United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nan	1e				
historic					
and/or common	Hambidge Cente	r Historic I	istrict		
2. Loca	ation				
street & numbe	3 miles west of Betty's Creek R	of Dillard or Load	1		N/Anot for publication
city, town D	illard vic.	X	vicinity of		
state Georg	ia	code 013	county	Rabun	code 241
3. Clas	sification				
Category _X district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition M/Ain process being consider	n Access yes	ccupied k in progress	Present UseX agriculture commercialX educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious Scientific X transportation other:
street & number					
city, town			vicinity of	state	
5. Loca	ation of Le	egal De	scriptio	on ·	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Superior Cou	ırt		
street & number	Rabun	County Court	thouse		
city, town	Clayton			state	Georgia
6. Rep	resentatio	n in Ex	isting \$	Surveys	
	Structures Fiel	d Survey:	has this pro	perty been determined e	elegible? yesX no
date 1977-1	978	No.		federalX st	ate county loca
depository for s	urvey records Ge	orgia Depart	ment of Nat	ural Resources	
city, town A	tlanta			state	Georgia

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered x altered	Check oneX original site moved date	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Hambidge Center is a small rural historic district in the Betty's Creek area of the north Georgia mountains. The natural landscape in the district consists of the creek with its narrow, irregular floodplain, forested hillsides, and Owen Mountain. This natural landscape forms the setting for some two dozen historic buildings and structures, several historic ruins, associated landscape gardening features, and a few non-historic structures all clustered near the center of the district. Buildings and structures in the district include an 1830's log cabin and log outbuilding, an 1890's log lodge and remodeled house, a 1920's rock farmhouse with spring house and shed, a 1930's log cabin, a 1930's gristmill, a 1940's dairy complex, and 1940's arts and crafts buildings including cottages, studios and kilns. Several small contemporary cottages and sheds are also present, including the 1966 "Foxfire" studio. There are ruins of a 1914 lodge, several cabins, and a dam along the creek. A natural amphitheater is located in a small cove on the western side of Owen Mountain.

BUILDING AND STRUCTURES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

<u>Note</u>: The following descriptions are keyed by number to the accompanying "buildings and structures" map.

- #1. Entrance Gates. Two fieldstone piers with concrete caps, flanking dirt driveway; early twentieth century (photograph 1) (contributing).
- #2. Spring House. Reinforced concrete structure with stone veneer; 1922 (photographs 1, 2) (contributing).
- #3. Shed/Pavilion. Open, pavilion-type structure with pyramidal roof supported by tree-trunk posts; fieldstone fireplace/chimney with iron tub or kettle at one corner; early twentieth century (contributing).
- #4. Dairy Barn. Woodframed structure on low concrete foundation; gable-roofed central section flanked by lean-tos; horizontal flushboard siding; 1944 (photograph 12) (contributing).
- #5. Milking Shed. One-story shed-roofed structure, with board and batten siding, on low concrete foundation; 1944 (photograph 12) (contributing).
- #6. Silo. Round silo; poured concrete construction; 1944 (contributing).
- #7. Weaving Shed and Exhibition Hall. Two story gable roof structure, with long, narrow proportions; masonry block first floor, woodframed second floor with board and batten siding and steel casement windows; 1940's (photograph 12) (contributing).
- #9. Foxfire Studio. Contemporary one-story gable-roofed cottage, with board and batten siding and a deck; 1966 (photograph 11) (contributing).
- #10. Garage. One story terra-cotta block structure, 1940's (contributing).

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Property Owners

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The Hambidge Center for Creative Arts and Sciences, Incorporated Mary Nikas, Executive Director P.O. Box 33
Rabun Gap, Georgia 30568

Mary Nikas Post office Box 33 Rabun Gap, Georgia 30568

Virginia Jones P.O. Box 363 Franklin, North Carolina 28734

Mr. Robert Heard Heard, Heard, Cuthbert, and Allston P.O. Box 896 Elberton, Georgia 30635

