

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91002026

Date Listed: 1/30/92

Tallulah Falls School
Property Name

Habersham
County

GEORGIA
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

6m Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

1/30/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination was amended to remove Criteria Consideration G, since most of the structures in the district and most of the period of significance do not fall within the less-than-50-year period.

This change was confirmed by phone with Richard Cloues, of the GA SHPO (1/30/92).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

2026
REGISTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

REGISTERED

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 TALLULAH FALLS SCHOOL
other names/site number TALLULAH FALLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

2. Location

street & number U.S. 441 and Tallulah School Road
city, town Tallulah Falls (N/A) vicinity of
county Habersham code GA 137
state Georgia code GA zip code 30573

(N/A) not for publication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:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	11	1
sites	7	0
structures	5	0
objects	1	0
total	24	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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

12/16/91
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
- () determined eligible for the National Register
- () determined not eligible for the National Register
- () removed from the National Register
- () other, explain:
- () see continuation sheet

Patrick Andrews 1/30/92

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/education-related housing
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions:

EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/education-related housing
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

Materials:

foundation	rock
walls	rock
roof	unknown
other	n/a

Tallulah Falls School Historic District is located on Cherokee Mountain less than a mile from the awe-inspiring Tallulah Gorge, within the town of Tallulah Falls, Georgia, in the northeasternmost part of the state. It is an area rich in natural beauty, a fact that played an important role in the history of the community and the school. The original campus consisted of one five-room building and five acres of undeveloped land. Today, this natural landscape forms the setting for a dozen historic structures, several historic ruins, extensive landscaping, and a few nonhistoric structures. The natural setting, the careful siting of the resources, and the choice of materials used in their construction work together to make this a truly unique campus. This tract of land includes a distinct group of architecturally and historically related buildings, structures, and landscape features in their historic natural setting:

White Cemetery: A small cemetery in which Sara E. White, the donor of the original five acres, and other members of her family are buried. It is enclosed by an historic iron fence. (contributing, photographs 3, 4)

Blacksmith Shop: (c. 1930) A small, one-story, Craftsman-influenced, eave-oriented structure with fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, and gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Presently unoccupied. (contributing, photograph 5)

Sheldon Workshop: (1935) A two-story, Craftsman-influenced, eave oriented building. The first floor is constructed with fieldstone while the second floor has clapboard siding. The gable roof has overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and knee braces. Presently

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unoccupied, Mr. Albert Sheldon of Highland Park, Illinois, donated this building to be used as a boys' workshop. (contributing, photograph 6)

Pump Houses: These two small utilitarian structures appear on the 1953 Gates and Kennedy map but their construction date is unknown. (contributing, photograph 6)

Young Matrons' Circle/Multipurpose Building: (1970, nonhistoric).
Giddings Clinic: (1930) A one and one-half story Craftsman-influenced building with fieldstone basement and clapboard-sided first floor. The gable roof has overhanging eaves with knee braces. Dr. Glenville Giddings built this clinic so that he might make experiments concerning the sleep of children who drank Coca-Cola in the evening. He reportedly found that hot chocolate made a greater difference. (contributing, photograph 2)

Fen-Stone Well and Rose Arbor: The well is made from native stone. (contributing, photograph 1)

Bell Tower and Smoke House: The tower is of native stone. It and the smoke house are located just north of the Willet Building. (contributing)

Willet Building: (1946) This building replaced the first school building (built in 1909 and renovated in 1924) which burned in 1944. It is a large two and one-half story building with a stone first level. It continues the Craftsman style found on earlier buildings. It is named for Lucy Lester Willet, the second director of the school. (contributing, photographs 8 and 9)

Lipscomb Cottage: (1909) This one and one-half story Craftsman-influenced cottage was designed by architect Fred Orr of Athens. Its low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters and dormers, massive porch expanding across the full length of the building, and the deliberate effort to use natural materials - rough cobblestone, exposed timbers and stucco in gables, and dark stains - make this a very early Craftsman-influenced building. It is significant because it founded a philosophy that would influence the design of all the buildings that would follow it up through 1946. An unidentified newspaper article (located at the school museum) written soon after the building was completed expresses this philosophy of blending with nature:

