

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Traveler's Rest

AND/OR COMMON

Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 6 miles east of Toccoa off Route 123, on Riverdale Road

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Toccoa

 VICINITY OF

ninth

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Stevens

CODE

257

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTYNAME State of Georgia; Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Historic Sites
Division

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington Street, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Stephens County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Toccoa

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1934

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR
 DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Traveler's Rest was built in two segments and until recently it was thought that the southern part was constructed by Jesse Walton during his ownership of the property. Additional archaeological and historical research indicates that the earliest part of the main structure was probably built between 1816 and 1825 while owned by James Rutherford Wyly. Research indicates that the northern half of the house was built approximately ten years later than the southern half, suggesting that Devereaux Jarrett built this part. Evidence also points to an Indian structure being on the site, prior to any construction of the present house, about where the main south chimney now stands.

The structure is built entirely of long leaf yellow pine with many boards ten to twelve inches wide. It is 90 3/4 feet long and 38 1/2 feet wide including the front porch. The ceilings on the first floor are nine feet high and eight feet high on the second. There are six chimneys so located as to provide heat for the entire house.

The house was built on a large cobblestone basement which contained the kitchen, store-rooms and winecellar. Every part of the framework is numbered. In the attic you can see the numerals carved into the wood. Apparently the timbers were fitted together on the ground, marked and then assembled. Also in the end attic walls, under the gables there are circular openings about 6 inches in diameter on either side of the chimneys.

As seen on the enclosed blueprint, on the first floor, the seven large front rooms and one interior stairway to the second floor all have separate doors opening onto the long front porch. The smaller bedrooms on the rear of the house also have doors opening to the outside of the house. There are interior doors connecting all the rooms also.

The south end of the house was obviously occupied by the Jarrett family, while the rest of the house was used for business and guests. The drawing room, with the main stairway, small parlors, and the dining room, as well as some of the bedrooms at the north end of the house were primarily for the use of the inn's guests. More bedrooms and the post office were located on the second floor.

The large house was sturdily built and very simply finished, with huge exposed beams, plain paneling, and massive stone hearths. Most of the original wood has never been painted and a little carving on the main stairway and the handmade ironwork and British locks on the doors are the only decorative features. The house is sparsely furnished, but many of the pieces displayed--corner cupboards, a huge cradle made from a hollowed log, a large desk with secret compartment, sturdy wooden chairs, bureaus and beds,--were made by members of the Jarrett family at Traveler's Rest, and used there for generations.

Located north of the main house, connected by bridge with the first floor, is a restored loom house with brick basement, where silk worms were raised. East of the house is a one-room slave cabin, in very deteriorated condition, which is currently used to exhibit the excavated archeological remains of some nearby Cherokee sites. Also east of the house are two temporary buildings used as tool sheds and a mobile home used by the caretaker, none of which contribute to the national significance of the landmark. In the northwest corner of the property is a reconstructed slave cabin, built on an excavated original site. The reconstruction of several other out-buildings is planned. The whole tract is

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CONTINUATION SHEET Traveler's Rest ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

wooded with a wide variety of trees and the far northeast section is covered with thick vines and underbrush.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1816 - ca. 1870 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since it was built ca. 1816 Traveler's Rest has been a stagecoach inn, trading post, post office, and plantation home. Once regarded as the most popular tavern between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal Post Road, Traveler's Rest is one of the oldest houses in northeast Georgia. It is a well-preserved example of an early tavern in a rural, frontier setting, and it is significant also for the length of its service as a stagecoach inn, until late in the nineteenth century.

History

The land on which Traveler's Rest stands in the Tugaloo Valley was formerly inhabited by the Cherokee Indians. It was included in land granted to Major Jesse Walton in 1785. Major Walton was a soldier, Indian fighter and political leader. Late in 1783 he visited Georgia and in 1784 he removed to the Tugaloo River country of northeast Georgia.

In 1789 Walton was mortally wounded during an Indian attack on the Tugaloo settlement. His land holdings and properties passed to his wife and children, and in 1813 Walton's son-in-law, Joseph Martin, acquired this property. Subsequently the Tugaloo property was sold to James Rutherford Wylly, who on August 21, 1838, sold it to Devereaux Jarrett, "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley." Jarrett, who had come to the area by way of nearby Oconee County, South Carolina and Wilkes County, Georgia, where his father had Revolutionary land grants, accumulated a great deal of land in this area.

