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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 James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 28 Tumbling Waters Lane
city, town Clayton (X) vicinity of
county Rabun code GA 241
state Georgia code GA zip code 30525

() not for publication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	2	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	2
objects	0	0
total	2	2

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
Signature of certifying official

1-5-05
Date

for 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 Beall 2/24/05

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
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/BARN

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINLGE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/BARN

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER/I-HOUSE

Materials:

foundation	Wood; Stone
walls	Wood/Weatherboard
roof	Metal
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The James Henry (Henry) and Rachel (Rosie) Kilby House (photograph 1) is located in the Persimmon community, a rural area 15 miles northwest of Clayton, Rabun County, in the northeast Georgia mountains. The house and associated barn are located on a half-acre lot that was originally part of a larger tract owned and farmed by Henry Kilby and his family beginning in the late 1890s.

The house is a two-story I-house with a one-and-a-half story rear gabled ell (photographs 1 and 3). The house is covered with the original unpainted yellow poplar shiplap siding. The roof is standing seam metal, which replaced the original shake roof. The original chimneys (photographs 3 and 4) were constructed of native stone and mortared with local clay. Original window frames on the first and second floors are wood. Some windows have been added on both floors. The house sits on locust and chestnut wood piers in the front and on a pine sill that sits on several support stones placed on the ground in the rear.

The front (west) façade (photograph 1) features a full-façade one-story shed porch and a central door flanked by a window on each side. The original porch posts were roughly hewn rounded posts. One original post remains on the northeast corner of the porch. The remaining posts are square (photograph 7). The south façade (photographs 2, 3, and 15) features an original stone chimney and a porch off of the rear ell. The rear (east) façade (photographs 4 and 15) is the gable end of the rear ell, and features another original stone chimney. The north façade (photographs 5 and 6) features a small shed roof porch off of the rear ell. First floor windows are three-over-one and other windows include two-over-two and two-pane configurations. Original window openings on the first floor have

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Section 7--Description

been enlarged to accommodate larger windows.

The I-house portion of the house features a hall-parlor plan. The house originally had five rooms, three downstairs and two upstairs. All original walls are heart pine and poplar (photographs 10, 11, 12, and 13). Floors in the house are pine (photographs 10 and 11) as are the stairs (photographs 10 and 12) and doors (photograph 10). The three doors on the first floor leading to the three porches are the original pine plank doors, and retain the original strap-and-pin hinges. The doors have china knobs, two of which are original to the house. There are two rooms in the front portion of the first floor and one large room in the ell. The main entrance into the house is from the small porch on the north façade of the house. The door enters into the keeping room (photograph 10), which was historically the main room of the house. The Kilby family used this room for sitting, meeting with company, cooking, eating, and sleeping. Directly across from the entrance is a door leading to the porch on the south façade of the house. The fireplace and hearth (photograph 10) are located on the east wall of the room. When the current owners purchased the house in 1961, the fireplace in the keeping room was collapsed. It was reconstructed using the original stones. A steep, narrow staircase (photograph 10) is located in the southeast corner of the room leading to the second floor. One of the two original closets in the house is located under the stairs in the keeping room (photograph 10). A small window on the east wall next to the fireplace and the window by the door on the north wall are original to the house. The window on the south façade was added by the current owners. They also enclosed a portion of the side porch to make a pantry for storage.

A door in the west wall of the keeping room leads into one of the original bedrooms (photographs 11 and 12). This door was originally the only interior door in the house. The unpainted paneled door on the west wall leads directly onto the front porch. The fireplace (photograph 11) is located on the south wall. It was reconstructed using the original stones in 1961. The stone mantle over the fireplace was installed in the 1960s. A staircase (photograph 12) leading to the second floor is located in the southeast corner of the room. A second original closet is located under the stairs (photograph 12). Originally a partial wall separated this room from a smaller bedroom (photograph 13). The current owners enclosed that portion of the larger bedroom as a closet. This room originally had only one window on the west wall. A window was added on the south wall.

The other bedroom on the first floor (photograph 13) is located in the northwest corner of the house. An original window opening is located on the west wall. An additional window was installed on the north wall. A portion of this room was closed off by the current owners to make a bathroom and a closet.

The second floor consists of two large rooms, one in the front portion of the house and one in the ell. The second floor rooms are accessed by the stairs in the first floor rooms. The stairs in the keeping room lead to a smaller back room in the ell portion of the second floor. This room was used by the Kilby's for storage. The window in the east wall of the room is original to the house. The stairs in the first floor bedroom lead to the larger of the two upstairs rooms (photograph 14). The bathroom and closet in the northeast corner of the room were installed by the current owners. This room originally had two small windows in the west wall and one window in the north wall. The additional windows

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were installed by the current owners. Rosie Kilby used this room for spinning and weaving, and visitors sometimes slept in this room. The small door located in the dividing wall between the two upstairs rooms was installed by the current owners (photograph 14). Originally, the two upstairs rooms were unfinished and unsealed. They have been finished with plywood. Wooden railings were installed around the staircase openings (photograph 14).

Electricity was installed in the house in the 1950s. When the house was renovated in the early 1960s, kitchen and bathroom plumbing was installed and propane heaters were installed in the bathrooms. These have since been removed. Shelves were installed in the kitchen, bathrooms, pantry, and bookcases were built in the front bedroom on the first floor.

