

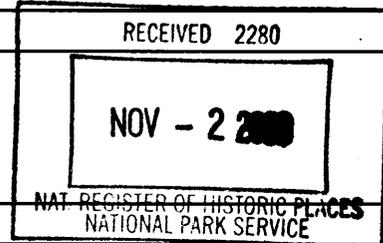
1455

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 Corbett Farm
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number Route 2
city, town Lake Park
county Echols code GA 101
state Georgia code GA zip code 31636

(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() not for publication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	5	1
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	6	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.

Richard Cloves
Signature of certifying official

10-27-00
Date

W. Ray Luce, Director, Historic Preservation Division and
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

Edwin H. Beall

12-1-00

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

[Signature]

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Hall-Parlor House

Materials:

foundation Wood
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Located in rural Echols County, the Corbett Farm consists of a main house, with several outbuildings, set on historic acreage. The main house is a hall-parlor type house built c.1878-1879. The house is side-gabled and includes an engaged front porch. A rear ell containing a dining room and a kitchen forms a T-shape with the main block of the house which contains the living areas of the house. The house retains much of its original exterior material in the form of clapboards with flush board siding under the front porch. There are hand-sawn balusters in the front porch balustrade and decorative porch supports. The house is raised and supported by split wood wedges. The wood frame of the house is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints, wooden pegs, and square nails. Three chimneys with decorative stepped tops survive: one at each gable end of the house and one at the rear gable. A smaller chimney protrudes from the roof of the ell serving the kitchen stove. The windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six light configuration.

The front facade contains a central entry door flanked by six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. Each side facade contains three six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and an exterior chimney. The side facades of the rear ell each feature two doors and two windows matching those on the main block of the house. The rear facade of the ell contains an exterior chimney.

The front facade door enters into the parlor. A bedroom (the original "hall") is adjacent to the parlor. Past the two front rooms are two very small rooms separated by a breezeway. Originally both used as bedrooms, today one of these rooms has been converted to a bathroom while the other remains a bedroom. Separated from the rest of the house by a breezeway is the ell which contains the dining room and kitchen.

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Section 7--Description

The interior is very simple with little decorative detailing. The walls, ceilings, and floors are constructed of flush-mounted, heart-pine planks. The doors are the original four-paneled pine doors. The original front rooms have fireplaces with simple, heavy pine mantels. The kitchen also contains the original wood burning stove which is located in its original spot. The original fireplaces are intact. Electricity was added to the house in 1948 and plumbing in 1952.

The original yard and surrounding croplands are still intact and in use. The acreage is farmed today in such crops as cotton, tobacco, and squash.

The nominated property contains many outbuildings that related to the operation of the farm and the house. Although the house has very little formal landscaping around it, the yard contains several large pecan trees and a grape arbor. The historic outbuildings include: wash shelter used for boiling and washing clothes in a pot over an open fire (stabilized and restored); cotton and corn house used to store cotton to keep it dry (stabilized and restored); car shelter (c.1930, restored); chicken house and pen (to be restored); and original well with its brick collar, and shelter roof. With the exception of the chicken house and pen, all of the outbuildings on the property have been restored. An historic grape arbor is located on the property. The noncontributing outbuilding is a garage built after the period of significance.

The wash shelter sits to the east of the rear ell. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with exposed rafter tails. It is supported by four wooden posts and is open to the elements.

The cotton and corn house sits southeast of the main house. It is a wood-frame, front-gable structure with a metal seam roof. A shed roof with exposed rafter tails supported by wooden posts surrounds three sides of the building. There is a door centered on the front facade. The building is supported by concrete piers.

The historic car shelter is located east of the main house. It has a metal seam roof supported by six wooden posts. Other features include clapboard siding in the gables and exposed rafter tails.

The chicken house and pen sits west of the rear ell. It is a wood-frame structure with a metal seam shed roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding. There is a small door on the right side of the front facade.

The well is located to the east of the main house between the house and the car shelter. The original brick collar remains intact and is sheltered by a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof supported by four wooden posts.

The non-historic resource, a garage, was constructed after the period of significance.

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):

Agriculture
Architecture
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

c.1878-1950

Significant Dates:

c.1878

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

James McLane

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Corbett Farm is significant in agriculture because it is a good example of a small farm reflecting its original size and retains many of its original outbuildings, its main house, and its grape arbor. The primary crops from the farm's establishment in the late 1870s were corn and peanuts; the former was used as a cash crop and for family use while the latter was used for feeding livestock. Later some cotton was grown. The surviving outbuildings reflect some of the self-sufficient activities found on small farms from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries: wash shelter, cotton house, car house, chicken house and pen, and well. A tobacco barn survived until 1987, reflecting another aspect of the farm. The farm is significant in architecture because it contains a good and intact example of a small, frame, farmhouse built as a hall-parlor type house with a rear ell, giving it a T-shape. The main block contains the living and sleeping rooms, while the ell contains the dining room and kitchen. The house retains its original doors, mantels, wooden walls, and floors. Hall-parlor houses are rarer in south Georgia than in other regions of the state, adding distinction to this houses. According to *Georgia's Living Places* study (1991), "Although the hall-parlor is one of America's earliest house types, most remaining Georgia examples were built in the first half of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th. The type was adaptable and expandable and popular for farm owners, tenant farmers, and mill workers alike. Farmstead houses of the hall-parlor type are most plentiful in North Georgia, while hall-parlor houses for industrial and agricultural workers are spread fairly uniformly across the state." There are several historic outbuildings and a historic split-rail fence. The farm is also significant in landscape architecture because it is an excellent and intact example of the "landscape of work" as identified in the *Georgia's Living Places* study. The landscape of work is part of Georgia's earliest landscape tradition and is generally referred to as the working yard, including a variety of practical activities associated with everyday life-food production, care of domestic animals, washing, cooking, storage and shelter- all of which are present on the Corbett Farm.