"The home is most artistic in its design. The stone which was used in its construction, with the moss and lichen still clinging to it, was for the most part quarried on the school property...the design is in keeping with the surrounding country in its rustic and picturesque beauty. It looks as if it might have naturally grown

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out of the hillside on which it is planted...the dark brown and green stains used in coloring, blend with the woods and cliffs surrounding the cottage, and make it beautiful, picturesque and artistic."

Soon after the school was founded it became evident that the children - coming from great distances on practically nonexistent roads - would have to have a place to live while attending the school. At the February 4, 1909 board meeting, Mrs. H. H. "Bessie" Tift, one of the trustees of the school, proposed the erection of a "model cottage." Within five minutes the lumber, brick, lime, and a sum of money had been donated for the construction of the cottage. The cottage was completed in August, less than three months from the time the work began. Fred Orr had donated the design and J. A. Saye, of Athens, was the builder. The total cost of construction, including an estimate for donated materials, was \$3,574.37. The building was named for the school's founder, Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb of Athens. The building is still called Lipscomb Cottage and today houses the school's museum. (contributing, photographs 10, 11, 12)

Chief Grey Eagle's Council Chair: Tradition attributes this rock formation to be the council chair of Cherokee Chief Grey Eagle. It's last official use is said to have been by the chief on the day the U.S. Government moved the Cherokee out of Georgia, known as the Trail of Tears (ca. 1838). The chair is hewn from a single stone and weighs over 500 lbs. It was loaned to the school for 100 years by Adam Vandiver. The chair must not be sold or given away. (contributing)

Trustees' Guest House (Akins House): (1915) This one-story Craftsman-influenced cottage with gable roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and knee braces has a fieldstone foundation and clapboard siding. It was built to house the trustees when they visited. (contributing, photograph 7)

Faculty Housing: There are four Craftsman-influenced houses on the east entrance to the campus which were built to be used for faculty and they are still used for this purpose. All are one story. (contributing, photograph 13)

Stone Work: Numerous stone walls, gates, steps, and terraces exist across the campus. The stone work unifies the old and the new. The earliest walls date from 1917. Much of the stone work was constructed by students and teachers. The numerous gates are named for individuals instrumental in the school's history. The Haskell Gate, named for Gertrude Hanna Haskell (1939), marks the entrance to the school farm. The Gilbert Gate, given by Judge S. Price Gilbert in honor of his wife, marks the entrance to the campus (1939); however, because of its location, it is not within the nominated property. The

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Parrish Gate, a memorial to Celeste M. Parrish, an educator widely known in the state, is the entrance gate to the Willet Building (a horse watering trough stands here). The Melie Harrington Gate is the entrance to the Willet yard. The Mamie E. Pincknard Gate marks the lower entrance to Lipscomb Cottage and was once called the Ann C. Davis Gate--since she and the boys at school built it and many other of the walls and steps. The steps at the back of Lipscomb, cut from the rock side of the mountain, are the Ann C. Davis Steps. The upper entrance to Lipscomb Cottage has lost its gate-holding columns but is the Lipscomb Gate. (contributing, photographs 1,8,9,10,11,12, and 14)

The central core of this historic campus, the only part being described and nominated, has had many changes. Most of these consist of the construction of buildings and then their demolition. While a great portion of the original buildings survive, there have been losses, including the Stephens High School, Nicholes School House, Bessie Branham Boys' Dormitory, Adams Craft House and the Annex. However, the sites of these former buildings and their historic landscaping remain as part of the campus. Another major change has been that the interior of the Giddings Clinic has been removed and replaced with a modern, open-room arrangement.

Another major change was the bisecting of the larger campus, beyond the nominated property, by a new highway. This cut off the historic core of the campus from the original entrance gates (The Gilbert Gate) mentioned above. New gates of a similar design have been added creating a new "official" entrance to the campus from the new highway. Because of their recent age and their location, these are not within this nomination either.

