

1304
OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Bellamy Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Georgia State Route 51
city, town Carnesville (x) vicinity of
county Franklin code 119
state Georgia code GA zip code 30521

(N/A) not for publication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	14	10
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	14	10

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c.1805-1946.

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.

Mark R. Edwards

Signature of certifying official

10/07/96
Date

Mark R. Edwards
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

Elson H. Beall *11.7.99*

Entered in the
National Register

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
OTHER/Plantation Plain
OTHER/Georgian Cottage
OTHER/Double-Pen

Materials:

foundation brick
walls wood/weatherboard
roof standing seam metal
other brick

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Bellamy Historic District is a historic rural community composed of farm complexes with associated agricultural outbuildings and surrounding agricultural fields. The farm complexes that make up this community are located along the Old Federal Road in a linear development pattern. The houses and outbuildings were constructed from about 1800 into the 1940s. The Richard Bellamy House is a two-room log house constructed about 1800. It is the oldest house along this portion of the Old Federal Road and pre-dates the establishment of the road. The other houses date from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Historic outbuildings include log barns, log corn crib, wood-framed barns, and potato house.

The John T. Stevenson House, built in 1886, is a one-story clapboard house with a standing seam metal roof and four stone chimneys constructed with clay mortar. The front porch is recessed under the main roof and 7" wide flush boards finish the porch wall. The house sits on rock piers and is in excellent condition.

Most of the windows are short 6/6, but there are narrow 4/4 windows in the loft on either side of both end chimneys. Floors are linoleum over 6" wide boards. Exterior doors are batten and four panels. Walls and ceilings are painted wide boards. Ceiling heights vary from 10' to almost 12'. All the fireplaces are functional. The upstairs is one large room ceiled with 8"-12" natural boards. The back porch on the left rear has been enclosed.

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There are several large hardwood trees around the Stevenson House and large boxwoods across the front.

Also on the John T. Stevenson property is a hewed V-notch log crib with a 1-1/2' overhanging gable front tin roof. A partition reaches the gable peak in the center. The left side is closed, the right side is open on the front. Sills are 6" high and 8" wide and the building has a rear shed.

The gabled and hewed V-notch barn is covered with vertical boards. The left section has a front-to-back open hall with two stalls on either side of it and batten doors between the stalls lead to the loft and the feed room. The barn is extended on the right end, continuing under the same roof line. That extension has a hall opening above that. There are two stalls on either side of the hall and there are doors on the front and back entering the stalls. The bottom half of the vertical boards have been covered with a second layer of vertical boards, beveled at the top. There is no internal connection between the two portions of the barns.

The Martin-Adams House, built in 1907, is a clapboard, steeply hipped, one-story Georgian plan house with two front-facing gables running front-to-back on both ends. It has a setback, end-gable wing on the right side containing the original kitchen and dining room.

All ceilings and walls are natural 3" boards. Ceilings are 11'. Wooden floors are original, some are carpeted. Most doors are four panel. The front door has an arched glass pane over two vertical panels. All the windows in the original part are long 4/4 lights. There are four fireplaces.

The shed roof front porch has turned posts with scrollwork brackets and plain railings. It runs across the front, wraps around the right side, and then across the front of the right wing. Eaves are deep with wide rake boards beneath.

The only additions are a garage set back on the right side and a 10' enclosed rear shed which runs across the entire rear of the house. The original windows in the rear wall appear unaltered.

The yard contains several large oak trees and a large magnolia. There is a garden in back and an orchard to the right of the house.

The Martin-Adams property has a clapboard barn for livestock and equipment that was built at the same time the house was built. It has a broad (about 28'), roughly square two-story central section with a moderate pitch gable-front tin roof. Sills are 6" wide and 8" high. Walls are of 2 x 4"s, 18" on center. The front-to-back hall is open,

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about 7-1/2' high and 8' wide with three stalls on the left and two stalls and a center crib and loft ladder on the right. There is a loft door on the gable front. The rear one has been closed. Two 9' sheds begin about 3 feet below the eaves of the main portion. All ground floor levels are dirt except for the crib floor. The barn is in excellent condition.