Jarrett prospered, developed a large plantation and made additions to both ends of the house that Wylly built, providing accommodations for visitors. As traffic increased on the road past the house, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett registers still bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonhaugh, English scientist and author was a guest in 1837, and John C. Calhoun, whose plantation was only thirty miles away, was a frequent visitor. Confederate president and vice-president Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens names appear on the old guest books of that period, as does that of Joseph E. Brown, Georgia's wartime governor who spent his wedding night here. In the post-Civil war era the Jarretts continued to operate their home as an inn.

Traveler's Rest remained in the Jarrett family until July 1955 when the Georgia Historical Commission acquired the property. Since then the state has been restoring the property to the 1890 period, which they consider to be the peak of its history. They maintain Traveler's Rest as a house museum.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Perkerson, Medora Field, White Columns in Georgia (New York, 1952).
Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside (Athens, 1940).
Historic Traveler's Rest pamphlet published by the Georgia Historical Commission.
 National Historic Landmark inventory form prepared by Horace Sheely, 1963.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 4 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 7	2, 9, 4, 6, 6, 0	3, 8, 3, 1, 7, 9, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Jarrett estate once included nearly a thousand acres in the Tugaloo Valley with the manor house as the business, social and family center of the settlement. Today the main house and approximately four acres is all that is owned by the Georgia Historical Commission. The land surrounding the old inn is still heavily wooded and undeveloped. Directly west of the house is a culvert about eight feet deep. Now full of trees and underbrush, this is part of the old, long abandoned federal road (cont'd)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Blanche Higgins Schroer, Landmark Review Project

ORGANIZATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY OR TOWN

Landmark	
Designated:	AW... 29... 1964
	date
Boundary Certified:	
	April 10, 1978
	date

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/24/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

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CONTINUATION SHEET *Traveler's Rest* ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

that brought prominence to the tavern. The Georgia Historical Commission has recently acquired a pie-shaped piece of land of less than one acre in size, adjoining their property on the west, which includes part of the old road. This section is not included on the 1968 plat map, but is part of the landmark.

As indicated on the enclosed plat map, beginning at the southeastern point of the tract on River Dale Road, the boundary runs in a northeasterly direction for 379.25 feet, the northwesterly for 190.25 feet, then westerly for 365.16 feet, then southwesterly about 235 feet along a wire fence to the north curb of River Dale Road, then in a generally southeasterly direction about 275 feet to the beginning point.

Property Traveler's Rest

218

Boundary Definition
~~Rec'd. 7.11.75~~
Rec'd. 8.4.75

State Georgia

Working Number NHL

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

CONTROL
pl
OK 10.16.75

Appropriate boundary.

HISTORIAN
OK
Jung
1 D 76

Once part of 1,000 acre estate, 4 acres owned by state nominated. Architectural significance does not justify 4 acres and Ga intends to "reconstruct" more buildings on property. Without assurance that restoration reflects the estate at the time of this structure's significance, the acreage should be reduced

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

LEBOVITZ
2/10/77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

Traveler's Rest

The restoration began in 1962 and the work is approximately 95% completed. According to Mr. Alston Waylor, former Chief of Historic Sites, and presently Administrative Assistant in the SHPO's office, the restoration reflects the period of the sites significance. Mr. Waylor worked directly with the restoration and was referred to me as the best judge as to the authenticity of the restoration. Therefore, the boundary as written should remain unaltered.

OK
J. R. ...
4/10/78

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____
Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

Property *Traveler's Rest*

218

Boundary Definition
~~Rec'd 7/17/75~~
Rec'd. 8.4.75

State *Georgia*

Working Number *NHL*

TECHNICAL

Photos _____

Maps _____

CONTROL

pl
OK 10.16.75

HISTORIAN

Appropriate boundary,

OK
L. B. Brown
1 D 76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Once part of 1,000 acre estate, 4 acres owned by state nominated. Architectural significance does not justify 4 acres and Ga intends to "reconstruct" more buildings on property. Without assurance that restoration reflects the estate at the time of this structure's significance, the acreage should be reduced

LEBROWN

2/10/77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



Jarrett Manor or Traveler's Rest (Georgia Historical
Commission)
near Toccoa, Ga. (Stephens County)

A National Historical landmark; on the
HABS and National Register, p. 70 of Register 1969.