The barn (photographs 8 and 9), located northeast of the main house, was constructed at the same time as the house. It was constructed of hand-hewn pine, oak, and locust logs. The gables at each end of the barn are covered with yellow poplar siding and the roof is standing seam metal. The building rests on a continuous stone foundation. This type of barn is commonly referred to as a transverse crib barn in Georgia, and is described in the statewide agricultural context Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage. This type of barn is very common in Georgia and consists of adjacent cribs on either side of a wide runway. It also usually has a hayloft under the gable. There are four stalls downstairs, two on each side of a central aisle, each with a door that opens into the aisle. The doors are original. At one time there were six stalls in the barn, but due to deterioration, one stall on either side of the aisle was removed. The barn was disassembled in the mid-1970s, and the logs were shortened to remove the rotten portions. During the reconstruction the spaces between the logs on the two stalls on the east side of the barn were filled with concrete. The floors of the stalls on the east side of the barn were also finished with concrete at that time. The stalls on the west side of the barn retain the original dirt floors. There is one room in the upstairs portion of the barn, which was used for storage. The current owners installed electricity in the barn in the mid-1970s. An above ground gasoline storage tank (photograph 8) was installed on the east side of the barn in 1999. It is housed in a lattice structure with a metal shed roof.

There are two noncontributing resources on the property. A woodshed (photographs 5 and 9) was constructed on the former site of a corncrib, north of the house, in 1988. The corncrib was removed in the 1960s. On the south side of the house there is a depression where a well was originally located. The well caved in and the wooden structure was destroyed in the 1970s. A nonfunctioning replica of the well was constructed in 2003 (photographs 4 and 15). At one time a smoke house was also located on the property, but is no longer extant. A stone patio was constructed in the 1960s south of the house.

The Kilby's had a small dirt yard outside the side porch on the north side of the house with grapevine trellises beyond the yard. The remainder of the property was used for livestock grazing and free-range animals. There was little grass or vegetation on the property. Mrs. Kilby maintained a vegetable garden in what is now the front yard and another one to the east of the house. She also had an herb garden across Persimmon Road. Today the property is characterized by its rural setting, and the house is surrounded by large, mature trees and scattered shrubs and bushes (photographs

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1, 2, 4, and 8). Trees on the property include pecan, chestnut, pear, black walnut, dogwood, and maple. Of special note is the eastern hemlock tree located at the southwest corner of the house (photograph 15). In April, 2004, the property owners received a certificate from the Georgia Forestry Commission's Champion Tree Program recognizing this tree as the largest tree specimen of its kind in the state. Shrubs on the property include rhododendrons, forsythia, and other foundation plantings. The dirt yard has been replaced by a grass lawn. The dirt road to the house and barn originally terminated at the barn. Today the road is a paved driveway (Tumbling Waters Lane) that continues past the barn to the property owners' current residence that was constructed in 1973. There is a split rail fence along Persimmon Road and a low stone retaining wall to the east of the house.

The property was used for farming from 1897, when Henry Kilby purchased the land, until 1961. The house was used as a residence from its construction date, c.1898, until the 1950s. It was either vacant or used for hay storage until 1961 when the current owners purchased the property as a residence. They lived in the house until 1973. Since that time the house has been used by the adjacent camp and for guests.

Today the property is bounded by the Chattahoochee National Forest to the north, additional land held by the current property owners to the east and south, and a private camp to the west across Persimmon Road. There are also small creeks to the north and south of the 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):

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance:

c.1898-1950

Significant Dates:

c.1898-construction date of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

James Henry Kilby

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The James Henry and Rachel Kilby House is the main house of a once working family farm that consisted of over 160 acres in the Persimmon community in northeast Georgia. The nomination also includes a barn. The main house, constructed by Henry Kilby c.1898 after he purchased 50 acres of land, became his family's home and livelihood until 1950. The James Henry and Rachel Kilby House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an I-house with a rear ell. The original I-house is clearly evident on the exterior of the house and in the floor plan. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context, the I-house is less common in Georgia than in other southeastern states. They are one room deep and at least two rooms wide. There are various subtypes of I-houses determined by the floor plan; in this case, it is a hall-parlor. Most surviving examples are found in small towns in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain regions of the state. It is also significant for the architecture of the accompanying barn. This type of barn is commonly referred to as a transverse crib barn in Georgia, and is described in the statewide agricultural context Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage. This type of barn is very common in Georgia and consists of adjacent cribs on either side of a wide runway. It also usually has a hayloft under the gable. The house and barn are also significant in the area of agriculture as a rare and intact surviving example of a small family farm in the Georgia mountains. The Kilby family grew corn as their primary crop. They raised mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens. Rachel Kilby sold milk, butter, and eggs. She also dyed, carded, and spun wool, and made clothes and blankets for her family and for sale.

National Register Criteria

The James Henry and Rachel Kilby House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of agriculture as an excellent example of a main house, an outbuilding, and a small portion of land associated with a late 19th and early 20th century working family farm. It is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The main house is an excellent example of an I-house, a rare house type in Georgia, and the accompanying barn is a good example of a transverse crib barn.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the James Henry and Rachel Kilby House begins c.1898, the construction date of the house and the barn, and ends in 1950, the year in which the Kilby's children sold the property.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The main house and the barn, both constructed c.1898, are the two contributing buildings on the nominated property. The wood shed is considered a noncontributing structure due to the fact that it was constructed in 1998. The nonfunctioning well is also considered a noncontributing structure due to the fact that it was constructed in 2003.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Susan Rogers and Catherine Sale, property owners, and Gladys Mynatt and Tillman (Ned) Mynatt, December, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Rabun County was created by the Georgia Legislature on December 21, 1819, from lands ceded to the United States from the Cherokee Nation. There are records of white men traveling through the area in the late 1700s. Undoubtedly, there were settlers in the land that later became Rabun County prior to the cession of the land by the Cherokees and creation of the County, but their numbers were few, and the land was sparsely populated by white settlers early in the County's history. At some time early in the history of the County, settlers moved into the most northwestern part of the County and settled in the mountain coves and along the bottomlands of Persimmon Creek, Coleman River, and other tributaries of the Tallulah River, and the community of Persimmon developed.