National Register Criteria

The Corbett Farm is eligible under National Register Criterion A for the events that took place on the property as a working farm in the 19th and 20th centuries; Criterion C for architecture as a good example of a rural farm dwelling built in the late 19th century and landscape architecture as a working yard.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance represents the period in which the house and outbuildings were constructed and the period in which the farm operated.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There are six contributing resources on the nominated property. The one non-contributing resource does not fall within the period of significance.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Bryant W. Corbett purchased land and built a hall-parlor type house, c. 1878-1879, in southwest Echols County near Lake Park, Georgia. The property consists of a main house and several outbuildings associated with a working farm. Under the ownership of Bryant W. Corbett the primary crops grown on the farm were peanuts and corn. The peanuts were not harvested but were left in the field. When the peanuts were mature, the hogs were turned into the fields where they rooted up the peanuts with their noses. Corn was grown and then harvested. It was placed in the corn crib for later use in feeding the mules and brood stock. Some of the corn was sold for income and some was taken to a nearby grist mill that was located on a creek within one-half mile of the farm. The corn was ground and then used by the family for meal and grits. Most of the other food for the farm was grown in large gardens on the property. The cows provided milk and meat, and meat from the hogs was cured into hams, bacon, and sausage. The farm also contained a mulberry orchard which consisted of approximately one-quarter acre. The orchard produced mulberries for jams, jellies, and preserves. A small plum orchard was used for fruit and some jelly. Pecan and walnut trees were also grown. The nuts could be eaten immediately or could be put away for use later in pies, cakes, and other cooking. A grape arbor, which still exists next to the house, was used for fresh grapes and for making jelly. All farming was done with mules.

Upon the death of Bryant W. Corbett in 1917, the farm was inherited by Effie Corbett Kinsey, Bryant W. Corbett's youngest daughter. Under her ownership, the farm continued to operate as it did in earlier years.

In 1919, Effie Corbett Kinsey deeded the property to her brother, Warren P. Corbett. During this time, the farming of the land continued as in earlier years with the exception that some cotton was grown for market. During his ownership, Warren moved for a few years to Bradenton, Florida, beginning in 1929. During this time, Jessie L. Corbett, Warren's nephew and Bryant's grandson, moved into the house and operated the farm. Jessie Corbett continued living in the house and farming the land until 1933 or 1934 when Warren returned from Florida. Upon his return, Warren

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

deeded approximately 40 acres each to Willie Mae Corbett Jacobs, his daughter, and William C. Jacobs. Warren lived in the house and farmed the land until his death in 1965.

Upon the death of Warren P. Corbett, his daughter, Willie Mae Corbett Jacobs, inherited the property previously deeded to William C. Jacobs. Although the land continued to be farmed, no one lived in the house and the outbuildings were used for storage.

In 1986, Willie Mae Corbett Jacobs deeded the property to her daughter, Virginia Jacobs Lane. During her ownership, she allowed other family members to farm the land, but the house remained unoccupied.

In 1987, Virginia deeded the land to Louis E. Corbett, the current owner of the property and great grandson of Bryant W. Corbett. Louis Corbett was born in the house On August 29, 1932, while his father, Jessie, operated the farm in the absence of Warren P. Corbett. As in recent years, the Corbett family continues to farm the land, but the house remains unoccupied.

The Corbett Farm was named a Georgia Centennial Family Farm in 1996 for being continuously owned and operated by the same family for over 100 years. The Georgia Centennial Farm Program honors Georgia's farmers for their contributions to the state's agricultural heritage and encourages preservation of agricultural resources.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Corbett, Lois. Historic Property Information Form. February, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental Information.

Echols County Georgia. County Census 1860-1880.

Echols County, Georgia. Deed Book 27, p. 193.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. "Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings." 1991.

Kinsey, Effie Mae Corbett. Interview by Lois Corbett.

Wisembaker, Lillie Corbett. Interview by Lois Corbett.

