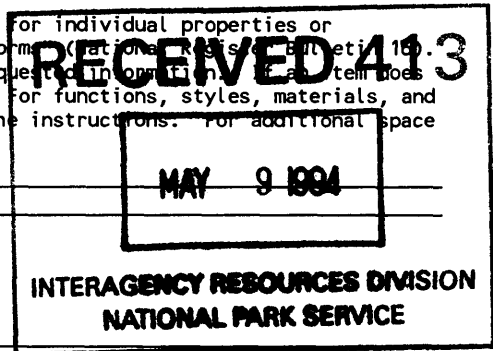


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Form (National Register Bulletin 15). 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 Jarrett-Hayes House
other names/site number Liberty Lodge

2. Location

street & number Route 3, Riverdale Road
city, town Toccoa
county Stephens code GA 257
state Georgia code GA zip code 30577

(X) vicinity of

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- (X) private
- () 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	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

5/4/94
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 6-10-94
Entered in the National Register

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Bob _____
Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC\single dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC\single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: I-House

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick
roof	asphalt
other	wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Overlooking Lake Hartwell, the Jarrett-Hayes House is located on a 20-acre tract of land on Riverdale Road in Stephens County, Georgia, approximately eight miles to the northeast of Toccoa (photo #1). The Jarrett-Hayes House, also known as Liberty Lodge, is a two-story, brick, I-house with a two-story rear ell constructed c. 1848 for Robert Jarrett. The roof over the main part of the house is a low pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The ell has a gabled roof with cornice returns and asphalt shingles (photo #2). The exterior brick walls are hand-made and laid in common bond. The exterior walls vary in thickness from 15" at the foundation to 8" at the attic. There are two brick, exterior end chimneys on the main portion and an interior brick chimney on the ell (photo #3).

The main facade is five bays wide with a two-story portico and second-floor balcony over the central bay (photo #4). The front portico and balcony are supported by large, square, wooden columns and have a hipped roof with exposed rafters. The floor of the front porch is concrete. The second-floor balcony has turned balusters. The geometrical-paneled, front, double-door entrance features 4-light sidelights and a seven-light transom; the balcony door has 4-light sidelights (photo #5). Brick pilasters flank the sides of the front entrance. Original windows are double-hung, 9/6; the shutters are non-historic.

The floor plan features two-over-two rooms separated by a central hall in the main portion and two-over-two rooms in the ell--original access to the second floor ell was from exterior doors. In 1959 a two-story addition was added to the ell to provide access from the inside. There is an original closet located under the stairs in the central hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

The interior woodwork is all heart pine using peg construction. Wood ceiling boards measuring 5" to 7" in width and the wood window and door surrounds are original (photo #6). The wooden staircase has turned newel posts and decorative scroll-work on the carriage (photos #5 and #7). Plaster walls, wood paneled doors, original hardware imported from England, and elaborately detailed and simple wood mantels remain (photo #8). The mantels and the window and door surrounds have classical detailing (photos #9 and #10). The 1959 addition has beaded-wood paneling (photo #11).

A two-story addition to the southeast side of the ell and a one-story enclosed porch to the rear of the ell were added in 1959 (photo #12). In that same year, the original front portico was replaced with a similar portico with larger columns.

The house faces northeast with Lake Hartwell to the north, east, and south. Landscaping consists of mature oak, pecan, walnut, magnolia, and crepe myrtle trees. No historic outbuildings remain; however, stone chimney ruins from the loom house are still visible (photo #13). The tract of land being nominated with the house includes the loom house chimney ruins and the known sites of former outbuildings associated with the house.

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

Period of Significance:

c. 1848

Significant Dates:

c. 1848

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Robert Jarrett (owner) built the house with slave labor.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Jarrett-Hayes house is significant for architecture as a rare and intact example of a brick I-house found in Georgia. The c. 1848 house was built by Robert Jarrett using hand-made bricks and slave labor. The house is one room deep and two rooms wide with a central hallway. The Jarrett-Hayes House also has an original ell on the rear of the house. The house reflects the construction methods of the period with the on-premise, hand-made bricks, pegged interior woodwork, and turned balusters.