James Henry (Henry) Kilby's grandparents moved from North Carolina and settled in the Persimmon Community in the 1860s. The 1870 census shows Adam Kilby, Henry's grandfather, and his family as residents of Persimmon and that his then-youngest child, age 3, was the only one of his children born in Georgia. (The others were born in North Carolina.) Mary Matilda Kilby, the eldest daughter of Adam Kilby and the mother of Henry Kilby, and with whom Henry lived, is not shown as residing with her father in 1870. In the 1880 census, she appears as head of household and living with her eldest son Henry and four other children in Persimmon. Henry Kilby was born on July 10, 1867, in North Carolina, but at an early age was living in Persimmon. Henry Kilby first appears in the census records of 1880, and that record indicates he was born in North Carolina. Later census records (1900 through 1930), for which Henry Kilby provided the information, show his birthplace as Georgia. Henry Kilby was a farmer and had been one from a young age. The 1870 census taken when Henry Kilby was 12 shows his occupation as "works on farm."

On October 24, 1895, Henry Kilby married Rachel Rosetta (Rosie) Justus. Rosie Justus Kilby was born in Rabun County, Georgia, on January 8, 1874. The Justus family was among the early settlers in the Persimmon Community. They were also farmers and have been described as the "plain, substantial, law-abiding type of citizen who make a good community and a good place to live in." (Ritchie)

In December 1897, Henry Kilby purchased 50 acres of land in Persimmon from W. E. Lindsay and

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

began acquiring the property that would become the farm and home of his family for over 50 years. Presumably, Henry and Rosie began construction of their home place on this 50-acre tract soon after acquiring the property since they already had an infant son at that time and more children were soon to follow. Their first child to survive, William Frank, was born September 8, 1897. Their other five children and dates of birth are as follows: Jessie Greenville, August 20, 1899; Caney Jackson, November 29, 1901; Lee Brine, October 2, 1905; Lelia Mae, March 20, 1911; and Lena Iza, April 6, 1914. All of the children are deceased. In 1898 and 1899, Henry Kilby constructed the house and barn that now exist on the property. He also dug a well (nonextant) and built a smokehouse (nonextant) just to the south of the house and built a corncrib (nonextant) between the house and the barn.

In January 1910, Henry Kilby doubled the size of his farm by purchasing an additional 50 acres south of his first tract from A. E. Burrell. He later purchased 61 acres from T.J. Ritchie in April 1913, across Persimmon Road to the north and west of his farm, and then purchased 2.12 acres adjacent to his first tract from Morse Land & Lumber Company. Although the Kilby deeds indicate the total acreage of their farm was 163 acres, the 1973 survey of the property showed 186 acres. From a review of Mr. Kilby's four deeds it appears that Mr. Kilby may have inadvertently built his house and barn outside of the boundaries of his property. As explained in the text, the northern boundary of the tract on which Mr. Kilby built his house and barn was the northern line of Land Lot Numbers 59 and 58. The 1973 survey of the property locates the buildings just north of the northern line of Land Lots 59 and 58. In July 1914, Mr. Kilby obtained 2.12 acres in Land Lot 63, north of and adjacent to the original 50-acre Lindsay tract, from Morse Land Lumber Company. Our conclusion is that Mr. Kilby learned (perhaps from a survey when he purchased acreage across Persimmon Road in 1913) that his buildings encroached on the lumber company's property. We assume from these facts that he acquired that additional 2.12 acres so that he had legal title to the land on which his house and barn were located. So, during the latter part of the period defined as the New South (the 1910s), Henry and Rosie Kilby were engaged in putting together and cultivating the land that would become their family's home place.

Henry and Rosie Kilby and their children farmed their land and carried on other activities related to rural subsistence living. They grew corn as their primary crop, both as food for themselves and fodder for their livestock. They raised mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens. The livestock ran free in the woods and around the house, and fences were constructed around the crops and the gardens to keep them out. The family used a mule hitched to a carriage for transportation.

In addition to providing for her family's food, clothing and other needs, Rosie Kilby produced and sold butter, eggs, and milk. She dyed, carded, and spun wool from the sheep and wove the family's clothes and blankets and also sold her woolen goods. Rosie Kilby had vegetable and herb gardens, and she was known in the community for her herbal remedies for people and animals.

Henry Kilby was an enterprising, skilled, and capable man. He hunted for wild game in the forest around their home to supplement the livestock that he slaughtered for food. He made all the family's furniture and his wife's spinning wheel and loom. He built a blacksmith shop (nonextant) on a small

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

creek branch northeast of the house, where he made horseshoes and shod mules and horses. He castrated livestock, cats, and dogs for his neighbors. He tanned leather from the animals he butchered and made and sold shoes using wooden lasts that he carved. He built and operated a gristmill (nonextant) on Persimmon creek north of his farm on a site that is now part of the Chattahoochee National Forest. The Kilby name is still associated with this mill site. "Kilby Mill" appears on maps. When the current owners purchased the property in 1961, the millstones and some timbers from the mill were still at the site. Since then, the millstones have been removed and the timbers have decayed, and there is no longer any evidence of the mill.

The Great Depression did not affect the Kilby family in any substantial manner due to the fact that they were very self-sufficient. They were able to produce most of what they needed and bartered their farm products other goods they made or exchanged Mr. Kilby's blacksmithing or gristmill services for necessary items such as sugar, salt, flour, and cloth that they could not produce. More devastating to the Kilbys than the crash of the financial markets was the loss in the 1930s of the American chestnut trees, due to blight, as a source of food for themselves and their livestock.