Alice M. Lawrence RFD 4, Box 1 Milledgeville, Georgia 31061

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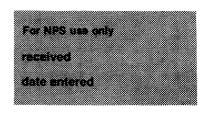
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- #11. Hambidge Cottage. One story gable roofed log cabin, "dogtrot" plan, with board and batten shed room; on fieldstone foundation; fieldstone chimneys; interior paneled in wormy chestnut; early twentieth century (photographs 6,7,8,9) (contributing).
- #12. Pavilion. One story woodframed structure with open interior under hipped roof; continuous screened windows; board and batten enclosure, rear; 1940 (photograph 10) (contributing).
- #13. Dry Kiln. Fieldstone and concrete ruins of early twentieth century kiln (contributing).
- #14. Lodge Ruins. Stone foundations of uncompleted lodge; 100 feet by 35 feet; 1914 (contributing).
- #15. Kiln. Fieldstone and concrete ruins; c. 1940 (contributing).
- #16. Rock House. One story fieldstone farmhouse, with front and side porches, stone chimneys, beaded tongue-and-groove interior woodwork; 1920 (photographs 1,2,3) (contributing).
- #17. Weave Shed. Long, narrow, one-story gable roofed woodframed structure; board and batten siding, dormers, and weatherboarding in gable ends; front entry porch; post, beam, and plank interior; 1940 (photographs 4,5) (contributing).
- #19. Sun House. Mid twentieth century woodframed cottage (non-historic).
- #20. Sun Studio. Mid twentieth century woodframe cottage (non-historic).
- #21. McCraw House Site. Chimney and Springhouse of original Rabun Colony member; 1914 (contributing).
- #22. Sheep Shed. Simple wood framed shed; 1940 (contributing).
- #23. Nikas Property. Traditionally an in-holding in the Hambidge Center property; contains an extensively remodeled 1890's house (non-historic).
- #25. Natural Amphitheater. Open area on hillside, surrounded by forest (contributing).
- #27. Hopper House. One story log cabin; gable roof, front porch, rear shed; squared logs, modified dovetail notching; 1830 (contributing).
- #28. Sheep Shed. One story gable roofed log shed; round logs, saddle notching; fieldstone chimneys; 1890 (contributing).

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- #29. Latimer Lodge. Two story log house; gable roof, front porch; round logs, saddle notching; fieldstone chimneys; 1890 (contributing).
- #31. Sheep Barn. One story woodframed structure, with central gable section flanked by sheds; c. 1940 (contributing).
- #32. Barker's Creek Mill. One story gristmill; woodframed on fieldstone foundation; board and batten siding, gable roof; overshot metal waterwheel with flume, stone dam short distance upstream; 1936 (photograph 13) (contributing).

BOUNDARIES

The nominated property consists of the remaining intact tract of land that is historically associated with the Rabun Colony Club, the W. Carroll Latimer Farm, and the Jay Hambidge Art Foundation (now the Hambidge Center for the Creative Arts and Sciences, Inc.). This tract of land includes a distinct group of architecturally and historically related buildings and structures in their historic natural setting.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in March 1981 still represent the character and appearance of the property.

8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historicX agricultureX architectureX art commerce communications		gX landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculptureX social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1830's- 1940's	Builder/Architect	Multiple	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hambidge Center historic district represents several major periods in the history of the north Georgia mountains. In terms of exploration and settlement, land in the district was among the first to be settled in Rabun County, and the 1830's log farmstead testifies to this early occupancy. Agriculture, carried out on the floodplain, provided a livelihood for early settlers and continued throughout the history of the valley, culminating in sheep raising during the 1930's and dairying in the 1940's; these agricultural practices are representative of the Georgia mountains. Buildings and structures in the district chronicle the history of development in the valley and represent a variety of vernacular architectural practices relating to design, construction, materials, and workmanship. Chief among them is the use of indigenous log, stonemasonry, and rubble concrete construction. The natural landscape itself is historically significant for the way in which it has served as a setting for 150 years of cultural activity that has changed the perception of the land from a means of subsistence to one of enjoyment and artistic inspiration. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century attempts at establishing seasonal resorts in this part of the Georgia mountains are documented by the one surviving lodge, the ruins of another, and the assembly of a large tract of land under single ownership. The most important area of significance associated with the historic district relates to the establishment of an arts and crafts center in this area during the early twentieth century. This arts and crafts center made use of the buildings and structures already built on the tract of property assembled during the preceding resort era. Founded in the mid 1930's by Mary Hambidge in honor of her husband, the Jay Hambidge Arts Foundation was dedicated to the practice of traditional mountain arts and crafts such as weaving. Its products won awards at the 1936 Paris Exposition, were displayed at the Museum of Modern Art and the Smithsonian Institute, and were marketed at the "Weavers of Rabun" on Madison Avenue in New York City. internationally known magazine of folklore, Foxfire, was conceived here while Eliot Wigginton was in residence during the 1960's. This arts and crafts tradition is being continued today by the Hambidge Center for the Creative Arts and Sciences, which provides a retreat for artists, writers, and scholars.