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
EDUCATION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1909-1946

Significant Dates:

1909

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Orr, Fred of Athens, GA

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Tallulah Falls School is significant in architecture because of the variety of surviving historic structures within the historic campus core. These range from the Lipscomb Cottage (1909) designed in the Craftsman style by Athens architect Fred Orr for the founder to the various utilitarian campus structures with rustic/Craftsman influence but using local rock for foundations and in some cases the first floor. All of these buildings reflect the mountain setting as well as the "industrial" or vocational-training aspect of the original school goals. The school is also significant in education because it was founded by, and is still owned and operated by, the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs to "raise up leaders among our mountain people for life in their own communities or elsewhere". Originally one of several district schools so created, it is the only one remaining in existence under their auspices. It also served as a public school for many decades. The school is also significant in landscape architecture for the remaining historic landscaping begun by the students in 1917 to counteract erosion as well as to beautify the campus. The major features of this student-created work are the use of native rock for retaining walls, terracing, paths, gates and other special features.

National Register Criteria

The Tallulah Falls School meets National Register Criterion A because as a school it is associated with "events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history". The school is a unique one because it did not arise from local action but from that of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs who had a member living in the area on a seasonal basis. While this county and the adjoining one was a major spot for seasonal visitors, most people did not leave their vacation homes with such a noble and far-reaching idea as the establishment of a school for needy local children. This school was created during a time (1909) when Georgia was still struggling with the creation of a state-supported, public school system, one which really did not reach fruition until after World War One when the returning veterans demanded better schools for the next generation. Thus two decades earlier, the benevolence and project needs of the women's club caused this school to be started. Although they created other schools during the same period in other parts of the state, this is the only one they still support and that still survives.

The school also meets National Register Criterion C because its buildings retain many characteristics of their type and period. The

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use of the prevailing Craftsman style but adapting it to include native stone where possible has created a campus of unusual natural and aesthetic beauty. To have created a Gothic-style campus or one of Georgian Revival looking buildings would have appeared totally out of place in this mountain setting. Architect Fred Orr of Athens, Georgia, started the campus architectural motif with an affordable and compatible design plan when he designed Lipscomb Cottage, the first building built for the school, and for a while, the only building there. The students later complemented the campus buildings and thwarted erosion by creating steps, gates, and terraces and other landscaping, all out of native stone. This landscaping ties the historic campus core together as one unit. A series of memorial gates, also out of native stone, completes the unity of design.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

See discussion below under "Period of Significance".

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance runs from the building of the first school-related building, the Lipscomb Cottage, in 1909 to 1946 when the Willet Community House, the last of the traditional buildings in the Craftsman style, was completed. This represents a single coherent phase in the overall development of the campus in which "rustic" design in both architecture and landscaping was featured. Buildings built since that time (mostly since the 1950s) feature a much more "modern" design and are generally much larger in size. They also tend to be located on the periphery of the traditional campus.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if applicable)

The contributing buildings calculation includes the Willet Building although not built until 1946 as explained above because it is the last building built in the original Craftsman style with native stone. The contributing list also includes the stone landscaping work in its many components which unite the historic campus core into a single unit.

The following is a list of the contributing and noncontributing properties:

buildings:

contributing (11):

Blacksmith Shop
Sheldon Workshop
Giddings Clinic
Smoke House

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Willet Community House
Lipscomb Cottage
Trustees/Akins Guest House
Faculty Housing (4 houses)
noncontributing (1):
 Young Matrons Circle Building (1970)

Sites: contributing (7):

Sites of the five former buildings since their landscaping is retained. This would be the sites of the Stephens High School, the Nicholes School House, the Bessie Branham Boys' Dormitory, the Annex, and the Adams Craft House.