Under restoration, photo 1968. Back view.
(see attached brochure)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number _____

Title: Jarrett Manor (Traveler's Rest)
Stephens County, Georgia

Loc. _____



(Before) photo c. 1960
Traveler's Rest or Jarrett Manor
Ga. Hist. Commission. Back View

~~Print No. *JM 2*
Credit appreciated
SID JEWETT
611 Sycamore St.
Decatur, Ga.~~

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number _____

Title: *Jarrett Manor (Traveler's Rest)*
Stephens County, Georgia

Loc. _____



REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

6. Following page 89.

Traveler's Rest, 1784
Tocca, Georgia

Photo, Courtesy Georgia
Historical Commission



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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Traveler's Rest

AND/OR COMMON Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, NPS, Washington, DC

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

south end and rear (east) facade



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AND/OR COMMON Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa X VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, NPS, Washington, DC

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

rear (east) facade, taken from the northeast, loom house to the right



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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa

VICINITY OF Stevens

COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

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rear (east) facade



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AND/OR COMMON

Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, NPS, 1100 L Street NW, Washington, DC

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

South end and front (southwest) facade



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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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AND/OR COMMON
Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT
Historic Sites Survey, NPS, Washington, DC

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

front (southwest) facade

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Traveler's Rest

AND/OR COMMON
Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 MAP REFERENCE

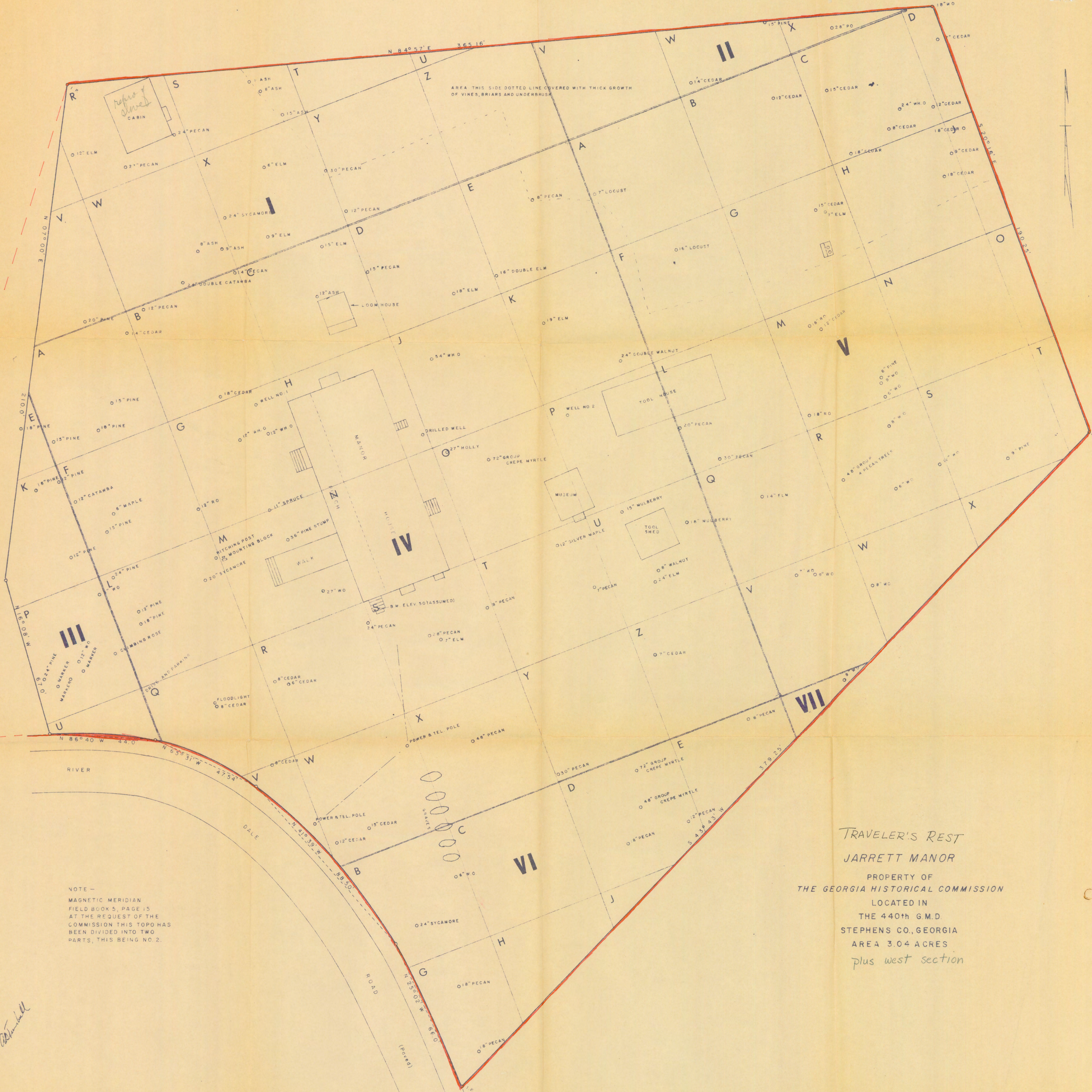
SOURCE U.S.G.S. 7.5' series, Avalon Quadrangle, Ga.-S.C.