The architectural and historical significance of the Hambidge Center historic district supports its National Register eligibility under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. Settlement of this remote mountain valley in the early nineteenth century, the coming of seasonal residents during the turn-of-the-century resort era, the introduction of dairy farming in the early twentieth century, and especially the founding of a leading arts and crafts center during the early twentieth century are all important historical events that support National Register eligibility in terms of criteria A. Association with numerous individuals who played important roles in the history of the area, such as the Hopper and Darnell families during the pioneering days of the early nineteenth century, the Haynes and Field families of the turn-of-the-century resort era,

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geograph	nical Data		
Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name Dillard, UMT References	y <u>660 acres (est</u> , GA-NC	<u>tima</u> ted)	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 1,7 2 7,8 5,6,0 Zone Easting	3 ₁ 8 7 ₁ 4 9 ₁ 0 ₁ 0 Northing	B 117 Zone	2 7 8 5 3 0 3 8 7 3 7 2 0 Easting Northing
c 1, 7 2 7, 6 5, 6 0	3,8,7,2,9,6,0	D [1,7]	2 7 6 3 4 0 3 8 7 4 9 0 0
Verbal boundary description accompanying maps and			escribed by a heavy black line on th
List all states and counties			
state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
Historic P	s, National Regis	ion	
organization Georgia Depar	rtment of Natural	l Resources d	date August 25, 1982
street & number 270 Wash	hington Street, S	3.W. te	elephone 404/656-2840
city or town Atlanta		s	state Georgia
12. State His	toric Pres	ervation	Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of the	his property within the	state is:	
	operty for inclusion in t	the National Register	oric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- r and certify that it has been evaluated vation and Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation Offi	cer signature $\mathcal U$	Exite (Lyon
title State Historic Pre	servation Office:		date 8/26/82
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this p	property is included in	the National Registe	1.1.6
Keeper of the National Regist	ter		date 10/5/82

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W. Carroll Latimer who introduced modern dairy farming to the valley, and Mary Hambidge who developed the arts and crafts center in the 1930's and 1940's, supports National Register eligibility under criteria B. The historic architectural and environmental qualities of the district, most notably the emphasis on vernacular structures largely hand crafted from indigenous materials, support National Register eligibility in terms of criteria C. Although archaeological potential in the valley may be assumed, no professional investigations have been made in conjunction with this historic structural nomination, and therefore no claim of National Register eligibility under criteria D is made at this time.

Many of the buildings, structures, and landscape features in the district, and their historical associations, are less than fifty years old. National Register eligibility is supported by the extraordinary role that these resources played in the history of the Georgia mountains and in the revival of interest and proficiency in the traditional arts and crafts of the Appalachian Mountains.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Rabun County was created by an act of the Georgia legislature in 1819 from lands ceded by the Cherokee Indians in the Treaty of 1819. White settlement followed, with the majority of first settlers coming from the surrounding territories of North Carolina and South Carolina. Land along Betty's Creek was one of the first areas of settlement in the county, apparently due to the rich farmland located there. One of the earliest families to settle in this area were the Hoppers from North Carolina. This family purchased two lots of land at the head of Betty's Creek and built a house of hewn popular logs which still stands today. The Hoppers, like most families in the area, have been farmers. In contrast, the Darnells, who came into the area in the 1840's, have been a family of craftsmen. Members of the Darnell family have been blacksmiths, brick makers, brick layers, chimney builders, and stone masons. Some of the structures located within the historic district may have been built by members of this family. Several descendants from both of these families continue to reside in the area today.

Prior to the turn of the century, residents of Betty's Creek lived in a small, isolated and closely-knit community and received their livelihood from the land. With the construction of the Tallulah Falls Railroad in 1905, this area became accessible to the outside world and a resort period in the development of Betty's Creek began. According to Margaret Norton, a life-long resident of Betty's Creek, a few outsiders came into the area prior to the completion of the rail line. The Haynes family was one of the first outside groups. This family came to the area in the late 1800's, purchased land, and built a resort home of log construction, which still stands today. Mrs. Norton describes the Haynes as "summer folk" and "lowlanders." Although the Haynes originated from the coast, most outsiders came from the Atlanta area.

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A group of businessmen came from Atlanta in 1911 with plans to develop a hunting club, know as the Rabun Colony Club. The group, headed by Julian Field, an Atlantan who owned a fertilizer business, purchased 450 acres in Betty's Creek for the club. The tract of land included all of land lot 186, which encompasses Owen Mountain, and parts of land lots 185 and 184. Plans for the club included a lake and rustic lodge. The lake was created in the bottomlands by an earthen dam across Betty's Creek near the confluence of Patterson Creek. The lake lasted approximately ten years before the dam was washed away in a flood. According to the <u>Industrial Index</u> of February 25, 1914, a three-story lodge, 80 x 50 feet was to be built by the Rabun Colony Club from plans by Edward E. Doughtery of Atlanta. The lodge was never finished, but the beginning of the lodge, a rock foundation, remains in its unfinished state. The club was dissolved in 1920 when Arthur G. Powell, as Receiver of Rabun Colony, sold the land to W. Carroll Latimer, a judge from Atlanta.