The E.E. Coffee House, built c. 1890, is a one-story, three-bay, clapboard Queen Anne-influenced dwelling with three front-facing gables. There is a rear ell on the left side, and an extension of the left front gable. The roof is tin and a cross gable forms opposing gables on the left and right sides of the house. The main section of the house has a Georgian floor plan with two double chimneys.

A 6-1/2' deep drop-shed porch extends all along the left side, across the front, and along the entire right side of the main part and the rear ell. The porch ceiling is covered with narrow beaded tongue-and-groove boards and has an 1-1/2' overhang beyond the porch floor. The edges of the porch roof are boxed and have a beaded molding. Posts are slender and chamfered and have scroll saw brackets. Some of the posts and brackets are missing. The porch is sagging badly on the right side of the rear ell and all but one of the corner stairs are gone.

The front door, a replacement, has a single large pane with two vertical panels below. Windows are almost floor length with 6/6 sashes and 10" x 14" panes. All windows and doors have tapering shouldered trim. The house sits on stone piers and the rear ell is elevated enough to accommodate a door to the cellar. There are several lightning rods. All eaves are deep and boxed with a wide trim board beneath.

All the four-panel interior doors except two have been stolen. All rooms have narrow beaded tongue-and-groove boards on the walls and ceilings and all but two rooms are left natural. There are some diagonal ceilings and wainscoting. Floors are 2-1/2" tongue-and-groove pine. Mantels have molding and trim. Ceilings are 10 feet.

Behind the house there is a gable-front food storage building with floors for storing potatoes and canned food. A smokehouse formerly located next to the potato house was destroyed sometime between 1985 and 1990. Also located very near the house is a gable-front log barn which has hewed V-notch joints, four stalls, and a wall ladder to the loft.

The Richard Bellamy Log House, built c. 1800, is a one-story log house covered with clapboard. The main portion of the house is approximately 26' long by 18' deep and has two rooms. It has a tin

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roof (in very poor condition), a shed across the rear, a missing front addition, and a chimney rising 3' above the left end gable. The chimney is built of roughly rectangular flat stones with clay mortar. Floor joists are logs. The sill is 12" high x 14" wide with an 3-1/2" high and 7" high cant above it and floorboards resting on the cants. The sill is sitting on rough stone piers and the first floor sits about 2' above ground level. The 6" wide by 8" high canted logs have half-dovetail joints.

In the front left room, approximately 14' wide x 18' deep, the canted logs are not covered. They have four vertical strips on the front, left and rear walls. The ceilings are 7', the floors covered with 6" boards. The walls between the left and right rooms and around the staircase are covered with approximately 8" tongue-and-groove flush boards and have simple baseboards. There is a 38" wide by 28" high fireplace opening with a 3" side and 8" top surround covered with "white mud" and a 5' simple mantel. The fireplace has 33" wide by 54" high window openings on either side and one opening has been widened. The stairway to the loft is at the right rear of this room, between it and the right room.

The right room has a batten door, 7" floors, 2" tongue-and-groove beaded boards on three walls and 4" boards on the staircase wall.

There are 12 very narrow and shallow steps in the 26" x 7' stairwell. The loft has 3-3/4" x 7-3/4" joists roughly 2' on center. Floorboards are missing on the left side. Three layers of canted logs are visible in the attic. The plate is squared and 9" deep by 8" high and pegged at the corners. Four and one-half inch diameter poles with flattened topsides are mortised into the top plate (2' O.C.). Approximately 18" rough, unedged boards lie on the pole rafters and tin rests on them. There is no ridgepole. The left gable end has a 2' x 3' window on either side of the chimney, and both gable ends have round poles set into the top squared lot (on the right end) with weatherboarding nailed to the poles on the outside.

The back shed appears to have been added in two sections.