The most significant change the New Deal brought to the community was an improvement to Persimmon Road and its extension over Patterson Gap that joined Betty's Creek Road on the other side of the mountain as a result of the work by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Until the road was extended, Persimmon Road ended at Kilby Mill. The CCC crews also began reforestation of the areas in what is now the Chattahoochee National Forest (north of the Kilby House) that had been cut over by lumber companies in the early 1900s. During the New Deal era, the Rural Electric Administration brought electricity to the rural areas of Rabun County by purchasing electricity from the Georgia Power Company. Electricity did not come to Persimmon until the 1940s, and the Kilbys never had electricity at their house.

Henry Kilby died of a stroke on January 6, 1937. Rosie Kilby, along with her children who lived with her or nearby, carried on the operation of the family farm. Operation of the blacksmith shop ceased, but Rosie Kilby continued to operate the gristmill until her death. Among other things, Rosie Kilby introduced kudzu to her part of the county in the 1940s from a mail order purchase. World War II and the years thereafter saw little change in the way Rosie Kilby lived her life on her farm. She would have been affected some during the War by rationing of such items as such sugar, but she never had an automobile or gasoline-powered farm equipment, so gasoline rationing would not have affected her. She never had indoor plumbing, electricity, telephone, heating and cooking fuel other than wood, gas appliances, or any modern conveniences. Rosie Kilby had lived her life much the same from when she first moved to her house and farm as a young wife and mother in the late 1890s until she died on June 1, 1950.

The heirs of Henry and Rosie Kilby sold the Kilby farm to J. Lawrence Burrell (July 1, 1900-October 12, 1972) on October 30, 1950. Mr. Burrell was farmer and native of Rabun County. He and his wife, Connie Dickson Burrell (December 2, 1900-December 23, 1992), lived in the Kilby house for a short time, then moved to the older, but larger Lindsay house on the south end of the farm. During their tenure at the house, Mr. Burrell installed electricity in the house and put a fence around the

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farm. Like the Kilbys, he allowed his livestock to roam freely about the property, including the house site, except for the cornfields. After the Burrells vacated the house, Mr. Burrell rented the house for a few years to family members and other individuals. Eventually, the house became vacant, and Mr. Burrell used it to store hay. Over the years, without occupants, the house gradually fell into disrepair.

The current owners, Catherine Sale (DOB January 6, 1927) and Susan Rogers (DOB September 23, 1921), were schoolteachers in New Orleans, searching for property in North Georgia on which to build a summer camp for children. Their search brought them to Rabun County and to Mr. Burrell's farm in Persimmon in 1960. On April 1, 1961, they bought the Kilby farm from Mr. Burrell and began construction of their camp on the 122-acre tract across Persimmon Road from the Kilby house. They undertook restoration of the house; built bathrooms and closets; closed in a portion of the side porch to create a pantry and laundry room; installed indoor plumbing and kitchen and bathroom fixtures; supplemented the existing electrical system; installed propane heaters; replaced the shake roof with a galvanized metal roof, rebuilt one of the fireplaces that had collapsed; replaced some of the existing windows and installed additional windows; finished the upstairs rooms; and otherwise prepared the house for habitation. They resided in the house from 1961 to 1972. Since 1972, the house has been used for housing campers and camp staff and since the camp was closed, for occasional guests.

Because the barn was in danger of collapsing in the mid-1970s, the current owners had the barn disassembled, rotting logs replaced, and the barn reconstructed using the original materials as much as possible. As a result of this reconstruction, the back stalls on the barn were removed, so that the barn had only two stalls on each side instead of the original three. The current owners have always used the barn for storage.

As part of their restoration of the property, the current owners, beginning in the 1960s and continuing through recent years, planted numerous flowers, shrubs, and trees around the house, so that over the years the effects of livestock grazing has disappeared and been replaced with grass and other vegetation.

In 2002 and 2003, the current owners undertook repairs necessary both to preserve the house and, where possible, to return it to more of its original state when the Kilbys lived there. The house is now unoccupied.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Deed Book Y. (Deed from A.E. Burrell to J.H. Kilby dated January 27, 1910, recorded at Deed Book Y, page 594 on May 18, 1914, and Deed from T.J. Ritchie to J.H. Kilby dated April 1913, recorded at Deed Book Y, page 595 on May 18, 1914).

Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Deed Book Z. (Deed from Morse Land Company to J.H. Kilby dated July 18, 1914, recorded at Deed Book Z, page 57 on September 1, 1914).

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Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Deed Book L-3. (Deed from J. H. Burrell to Catherine Sale and Susan Rogers dated April 1, 1961, recorded at Deed Book L-3, page 379 on April 4, 1961).

Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Deed Book Q-3. (Deed from Catherine Sale and Susan Rogers to Tumbling Waters, Inc. dated February 7, 1964, recorded at Deed Book Q-3, page 541 on February 14, 1964).

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Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Deed Book L-13. (Deed from Susan Rogers to Catherine Sale dated December 10, 1991, recorded at Deed Book L-13, page 500, on January 3, 1992).

Rabun County, Georgia. Clerk of Superior Court Records. Plat Book I 1. (Survey of Property of Tumbling Waters, Inc. by J.G. Nixon dated July 30, 1973, recorded at Plat Book 11, page 131).

Rabun County, Georgia. Tax Assessor's Records. Basic parcel information for Parcel No. 020-025 in the name of Catherine Sale and Susan Rogers as of November 19, 2002.