The I-house received its name because it was first identified as a vernacular house type in states beginning with the letter I, such as Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois; however, it is also found throughout the South. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings identifies the I-house as a house type built in Georgia during the 19th-century. The I-house is one room deep, two rooms wide, and usually with end chimneys like the Jarrett-Hayes House. It was built for middle- and upper-income families with wood as the predominant building material. The occurrence of the brick I-house is atypical and demonstrates the wealth and social standing of the Robert Jarrett family. Of the 18,000 properties in Georgia's survey computer database, there are 267 I-houses and only three of those are brick.

The property was at one time a thriving 800 acre plantation producing corn, wheat, cotton, peas, and beans. In 1950, the property was purchased by Elizabeth Turnbull Hayes, great granddaughter of Robert Jarrett. The land was used for farming until the creation of Lake Hartwell in 1958-1960.

The nominated property includes the loom house chimney ruins as well as the sites of several former outbuildings associated with the house. Although these sites might yield important archaeological information, they have not been formally investigated at this time.

National Register Criteria

The Jarrett-Hayes House is eligible under **Criterion C** for its architecture as a rare, intact example of a brick I-house found in Georgia demonstrating construction methods of the mid-1800s.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The house was constructed in c. 1848.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing building on the property is the house which is over fifty-years old and retains integrity. The loom house ruins are the contributing site on the property.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

NOTE: The following history is taken from Cathleen Turner's historical narrative of the Jarrett-Hayes House, on file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The land encompassing the Jarrett-Hayes property was held by the Cherokee Indians prior to European-American settlement. The Cherokees had inhabited the area along the Tugaloo River since approximately 1300 AD. Little is known about the pre-Cherokee inhabitants. Archaeological excavations (1957) at the Tugaloo mound prior to the filling of Lake Hartwell revealed eight layers of occupation "revealing as population ebbed and flowed people were attracted to the area." Cherokee settlements were located along the streams which fed into the Tugaloo river in a "cluster of small villages" following the tribal patterns of several generations of Cherokees. Tugaloo village was the Cherokee capital until around 1715.

Traders began penetrating this area in the early 1700s. Separate accounts from 1715 by two Englishmen from Charleston revealed that both trade and negotiations were taking place with the Cherokee of Tugaloo Village. These traders reached the area by way of the Savannah Town trading trail. In 1717, the Virginia Trading Company "sent a convoy" to the Cherokees and established a trading factory near Tugaloo Village. The area, later known as Tugaloo Crossroads, gained importance as trade between the English and the Cherokees increased.

For several years, cooperation as well as conflicts occurred between the English and the Cherokees. The Unicoi Turnpike was one

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

cooperative effort between the two groups. However, periodic conflicts grew as settlement by whites increased. Between 1760 and 1776 attacks by white parties drove many of the Cherokees further into the mountains.

The Cherokees ceded the lands of their former Lower Towns on the Tugaloo, along with lands at the Tugaloo Crossroads in the Treaty of Hopewell in the summer of 1785. Attacks by the Creeks and sporadic violence existed for several years afterwards.

Tugaloo Crossroads was opened to white settlement in 1784. Prior to 1800, the area consisted of forested lands with periodic clearings. These lands were granted to Revolutionary War veterans in return for their service. Most of the farms which developed ranged from 100 acres to 1,000 acres. Part of the area encompassing Tugaloo Crossroads was granted to Major Jesse Walton after being surveyed in 1785. Bryant Ward, a Cherokee trader, and General Joseph Martin were granted land adjacent to Walton's. This area became known as Walton's Ford and was located in what was then Franklin County, which became Habersham County in 1818.