There is a 10" wide by 12" high pegged, mortised joist in the center of the shed back door intersecting an 8" wide by 12" high sill. The back wall has some 4 x 4"s and some 2 x 4"s. There is a 1 x 4" plate over the back door. Ceiling joists are 2 x 4"s at 7' level, which are replaced by slanting poles with roof boards directly on them in the rear 3' of the shed. The interior has narrow beaded tongue-and-groove boards on the back and end walls, the horizontal ceiling and the sloping ceiling. Ten inch flush boards cover the inside wall. There is a shelf next to the door on the left end, a 5' high by 4' wide

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mantel with slightly recessed plain panels (chimney missing) and a shelf in the corner by the fireplace.

An additional porch or room has fallen off the right front of the house, but the 12' wide by 10' high sill remains on the right end, in a continuous line with the main house's right sill. It has round poles cut into the sill spaced 3-1/2', 2-1/2', 2-1/2', and 1-1/2' apart from the front to the point where the addition joined the main house.

On the right end there is only one opening, and the framing around it appears to have been altered.

The owners have covered the roof and some of the open sides with tin in an effort to stabilize 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
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance:

C. 1800-1946

Significant Dates:

N/A

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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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)

Architecture

The Bellamy Historic District is significant in architecture for its historic farmhouses and outbuildings constructed from c. 1805 into the 1940s. The houses represent the types of houses typically constructed as rural Georgia farmhouses during the 19th and early-20th centuries. The Bellamy log house is especially significant as an example of an early settler's house. The outbuildings are examples of the types of domestic and agricultural outbuildings built on small farms in north Georgia during the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

Agriculture

The Bellamy Historic District is significant in agriculture for its farm complexes typically found in north Georgia and along this portion of the Old Federal Road. The majority of farms in the area were small subsistence farms, raising crops and livestock to sustain the families who lived there. The farms in this district were larger than the typical area farms, and cotton was their primary crop. Tenant farming was practiced on several of the district's farms.

Community Planning and Development

The district is significant in community planning and development for its development as a historic rural linear community. Development began in the community in the 1790s when Richard Bellamy (b. 1772) first settled in the area. Most of its growth occurred during the late-19th century.

Exploration/Settlement

The district is significant in exploration/settlement as an area of very early settlement immediately prior to the actual establishment of the Old Federal Road. This early settlement is represented by the c. 1800 Bellamy log house.

National Register Criteria

The Bellamy Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C as an example of a small community with beginnings dating to the earliest period of settlement along the Old Federal Road. It also exhibits excellent examples of local craftsmanship in the construction

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of many buildings, which cover all the major periods of development of this area.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Bellamy Log House c. 1800 and ends at the end of the historic period, 1946.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The fourteen contributing buildings were constructed within the period of significance and maintain integrity. The ten noncontributing resources either were constructed after 1946 or have lost historic integrity.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Settlement of the Bellamy Historic District began in the early 1790s when Richard Bellamy arrived and built a small log house approximately one-half mile south of the route that was to become the Old Federal Road. Bellamy had received his land in the form of a Revolutionary War land grant. Over the next 100 years the district gradually grew to become an important community and the home to some of the most prominent residents along the Old Federal Road. Although the Bellamy Historic District never contained a church (most residents of the area were members of the Nails Creek Baptist Church), it eventually included a store, a mill, and a cotton gin.

After mid-century several other families arrived in the district, including those of E. E. Coffee and John Stevenson. These men built substantial houses near the Old Federal Road and became successful farmers. E. E. Coffee and John Stevenson both came to the area in the 1880s and soon prospered as farmers. By the late-19th century the Bellamy Historic District was a thriving community. Intermarriage among residents of the district was one reason the farms of this particular area were rather large. As the 19th century drew to a close cotton became the primary crop and the economic strength of the district increased, reaching a height early in the 20th century. As with the entire region, however, the boll weevil and Depression eras brought an end to prosperity in this particular district.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Aerial photos, from University of Georgia collections:

Banks County 1938, 1941, 1942, 1951, 1956, 1980
Franklin County 1938, 1951, 1956, 1967, 1980

Current photos: Taken April-May, 1985 by Sybil A. Bowers

Historic maps, from University of Georgia collections:

1818 Georgia map, includes roads
1829 Georgia map, includes roads
1836 A New Map of Georgia with its Roads and Distances
1846 A New Map of Georgia with its Roads and Distances
1860 County Map of Georgia and Alabama
1883 Georgia State Gazetteer map
1894 Post Route map
1909 USDA Soils Map of Franklin County
1909 Map of Banks County
1910 Map of Franklin County
1916 Department of Agriculture map of the State of Georgia

Historic photos: contact prints, Vanishing Georgia Collection, property of Franklin County Historical Society

Interviews, Roger McConnell by Sybil A. Bowers

10 December 1984, 17 April 1985, 24 April 1985, 1 May 1985,
15 May 1985, 22 May 1985, and 29 May 1985

Interviews, Roger McConnell by Susan Casey

January 1990 and October 1990

National Register Nomination for Homer, Georgia, written
September, 1984

Road maps, GMAPDC collections:

1967, Franklin County, 1972, Banks County

Sherwood, Adiel. Gazetteer of the State of Georgia 1827, 1860

Georgia State Gazetteers, 1879-80, 1881-82, 1886

USGS topographic maps, 1967:

Homer, Ashland quadrangles

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 # N/A
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # N/A

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Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository: Georgia Mountains RDC

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 200 acres.

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 282720	Northing 3805960
B)	Zone 17	Easting 282920	Northing 3805640
C)	Zone 17	Easting 282840	Northing 3805190
D)	Zone 17	Easting 281900	Northing 3804530
E)	Zone 17	Easting 281700	Northing 3805880
F)	Zone 17	Easting 282000	Northing 3805600
G)	Zone 17	Easting 282000	Northing 3805820
H)	Zone 17	Easting 282360	Northing 3805980

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the property is indicated as a solid black line drawn to scale on the accompanying National Register Boundary map. This map is based on the current county tax maps which are drawn to a scale of 1"=660'. These maps are the largest scale maps available for this rural area.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were drawn to achieve a concentration of historic resources and with reference to historic associations. The area to the west of the district is a large expanse of open farmland while the McConnell District to the east is grouped separately due to strong architectural and historical associations. The boundary follows current property lines and geographical features, such as tree lines and agricultural fields.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Preservation Planner
organization Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center
street & number Post Office Box 1720
city or town Gainesville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30503
telephone 404-536-3431 **date** Completed - Fall 1990

name/title John Kissane
organization Private Consultant
street & number 682 Ridgewood Avenue
city or town Gainesville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30501
telephone (770) 535-1430 **date** Completed - November 1990

Reviewed and Edited by:

name/title Amy Pallante/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) 651-6033 **date** August 1996

