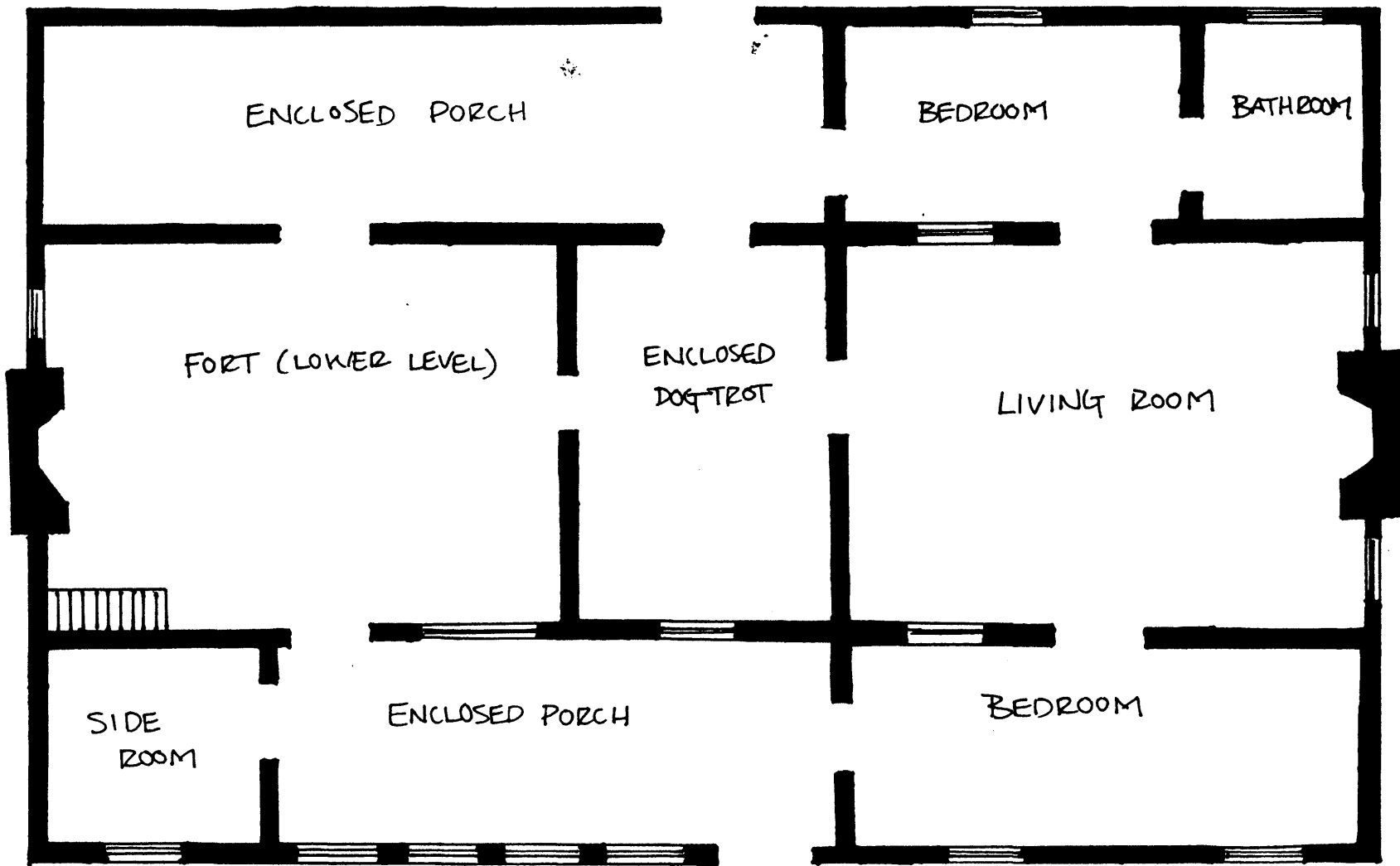
1. View from Lake Wynn Road, photographer facing north.
2. Main and side facades, photographer facing north.
3. Southeast elevation, photographer facing northwest.
4. Main facade, photographer facing east.
5. Rear elevation, photographer facing southwest.
6. Rear and side facades, photographer facing south.
7. Interior, fort, photographer facing west.
8. Interior, fort, photographer facing northeast.
9. Interior, fort, stair, photographer facing northwest.
10. Interior, fort, upper level, photographer facing north.
11. Interior, fort, photographer facing west.
12. Interior, addition, photographer facing south.
13. Interior, addition, photographer facing northwest.
14. Interior, enclosed front porch, photographer facing west.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

15. Interior, side room, half-dovetail notching, photographer facing west.
16. Interior, enclosed rear porch, photographer facing northwest.
17. Interior, enclosed rear porch, half-dovetail notching, photographer facing south.
18. View of main house and shed, photographer facing southwest.
19. Shed (left) and barn (right), photographer facing northeast.
20. Storm cellar, photographer facing west.