After Walton's death in an Indian ambush in 1789, the land passed to Walton's heirs consisting of four sons and two daughters. They held the land for nearly twenty years and then moved west. In 1813, the land and a small house were acquired by Martin, Walton's son-in-law. Martin sold the house and the land to James R. Wily in 1818. Wily increased the size of the house and began running an inn. In 1838, Wily sold the property and house/inn to Devereaux Jarrett and moved to Clarkesville. Jarrett further developed the house and property which would be known as Jarrett Manor or Traveler's Rest. This site is at the southern boundaries of Walton's original 400 acre land grant.

In 1830 Devereaux Jarrett owned 3,600 acres in the Tugaloo area. After acquiring Traveler's Rest at Walton's Ford in 1838, he had increased his holdings by 2,300 acres. By 1850, Jarrett built up his land holdings to 14,400 acres.

Jarrett's land was adapted to corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. Jarrett also maintained a toll bridge, country store, post office, cash lending business, cotton gin, blacksmith, tanyard, grist mill, and saw mill. He also owned interests in lands that contained gold mines in North Georgia. The 1850 census reported that Jarrett owned 68 slaves.

In 1850, two years prior to his death, Devereaux Jarrett divided most of his property among his four children: Thomas Patton (1812-1898); Robert (1817-1864); Charles Kennedy (1820-1877); and Sarah Ann (1827-?). Thomas Patton was deeded 800 acres in the Owl Swamp area, now under Lake Hartwell. At the time, Thomas already had claimed 900

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

acres in the 1850 census. The deed also included 24 slaves. Robert Jarrett, who was 35 years old at the time, was deeded 900 acres along the Tugaloo River adjacent to his brother Thomas' 800 acres and Robert received 16 slaves.

Charles Kennedy Jarrett was deeded the largest amount of property which included Traveler's Rest and 4,000 acres of land. Charles K. received 17 slaves. Sarah Ann "received land originally granted to Young, next to Curahee Place," and also "the place on which G. Mills now lives, as well as three other lots of land adjoining this. In addition, she was deeded on tract of 160 acres adjoining the Blair Place on Toccoa Creek and 14 slaves." Sarah married Joseph J. Prather and settled at Riverside.

There is not much information on the life of Robert Jarrett. However, it is known that he joined the Georgia volunteers in the Creek War of 1836-37. It is also thought that he may have served during the Civil War. He married Elizabeth Ramsay from Oconee County, S.C. by 1853. By 1860, they had four children: Devereaux; Alexander Ramsay; Mamie; Sarah.

Robert built their two-story plantation house between 1847 and 1853. Slave labor was utilized and the bricks used for construction were made on the property. Robert's holding's were described in Traveler's Rest and the Tugaloo Crossroads: "The census for [1860] indicates that Robert was a bit more prosperous than Thomas in the value of his slaves, which was 25,000. On his farm were grown 200 bushels of peas and beans, 3,000 bushels of corn, 200 of oats, 240 of wheat, 15 of Irish potatoes, and 500 of sweet potatoes. Also produced were 10 gallons of wine, 225 gallons of molasses, one bale of cotton, and 1,000 pounds of butter. Robert and Elizabeth owned one horse, five mules, 18 milk cows, two oxen, 10 cattle, 60 hogs, and 50 sheep, which produced 100 pounds of wool. Living in a brick house much like the one built by Thomas, they owned 43 slaves.

In 1860, the acreage of improved land increased from 150 acres in 1850 to 250 acres. The value of the farm doubled. The amount of wool, beans, and potatoes increased. Oats, wheat, and cattle decreased. the production of butter increased dramatically. The production of wine, molasses, beeswax and honey was initiated. Robert Jarrett died in 1864. The estate remained with Elizabeth until her death in 1880. In 1870, Elizabeth Ramsay Jarrett was listed in the census as the owner of the property. Cotton production went up and rye was grown. The Irish potato crop increased slightly. The production of everything else was drastically decreased: wheat, corn, oats, and sweet potatoes. Mules and sheep were no loner listed as livestock. Butter decreased in production and molasses, beeswax, honey, and wine were not produced. The cash value of the farm decreased from \$10,000

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

in 1860 to \$800 in 1870. This may have been the result of both Robert's death and the effects of the Civil War on the area.