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Photographs

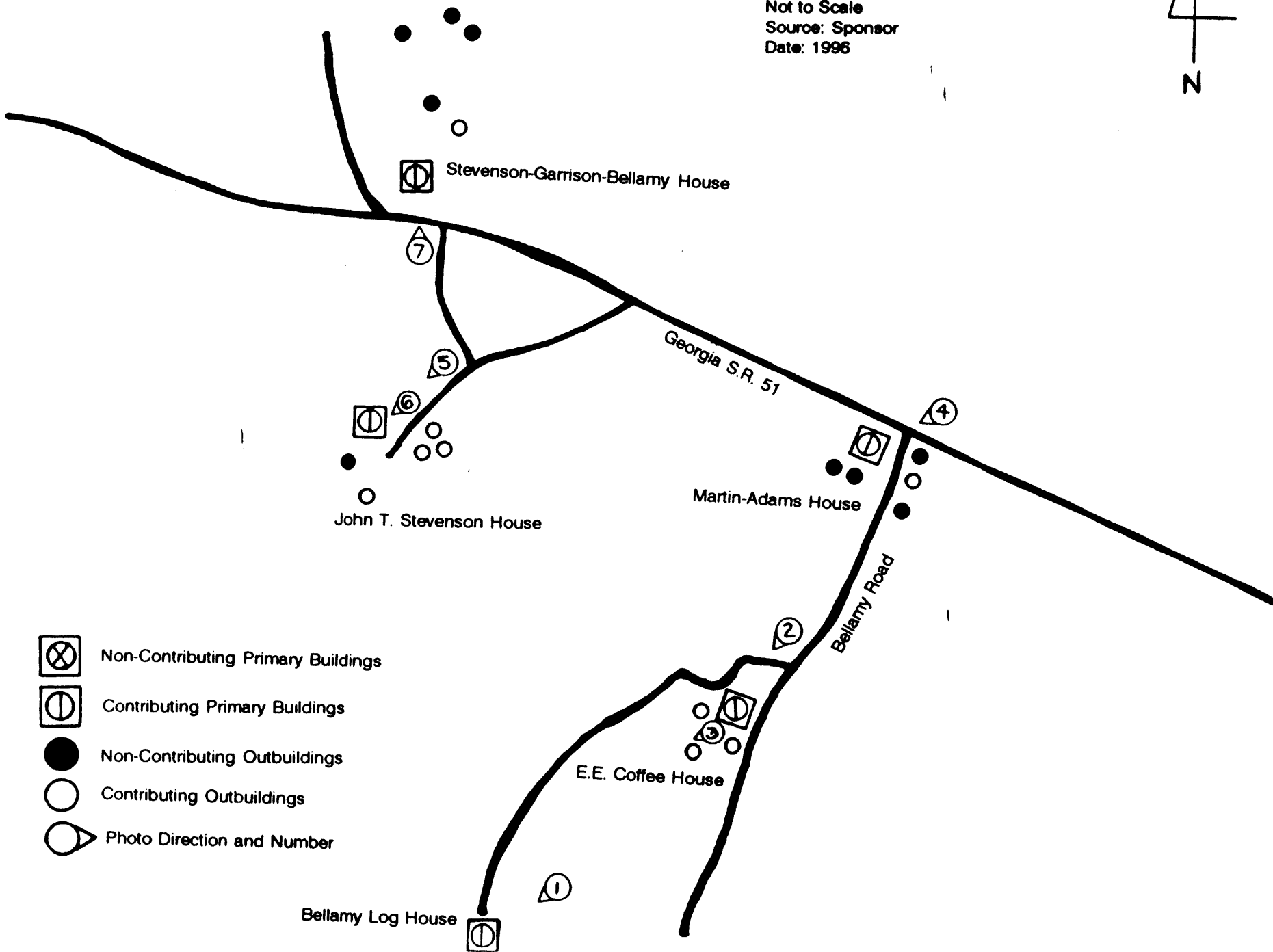
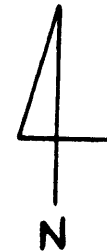
Name of Property: Bellamy Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carnesville
County: Franklin
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 9, 1994






Note: Photography was field checked in July, 1996; photographs still convey an accurate representation of the properties.

Description of Photograph(s):

- Photo 1 of 7 Bellamy log house; photographer facing southwest.
- Photo 2 of 7 E.E. Coffee House; photographer facing southwest.
- Photo 3 of 7 Outbuildings (E.E. Coffee House); photographer facing southwest.
- Photo 4 of 7 Martin-Adams House; photographer facing southwest.
- Photo 5 of 7 John T. Stevenson House; photographer facing southwest.
- Photo 6 of 7 Front facade of John T. Stevenson House; photographer facing west.
- Photo 7 of 7 Stevenson-Garrison-Bellamy House; photographer facing north.

Site Plan and Photo Key
 Bellamy Historic District
 Near Carnesville, Franklin Co., GA.
 Not to Scale
 Source: Sponsor
 Date: 1996



-  Non-Contributing Primary Buildings
-  Contributing Primary Buildings
-  Non-Contributing Outbuildings
-  Contributing Outbuildings
-  Photo Direction and Number

National Register Boundary
Bellamy Historic District
Near Carnesville, Franklin Co., GA.
Scale: 1"=660'
Source: Franklin Co. Tax Map 4
Date: 1989



Key: The nominated district is marked by a heavy black line.