Ritchie, Andrew J. Sketches of Rabun County History. Chelsea, Michigan: Bookcrafters, 1995. (5th printing, (D 1948).

Sawyer, Gordon. Northeast Georgia: A History. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2001.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

University of Georgia Library, Athens, Georgia. Map Collection.
<http://scarlett.libs.uga.edu/maproom/ahtml/mchpmcfl.html>.

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 Less than one acre

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 272193 Northing 3869480

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property follows the current legal boundary and includes the main house, barn, and the intact portion of land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 5, 2005
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Susan Rogers and Catherine Sale
organization
mailing address 134 Tumbling Waters Lane
city or town Clayton **state** Georgia **zip code** 30525
telephone (706)782-7770
e-mail N/A

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

name/title Gladys Mynatt and Tillman Mynatt
organization
mailing address 340 Tatum Gulch Road
city or town Cloudland **state** Georgia **zip code** 30731
telephone (706)398-1505
e-mail gmynatt@tvn.net

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Susan Rogers and Catherine Sale
organization (if applicable)
mailing address 134 Tumbling Waters Lane
city or town Clayton **state** Georgia **zip code** 30525
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

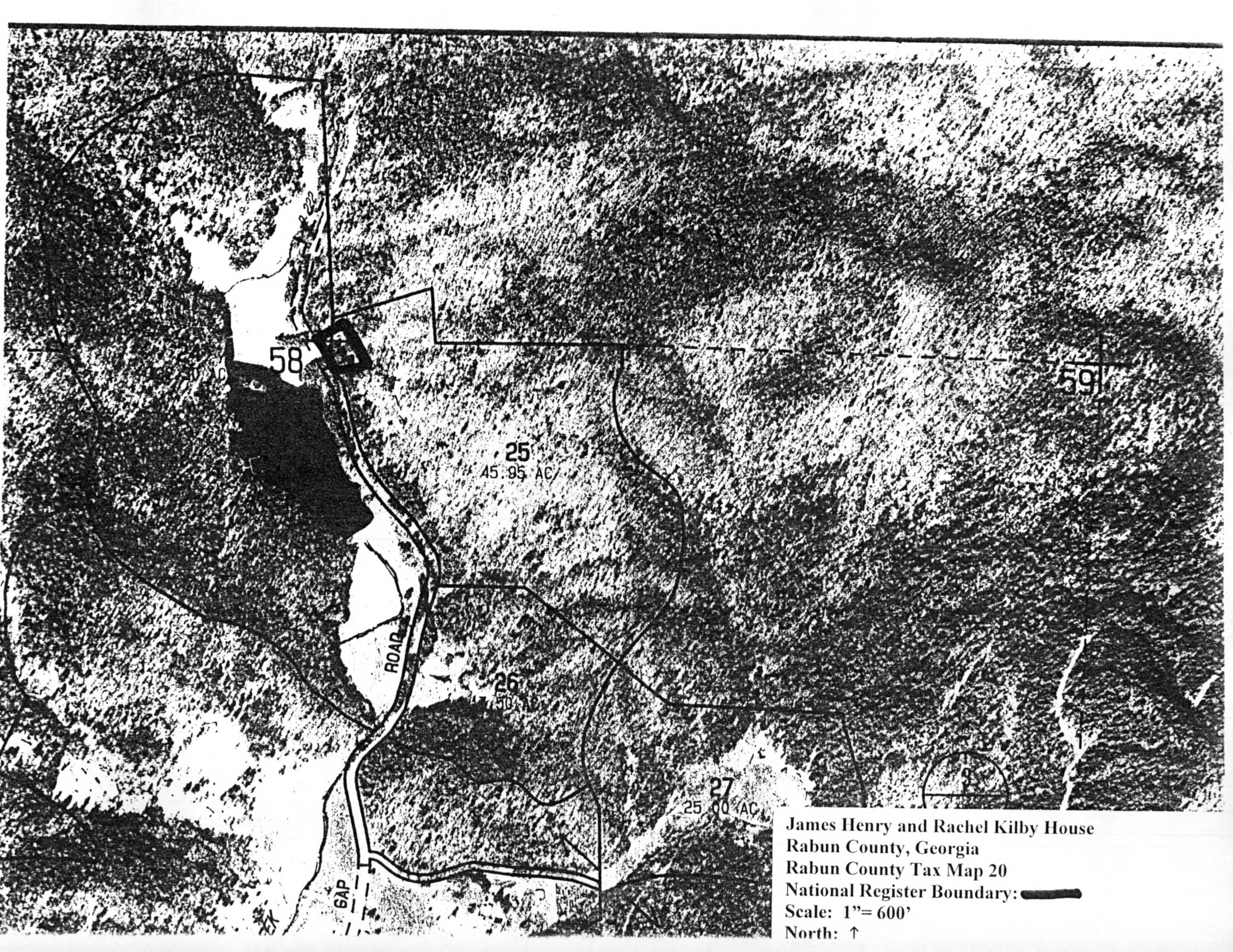
Name of Property: James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
City or Vicinity: Clayton, vicinity
County: Rabun
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August, 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 15

1. West façade and south façade; photographer facing northeast.
2. South façade; photographer facing north.
3. South façade; photographer facing north.
4. East façade; photographer facing west.
5. East façade and north façade; photographer facing southwest.
6. North façade; photographer facing southwest.
7. West façade porch; photographer facing south.
8. Barn; photographer facing northwest.
9. Barn and woodshed; photographer facing northeast.
10. Interior, first floor, keeping room; photographer facing southeast.
11. Interior, first floor, southwest bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
12. Interior, first floor, southwest bedroom; photographer facing east.
13. Interior, first floor, northwest bedroom; photographer facing west.
14. Interior, second floor, front bedroom; photographer facing southeast.
15. South façade and east façade; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
Rabun County, Georgia
Rabun County Tax Map 20
National Register Boundary: **————**
Scale: 1"= 600'
North: ↑