Sarah E. White Family Cemetery
Landscaping for the entire campus

Structures:

 contributing (5):
 pumphouses (2)
 well
 bell tower
 woodshed

Objects:

 contributing (1):
 Chief Gray Eagle's Council Chair

TOTAL: contributing: 24 noncontributing: 1

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

It was in 1819 that Tallulah Falls became known to people outside the immediate area. This was at the same time that this region became part of Georgia's settled area with its lands being distributed in the 1820 Land Lottery. Ten years later, a rough trail had been hacked from the forest, though in 1849 it was reported to be still unfit for carriage travel.

By 1840, visits to the falls by groups of men, women, and even children had become quite common. A stop at Tallulah Falls became part of the "grand tour" which also included the Nacoochee Valley and Currahee Mountain. In the year 1877, 1,800 visitors made the trip to the falls, many as part of a three-day tour from Atlanta offered for ten dollars per person.

During the 1880s, there was an explosion of development in the Tallulah Falls area. Vital to the growing popularity of Tallulah

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Falls was the Tallulah Falls Railroad. Reaching Tallulah in 1882, the railroad opened this rugged region to many more tourists than the hardy individuals who had made the trek over the rough mountain path. As the railroad brought in the crowds, grand Victorian hotels began to spring up along the rim of the gorge. At its peak, there were seventeen hotels and boarding houses in and around town.

Activity, of course, centered on the natural wonders of the gorge. Whatever one did, the crash of the falls provided a constant backdrop. For a time, there was no spot in the mountains rivalling Tallulah Falls' popularity. By 1885, a place that only fifteen years before had required visitors to camp in the wilderness had grown large enough to begin procedures for incorporation into the Town of Tallulah Falls. For three decades, it would continue to grow and prosper at a rate seen by few other municipalities of the day.

One of the visitors who loved Tallulah Falls so much that she built a summer home in the area was Mrs. Mary Ann (Rutherford) Lipscomb, of Athens, Georgia. Her family and especially her sister, Miss Mildred Rutherford, were involved with the Lucy Cobb Institute of Athens, one of the state's most prestigious girls' schools, and were thus no strangers to education. They were the daughters of Williams Rutherford and Laura Cobb. Mrs. Lipscomb's uncles were Governor Howell Cobb and Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, two major figures in antebellum Georgia. Mrs. Lipscomb met many of the local mountain children and was touched by their lack of education and their apparent hunger for it. She began to teach a few of the children on her front porch, but she knew this was not enough.

Mrs. Lipscomb was elected president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs in 1906 and took the problem to the women of the federation, telling them of the families living in remote areas of the mountains of Habersham and Rabun Counties far from any school. The club women began at once to raise money for a school.

In surveys made earlier by the Georgia Federation, it was found that 32 percent of all children of school age in Georgia were not in any school, and a great number of those between the ages of 8 and 14 were working to support themselves or their families. There was only one state in a lower category than Georgia educationally.

As a result of their findings, the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs had as early as 1900 made it a policy to establish good schools in rural districts where they were most needed. Three "model" schools had been established by the time the women began work on the Tallulah Falls School. The first of these schools was located in Danielsville, Madison County. The second was established in Waters District, Floyd County, and was the most isolated of the three schools. The third

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school was at Cass Station, near Cartersville, and was maintained in part by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Tallulah Falls is the only Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs school that is still being operated today.

Many of the members of the Federation had vacationed at Tallulah Falls and they were very enthusiastic about building a school in the rustic wilderness. Five acres of land were contributed to the Federation for the location of the school by Miss Sara E. White. Construction was begun at once on a one-story structure. The work was overseen by Mr. J. Alex Saye, who estimated the building could be erected for "something over" two thousand dollars. (This was later known as the original Willet Building and was renovated and burned in 1944.) On June 30, 1909, Tallulah Falls Industrial School was formally opened with 21 pupils and one teacher. That number increased so that when school closed for vacation in December, there were 66 pupils and three teachers.