Latimer planned to establish a farming operation at Betty's Creek and between the years 1920 and 1926 purchased additional acreage, which according to the deeds totalled approximately 750 acres. In assembling the acreage, Latimer purchased land from original families of the area, such as the Hoppers, Darnells, Burrells, and Nortons, as well as from newcomers, such as the Haynes, Fields, and Fraleys. The Old Sam Hopper Place, six to ten acre tract which included the Hopper family homestead, was a part of the purchase, as were six acres which included the Haynes resort home.

Latimer added several structures to the property, including the rock house and the spring house. The rock house was built as Latimer's residence around 1920 by Lex Darnell, who also built the spring house. Latimer employed local farmers to farm his acreage, but this operation ended in the late 1920's with Latimer's death. Latimer's wife died shortly after her husband and their descendants sold the property to Mary Hambidge in 1935, retaining only the six acres which included the Haynes resort home renamed "Latimer Lodge."

Mary Hambidge, a native of Brunswick, Georgia, came into the area from New York. She had gone to New York as a model and professional whistler and married Jay Hambidge. Jay Hambidge was an artist and lecturer, noted for his theories on "Dynamic Symmetry," a system of laws of proportions and the manifestation of these laws in natural objects. Hambidge's work in "dynamic symmetry" took the couple to Greece for an extended stay, and while her husband studied proportions in Greek art forms, Mary learned to weave from the Greek women. After her husband's death in 1924, Mary returned to the United States and through the generosity of friends was able to purchase the Latimer property at Betty's Creek. Here she began a career of reviving the craft of mountain weaving and created a self-sufficient farming enterprise as well as raising sheep for her weaving industry.

Mary established the "Jay Hambidge Art Foundation" in 1944 with the goal to preserve and continue the mountain crafts in a more organized manner. She utilized the local labor force for farming and weaving. She hired members of the Darnell family to help with running the farm, building new structures, and repairing existing buildings. It was during this time that the dairy farming complex was built. She assembled a

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group of women for the weaving who became known as the "Weavers of Rabun." The group was commissioned to weave fabrics for nationally-known personalities. This work had won awards at the 1937 Paris Exhibition and was displayed at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Woven goods were also marketed at the "Weavers of Rabun" on Madison Avenue in New York City. For the weaving operation, Mary Hambidge had a building of chestnut wood constructed near the rock house, and this building became know as the "weave shed." She also added silos and a milking shed in the area of the barn for the modest dairying operation. In 1936, on lands donated by the local residents, Mary built a grist mill along Barker's Creek at the site of a former mill and agreed to operate the mill for the community.

After World War II, new industry came into the county, and many of the local weavers were attracted to the blue collar jobs. The Jay Hambidge Art Foundation broadened its concepts and began to offer a peaceful haven to artists, writers, and musicians. Among the artists to come to the center at Rabun Gap were Eva Palmer Sikilianos, wife of the Greek poet Andrew Sikilianos, concert pianist Jean Reti-Forbes, artist Stanton Forbes, writer Marguerite Steedman, composer Edwin Gerschefski and others. The internationally known folklore magazine, "Foxfire," was conceived at the foundation and much of the work and research for the magazine was carried on while Eliot Wigginton was in residence at the Jay Hambidge Art Foundation during the mid 1960's. Through the 1950's and 1960's, several structures were added to the property for use as artist studios. Mary Hambidge died in 1973, but the center continues to operate under the leadership of Mary Nikas, the executive director of the Foundation. The Hambidge Center continues as a haven for artist and programs in arts, crafts, and music are offered on a year-round basis.

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Ritchie, Andrew Jackson. Sketches of Rabun County History. Clayton, Georgia, 1948.

Interviews; conducted by Dale Jaeger of the Georgia Mountains Area Planning and Development Commission, with:

Margaret Burrell Norton (life-long resident of Betty's Creek), Betty's Creek Georgia, May, 1981.

L.D. Hopper (life-long resident of Betty's Creek), Betty's Creek, Georgia, May, 1981.

Mary Nikas, Executive Director of Hambidge Center, Betty's Creek, Georgia, January, 1981.