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:
- 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

Acreage of Property 84 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 298360	Northing 3397666
B)	Zone 17	Easting 298370	Northing 3396985
C)	Zone 17	Easting 297823	Northing 3397066
D)	Zone 17	Easting 297829	Northing 3397680

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the property includes all property that is owned by the current owners that remains associated with the farmstead today. The boundary is indicated on the attached site plan with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is based on the current legal description. It includes all the significant historic features of the farm--the house, outbuildings, and farm yard or "landscape of work"--in an appropriately sized rural agricultural setting.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, Survey and National Register Specialist
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** October 20, 2000

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

name/title
organization
street and number
city or town state zip code
telephone

- () **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Corbett Farm
City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Lake Park
County: Echols
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March, 1999

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 17: Main facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 17: West facade; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 17: West facade and south facade; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 17: South facade; photographer facing north.
- 5 of 17: East facade; photographer facing west.
- 6 of 17: Porch on main facade; photographer facing east.
- 7 of 17: Porch on main facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 17: Interior, living room; photographer facing east.
- 9 of 17: Interior, living room, bedroom, breezeway; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 17: Interior, northwest bedroom; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 17: Interior, breezeway; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 17: Interior, breezeway; photographer facing southeast.
- 13 of 17: Interior, kitchen; photographer facing southwest.
- 14 of 17: Main facade, car house; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 17: Wash house, well, car house; photographer facing north.

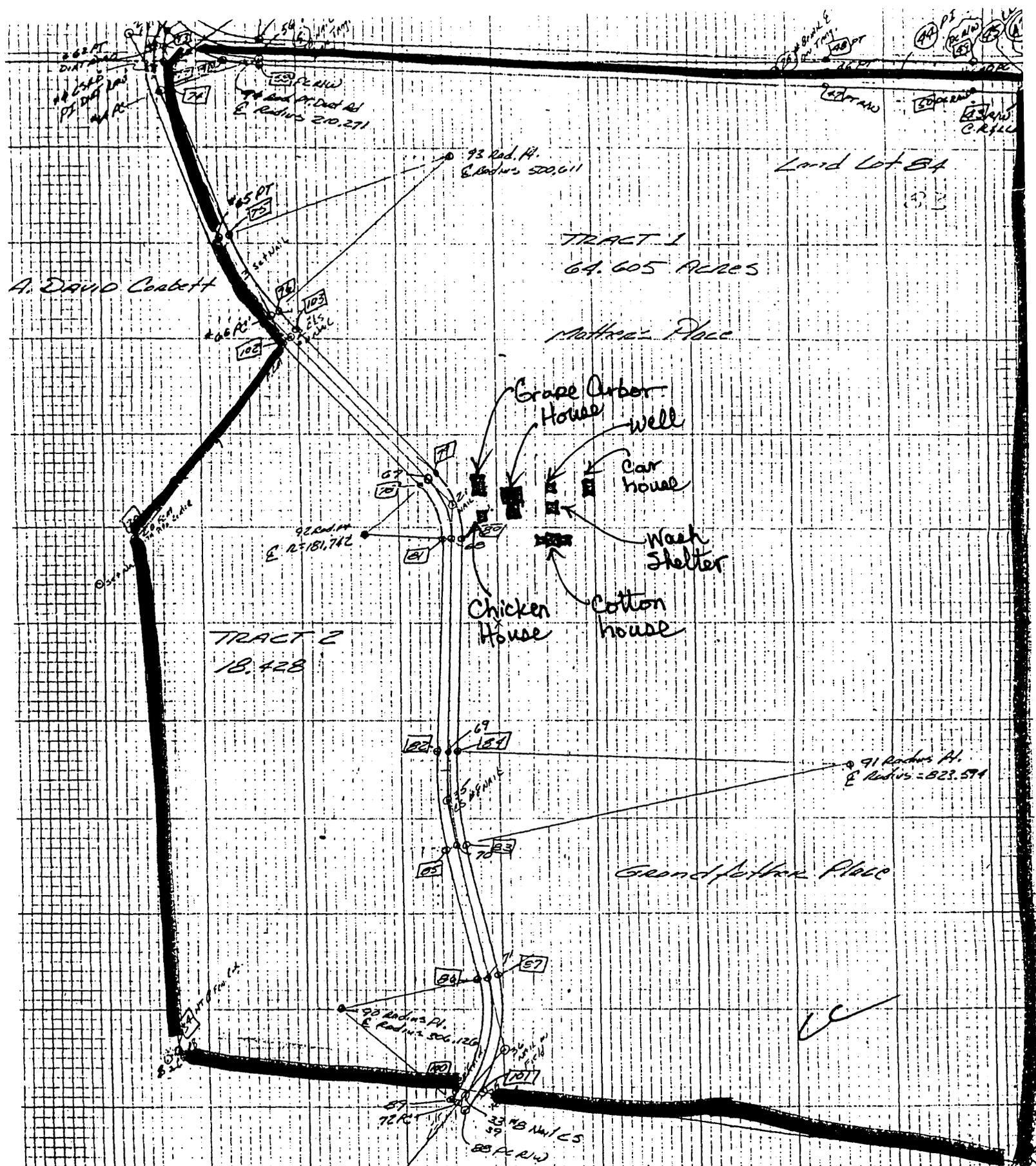
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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

16 of 17: Cotton house; photographer facing north.

17 of 17: Chicken house and cotton house; photographer facing southeast.



Corbett Farm
 Lake Park Vicinity, Echols County, Georgia
 Site Plan
 National Register Boundary
 Scale: 1"=133'
 North: ↑