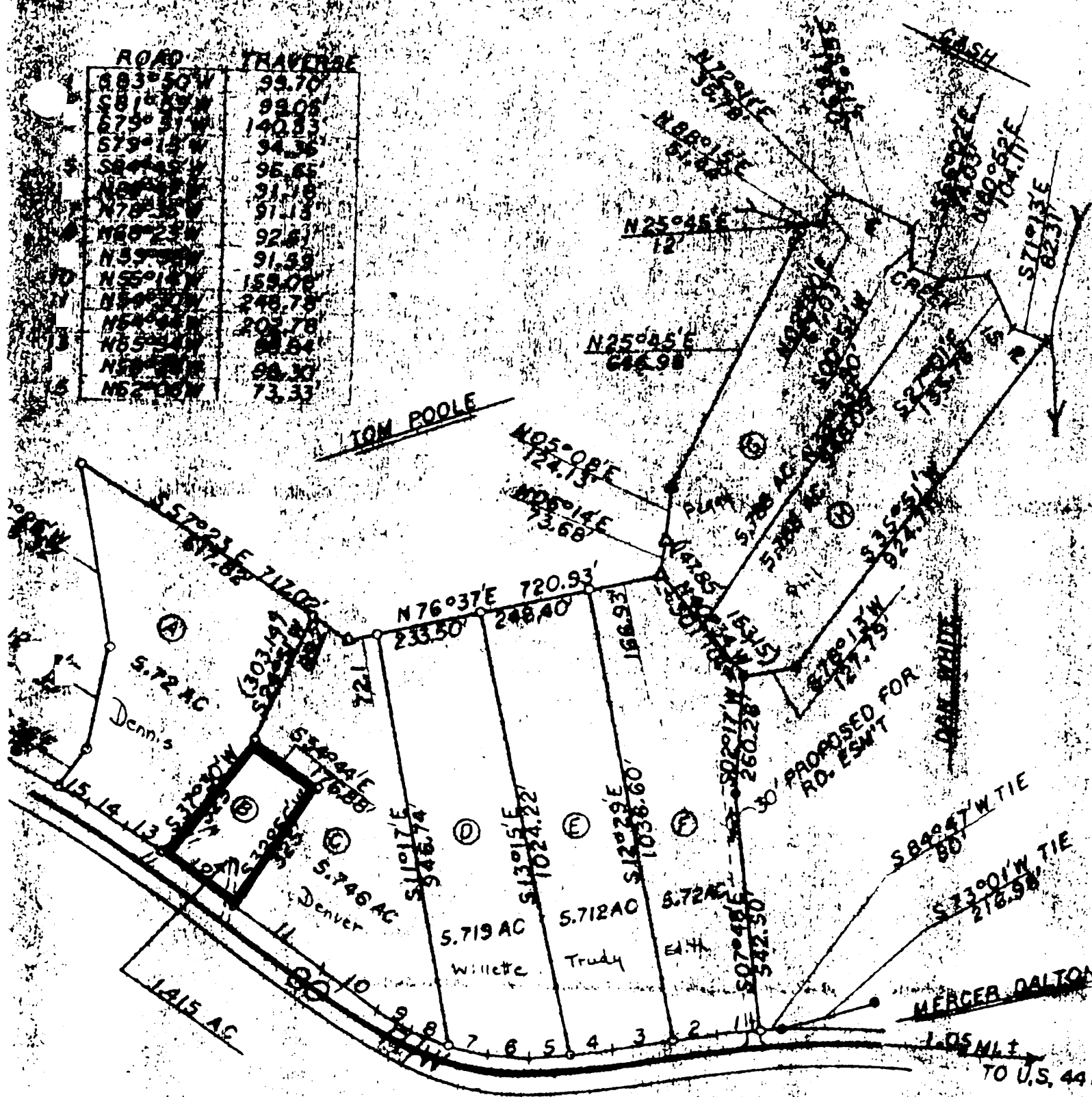
Fort Hollingsworth-White House
Banks County, Georgia

First Floor Plan

North

No Scale

ROAD	TRAVERSE
S83°50'W	99.70
S81°16'W	99.06
S79°31'W	140.83
S79°11'W	94.36
S84°45'W	95.65
N82°00'W	91.18
N78°35'W	91.13
N60°23'W	92.61
N59°00'W	91.38
N55°14'W	159.06
N54°00'W	246.78
N54°00'W	202.78
N65°00'W	84.54
N52°00'W	84.30
N52°00'W	73.33



A
N

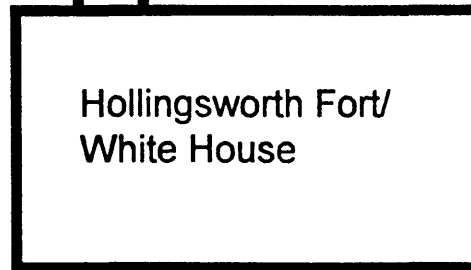
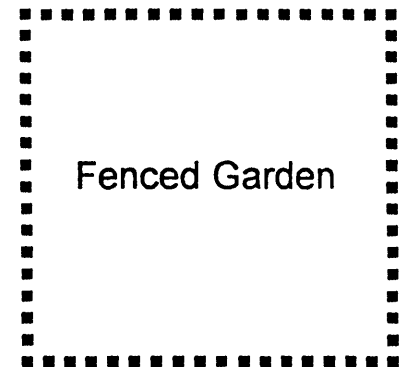
Fort Hollingsworth-White House
 Banks County, Georgia
 National Register Boundary Map
 Scale: 1" = 330'

**Fort Hollingsworth-White House
Banks County, Georgia
Site Plan
No Scale**

KEY

- Existing Structure
- No Longer Existing

map not to scale



Wynn Lake Road