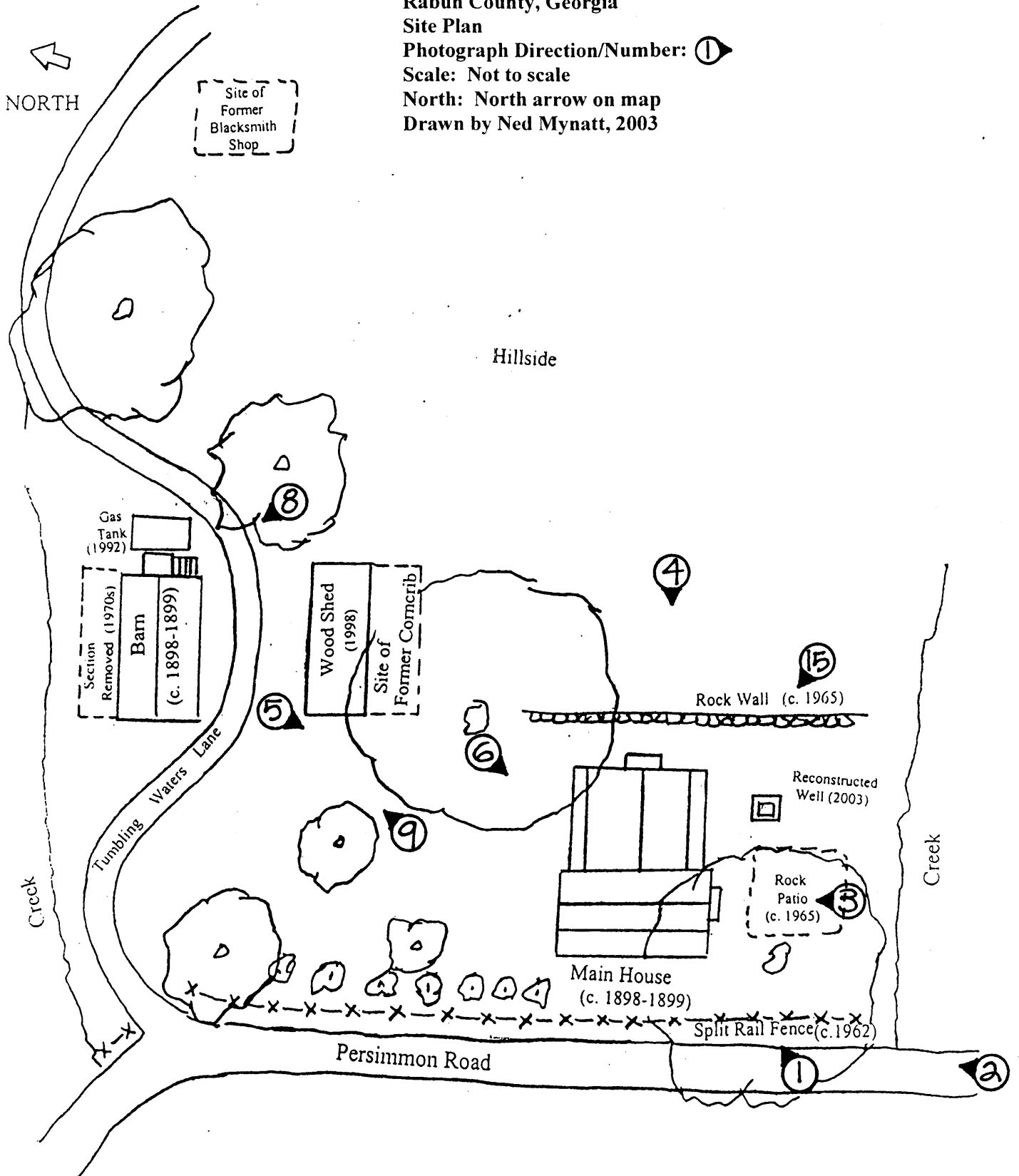
James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
Rabun County, Georgia
Site Plan