Upon Elizabeth's death in 1880, the estate was divided between the surviving children (their unmarried son Robert also died in 1880): Devereaux, Mamie, and Alexander Ramsay. Each received approximately 150 acres that consisted of both cultivated land and woodland. Mamie and Alexander R. built houses in the immediate vicinity of Liberty Lodge (both non-extant). Devereaux received Liberty Lodge.

The estate remained in the possession of Devereaux's wife, Julia McAllister Jarrett, after his death. Devereaux had also instructed that if upon her death an agreement could not be reached between their nine children on how to divide the property, then it was to be sold at auction. Julia McAllister died in 1949. Because an agreement was not reached between the heirs, the property went up for auction in 1950. Elizabeth Turnbull Hayes, granddaughter of Devereaux and Julia's, and her husband Henry Butler Hayes purchased the property. They moved in January 1951. Mrs. Hayes still owns and lives on the property.

In 1958-1960, 50 acres of the Jarrett-Hayes property was purchased for Lake Hartwell. Afterward, the Jarrett-Hayes estate consisted of 20 acres around the house, 14 acres across the lake, approximately 25 acres across Highway 123, and approximately 47 acres from the immediate estate near Prather Bridge Road. After the lake was filled in 1962, the estate ceased being a working farm.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Turner, Cathleen D. "Jarrett-Hayes House," Historic Property Information Form. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia with supplemental information.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () previously listed in the National Register
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

St 80 - 1989 Stephens County Survey

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 20 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 292640 Northing 3834190
B) Zone 17 Easting 292920 Northing 3834170
C) Zone 17 Easting 293190 Northing 3833850
D) Zone 17 Easting 292910 Northing 3833700

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses approximately 20 acres associated with the house, as indicated by a heavy black line drawn to scale on the attached tax map. The map's scale is the largest reasonably available.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all contiguous property currently associated with the house. This tract of land represents the historic yard of the house and includes the former sites of the outbuildings including the loom house chimney associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 3, 1994

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet


Photographs

Name of Property: Jarrett-Hayes House
City or Vicinity: Toccoa Vicinity
County: Stephens
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March, 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

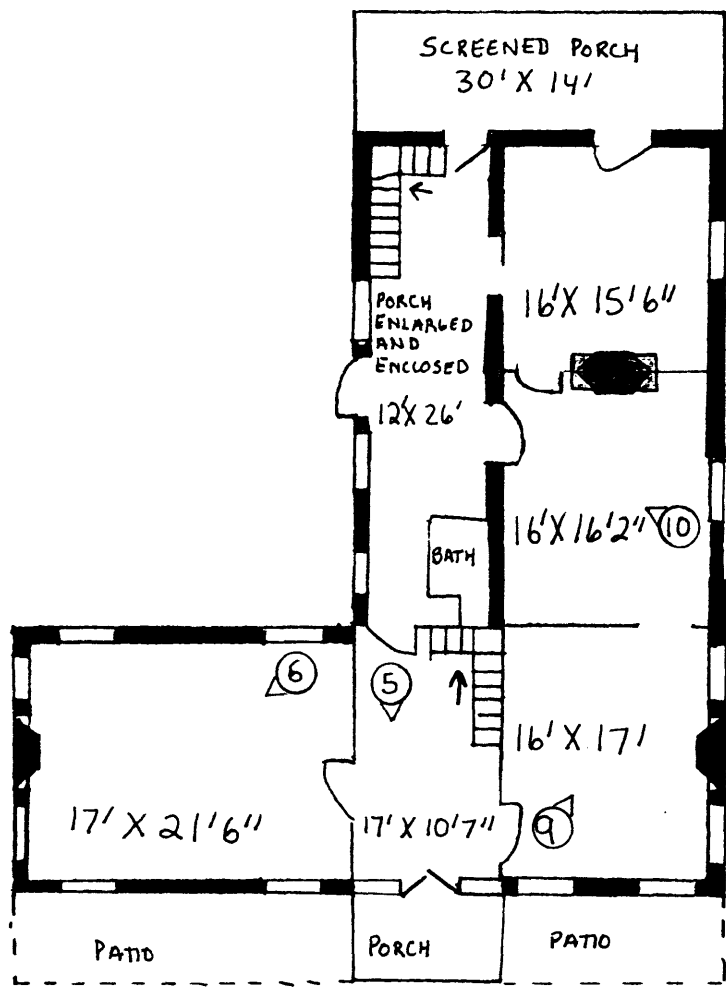
- 1 of 13: Front facade of Jarrett-Hayes House; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 13: Rear ell; photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 13: North corner of house; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 13: Northeast corner of house; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 13: Central hall and staircase; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 13: Northeast parlor; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 13: Second-floor hall; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 13: Second-floor, northwest bedroom; photographer facing north.
- 9 of 13: Northwest parlor; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 13: Dining room; photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 13: Second-floor addition; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 13: Rear facade; photographer facing north.
- 13 of 13: Loom house ruins; photographer facing southwest.