SCALE 1:24,000 DATE 1963

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



AREA THIS SIDE DOTTED LINE COVERED WITH THICK GROWTH OF VINES, BRIARS AND UNDERBRUSH

TRAVELER'S REST
 JARRETT MANOR
 PROPERTY OF
 THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 LOCATED IN
 THE 440th G.M.D
 STEPHENS CO., GEORGIA
 AREA 3.04 ACRES
 plus west section

NOTE -
 MAGNETIC MERIDIAN
 FIELD BOOK 5, PAGE 15
 AT THE REQUEST OF THE
 COMMISSION THIS TOPO HAS
 BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO
 PARTS, THIS BEING NO. 2.

Handwritten signature

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Jarrett Manor

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Toccoa VICINITY OF Stevens COUNTY Georgia STATE

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Plat map prepared by A. B. Turnbull

SCALE 1" = 20' DATE May 2, 1968

4 REQUIREMENTS

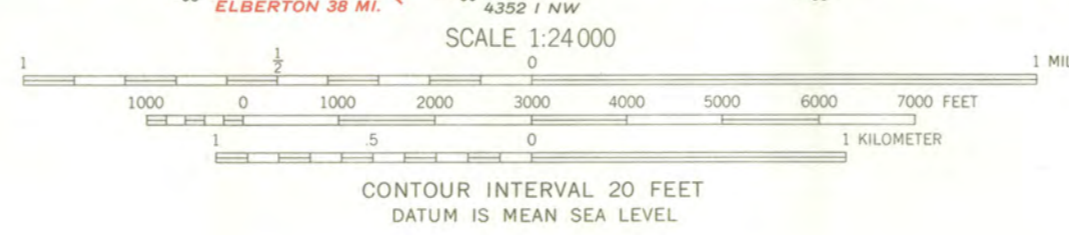
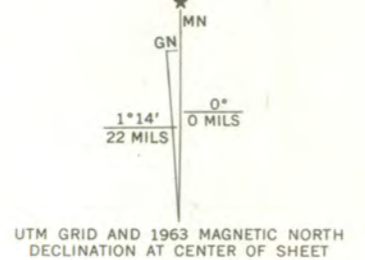
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



Traveler's Rest
vic. Toccoa, Georgia
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series
Avalon Quadrangle Ga.-S.C.
UTM 17.294660, 3831790

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, Georgia Geodetic Survey,
and South Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1956. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Georgia coordinate system, east zone,
and South Carolina coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Reservation boundary from maps by U. S. Corps of Engineers
Blue hatching indicates areas to be submerged by Hartwell Reservoir
at elevation 630 feet. Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern
are subject to controlled inundation to 665 feet