Photograph Direction/Number: ①

Scale: Not to scale

North: North arrow on map

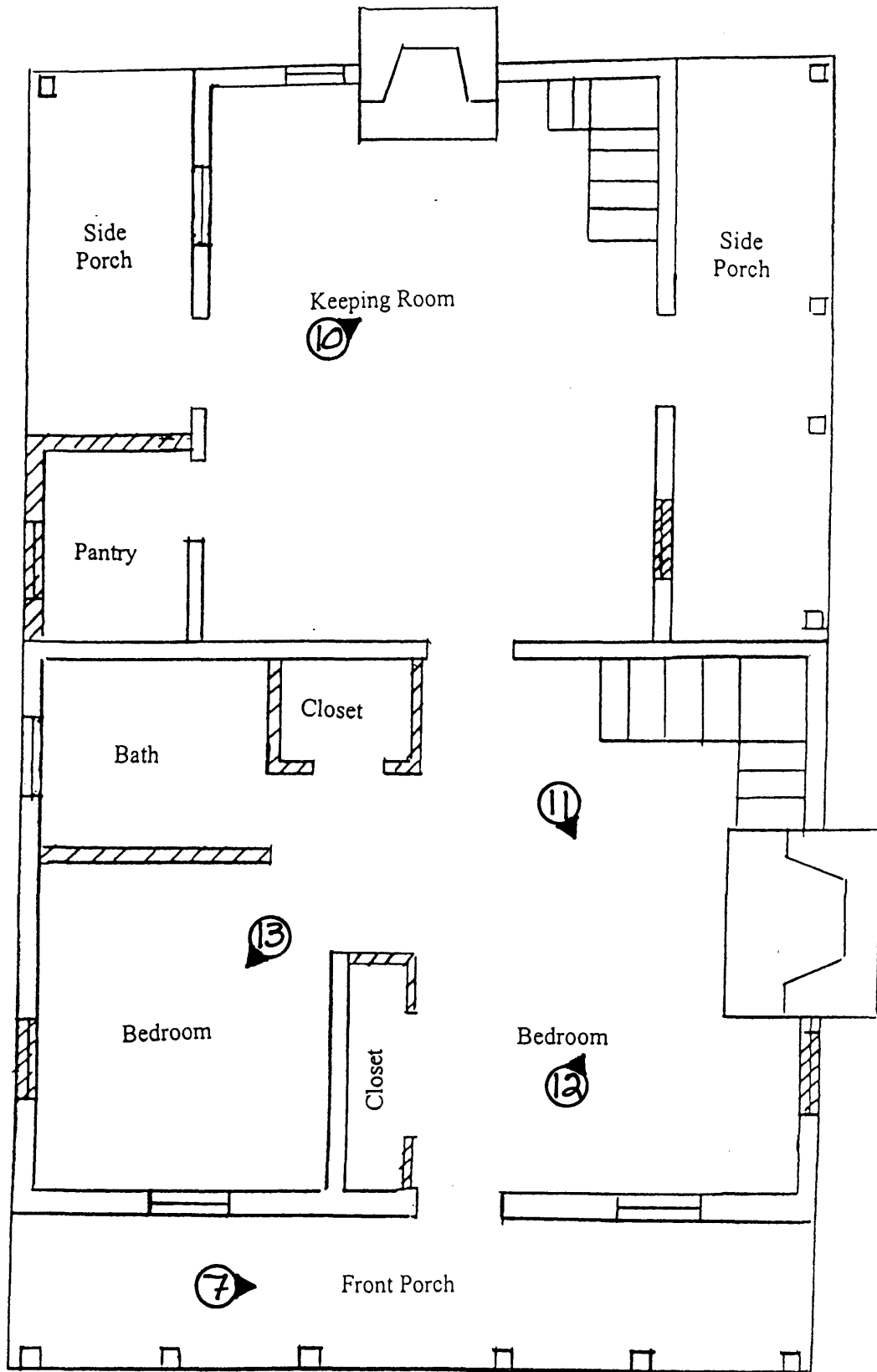
Drawn by Ned Mynatt, 2003



MAIN FLOOR PLAN -- 26 ft x 42 ft



□ c. 1898-1899
▨ c. 1961



James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
Rabun County, Georgia
Main House First Floor Plan
Photograph Direction/Number: ①
Scale: Not to scale
North: North arrow on map
Drawn by Ned Mynatt, 2003