The schoolhouse in which the children were taught was later called the Willet Community House because not only the children but their mothers came to learn "home economics" there. In 1944 this well-loved building burned and was replaced by the present Willet Building in 1946. In 1928, the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs had provided a new building (the Atlanta Federation School House and Isma Dooly Auditorium). This building was later removed for yet another newer building.

The children were originally taught the three "Rs", plus "industrial" training in spinning, weaving (the government of Sweden even sent a trained weaver to teach for a year), shoe repair, home care, basket making, gardening, and dairying among other things. Most of this was taught by practical experience. The philosophy was that the children should be trained in the head, the heart, and the hand so that when they left the school they would have a means of making a living and of changing the destitution of their mountain homes.

A charter for the school was obtained a few years after its beginning, but when The Greater Tallulah program of expansion which asked for gifts from outsiders was inaugurated at the Athens convention in 1922, a different charter became necessary and was adopted in November 1922, after which the school was known as Tallulah Falls Industrial School, Inc.

The school grew fast and was accepted by the State Board of Education as the school for this area of Habersham and Rabun Counties. The grades taught were the first through the eleventh (the first high school graduating class was that of 1928), and upwards of 300 pupils eventually were enrolled before the consolidation of county schools

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and the advent of the school bus changed the enrollment and necessitated the status of the school to become that of a private institution (1970) which now serves children with a need for a home/school situation.

In February 1937, the charter was amended to change the name of the school to Tallulah Falls School, Inc. The larger, present-day, campus surrounds the original five acres given by Miss White. The school has acquired an additional six hundred acres through the years by purchase and gift. Most of this land, while not being nominated, is being used as follows: (1) One hundred acres are used actively by the school as ball fields, playgrounds, the Tallulah Gallery, tennis courts, etc. (2) one hundred acres are used as pasture, and (3) four hundred acres are used as a "buffer" woodland.

The philosophy of the school, however, has remained rather constant, and the students have always been required to do a certain amount of work (this work has had nothing to do with tuition--only training). Tuition began at \$15 or whatever produce a family could give, or nothing. No child has ever been refused admission for lack of money. At present the tuition is \$5,600 for those who can pay, but many students are on full or partial scholarship, and every student still works his one and one-half hours a day.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Hudson, Karen E. and Carol Hancock. "Tallulah Falls School Historic District." Historic Property Information Form, June 27, 1986. On file, with additional information and research materials, at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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
- (X) Other, Specify Repository: historical room located on the school campus.

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately thirty five acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 280860 Northing 3845890
B) Zone 17 Easting 281140 Northing 3845910
C) Zone 17 Easting 281180 Northing 3845790
D) Zone 17 Easting 280600 Northing 3845390
E) Zone 17 Easting 280620 Northing 3845610

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is marked to scale on the enclosed property map. It is drawn to contain the core of the historic campus, its landscaping, and representative natural terrain.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is the historic core of the campus and includes only the buildings built in the original Craftsman style, their landscaping, and the surrounding natural terrain.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Section, 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** December 13, 1991

(HPS form version 11-02-90)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Tallulah Falls School
City or Vicinity: Tallulah Falls
County: Habersham
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 1991

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 14: Fen-stone well, arbor, stone walls, and landscaping. Photographer facing north.
- 2 of 14: Giddings Clinic. Photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 14: View of modern buildings outside the district. (the classroom building and the chapel). Photographer facing west.
- 4 of 14: Sara E. White family cemetery. Photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 14: Blacksmith Shop. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 14: Sheldon Workshop and pumphouses. Photographer facing north.
- 7 of 14: Trustees' Guesthouse (Akins House). Photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 14: Willet Community House and entrance gates. Photographer facing north.
- 9 of 14: Gates to Willet Community House. Photographer facing west.
- 10 of 14: Lipscomb Cottage, gates, and stone walls. Photographer facing north.
- 11 of 14: Lipscomb Cottage. Photographer facing north.
- 12 of 14: Lipscomb Cottage from east gate. Photographer facing west.
- 13 of 14: Faculty housing. Photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 14: Stone steps, mid-campus. Photographer facing west.