Jarrett-Hayes House
Stephens County, Georgia
First Floor Plan
Photograph/Direction of View: 
Scale: none

North: 

12


13




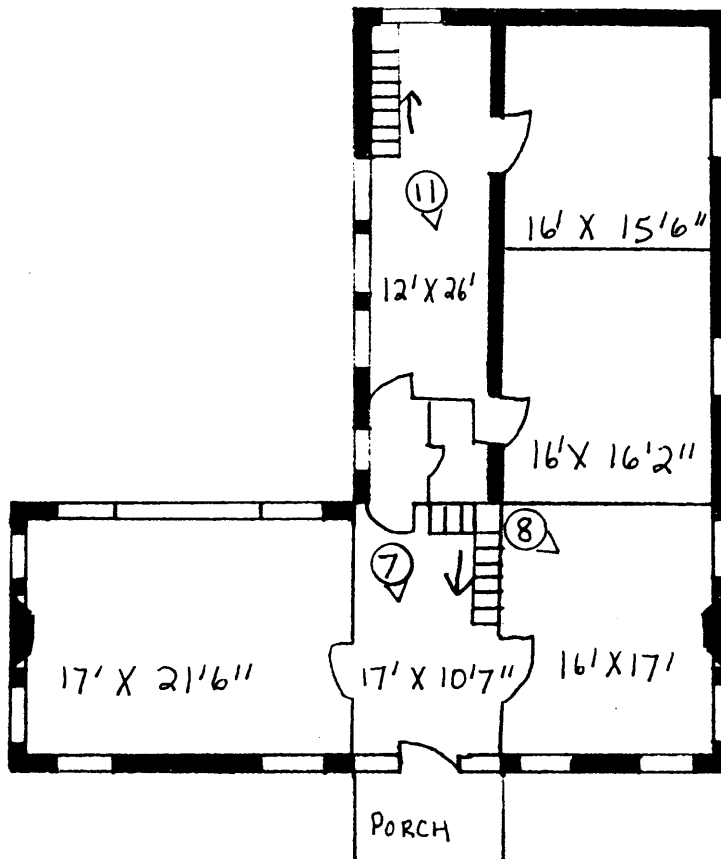
4

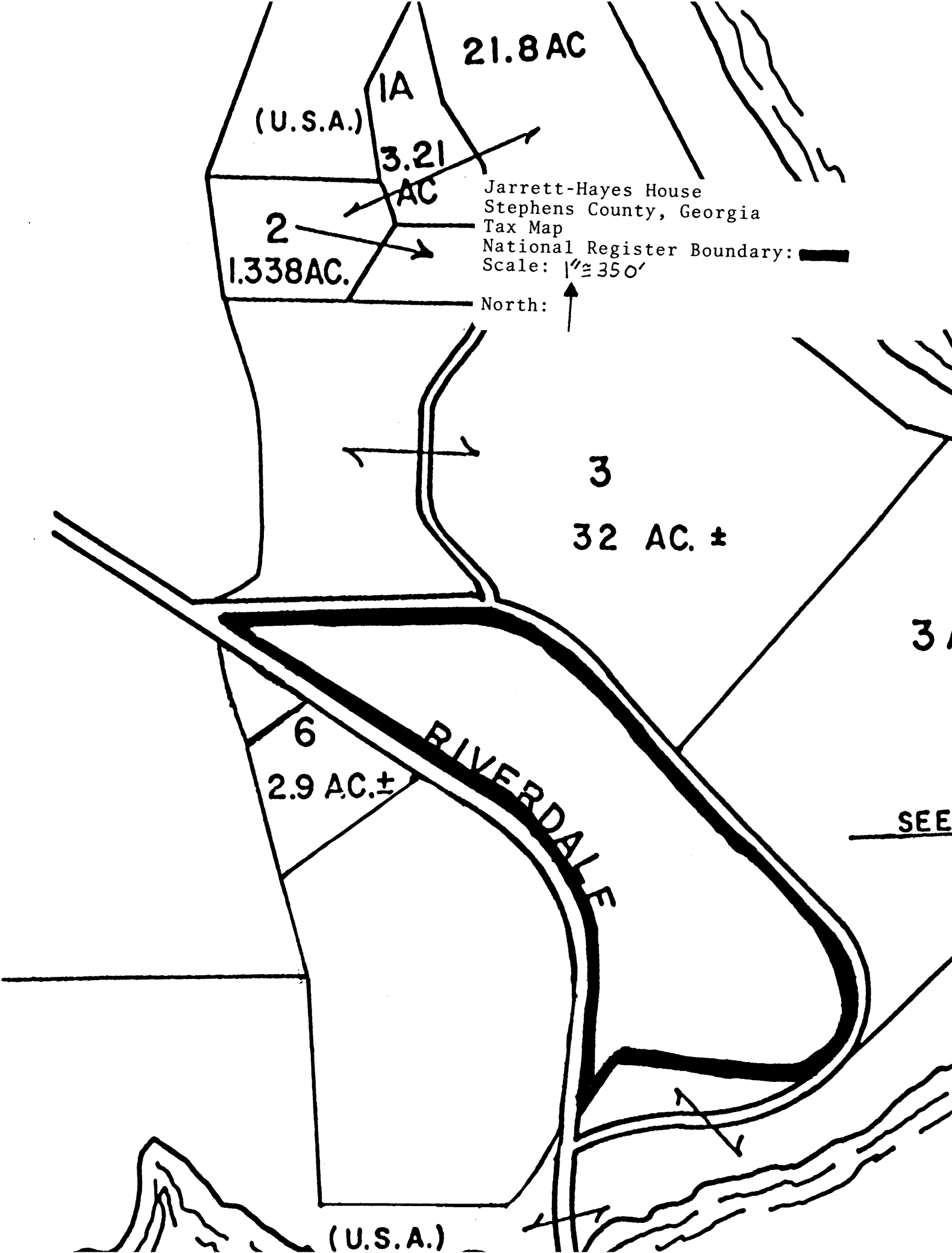
1

3

Jarrett-Hayes House
Stephens County, Georgia
Second Floor Plan
Photograph/Direction of View: 
Scale: none

North: 





21.8 AC

1A

(U.S.A.)


3.21 AC

2


1.338 AC.

Jarrett-Hayes House
Stephens County, Georgia

Tax Map

National Register Boundary: 

Scale: 1" = 350'

North: 

3

32 AC. ±

3

6

2.9 AC. ±

RIVERDALE

SEE

(U.S.A.)