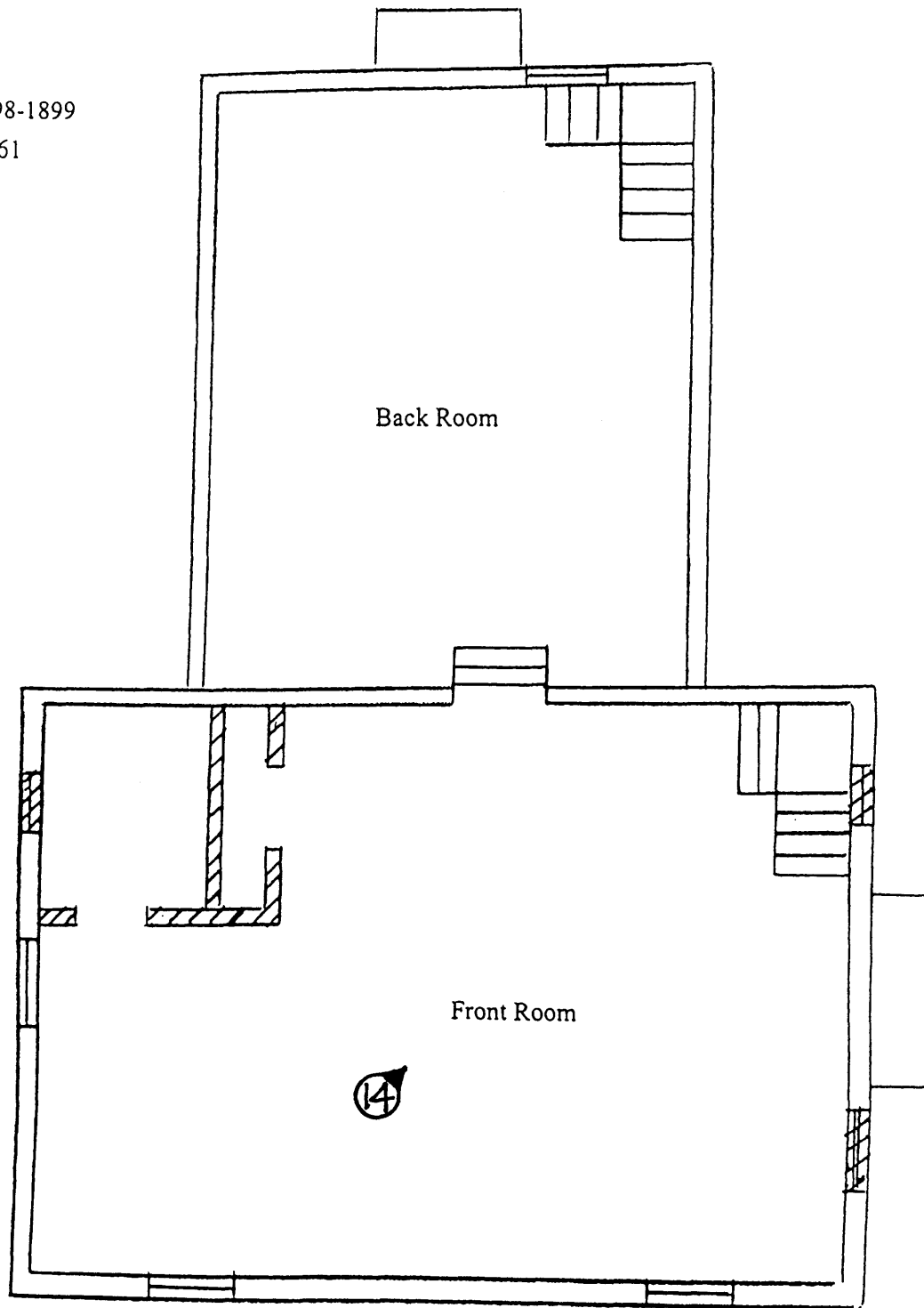
UPSTAIRS FLOOR PLAN



NORTH

□ c. 1898-1899

▨ c. 1961




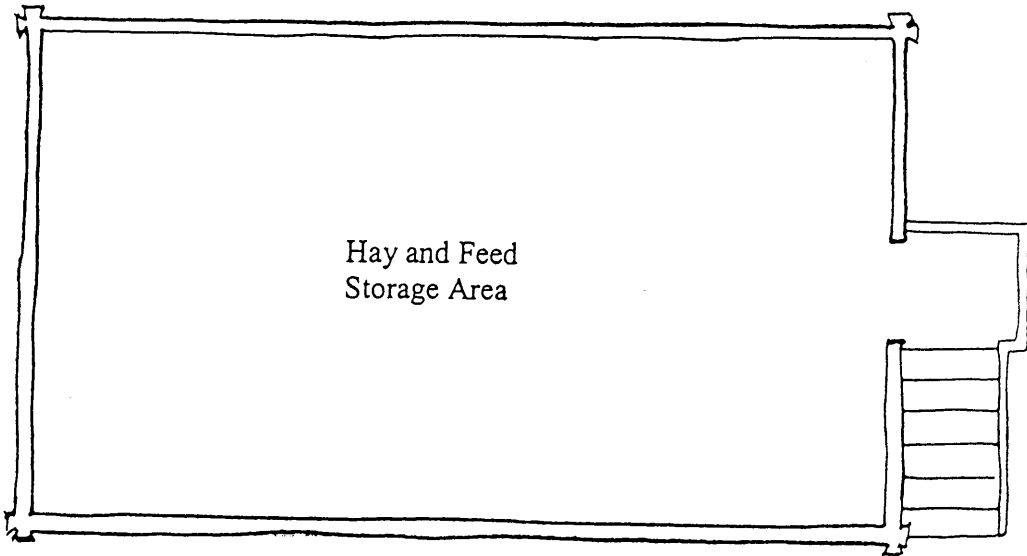
James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
Rabun County, Georgia
Main House Second Floor Plan
Photograph Direction/Number: ①
Scale: Not to scale
North: North arrow on map
Drawn by Ned Mynatt, 2003



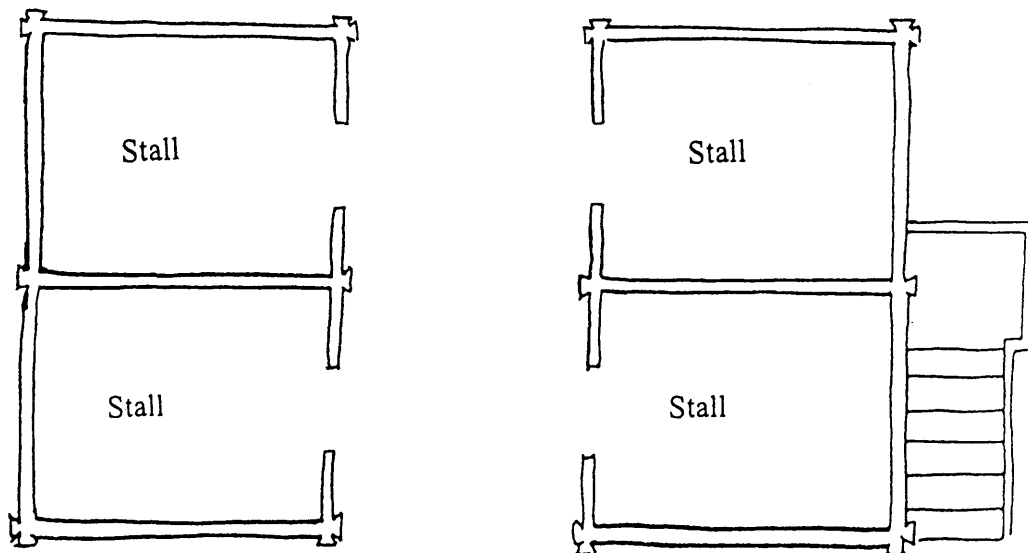
BARN FLOOR PLAN -- 28 ft x 16 ft

NORTH

 c. 1898-1899



LOFT FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

James Henry and Rachel Kilby House
Rabun County, Georgia
Barn Floor Plan
Photograph Direction/Number: ①
Scale: Not to scale
North: North arrow on map
Drawn by Ned Mynatt