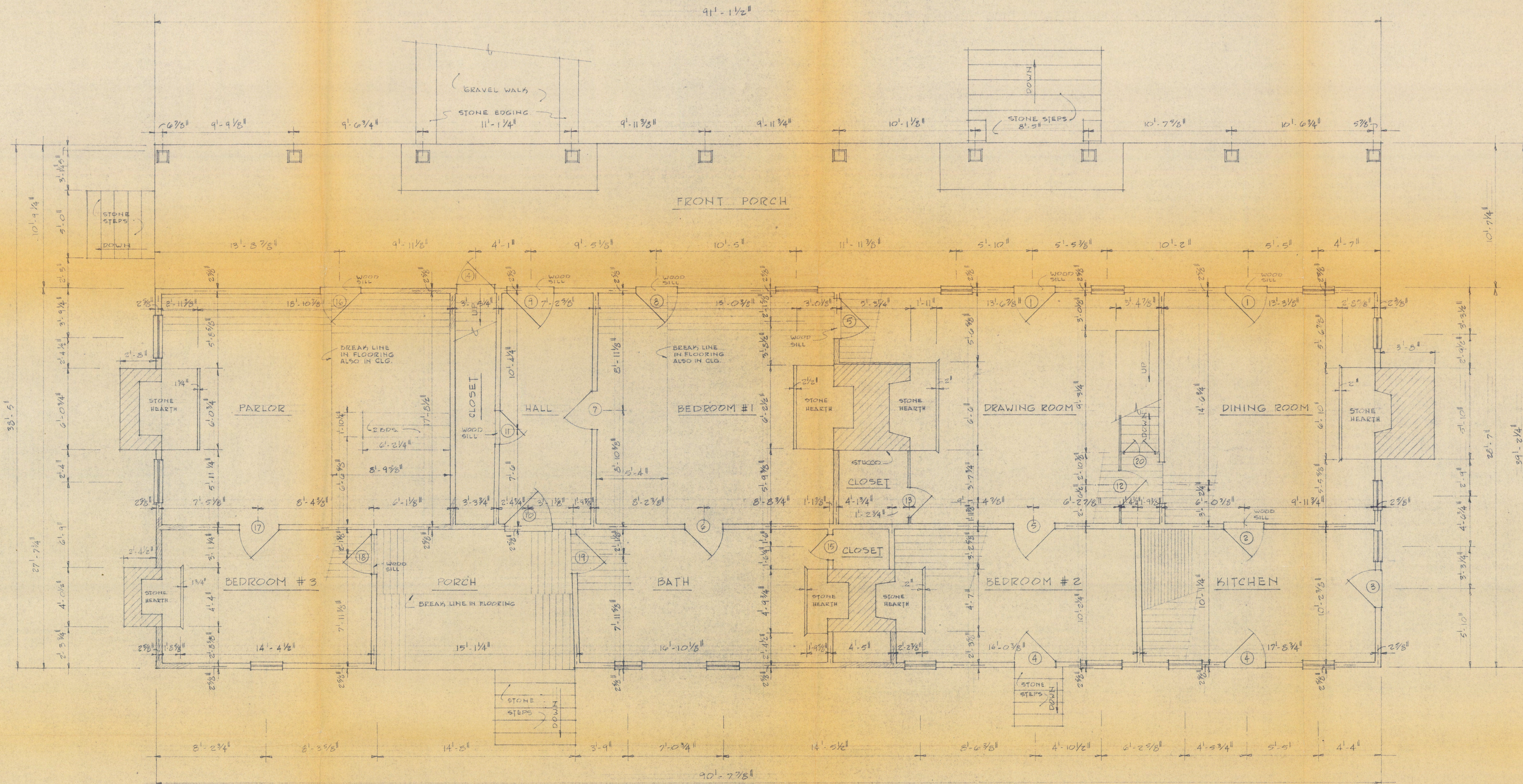


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

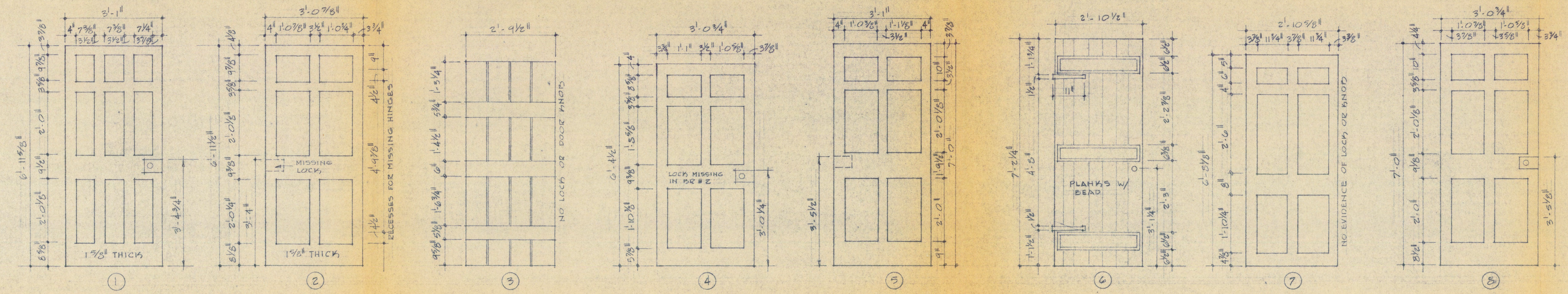
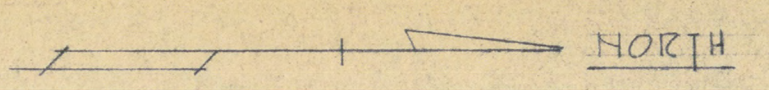
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

AVALON, GA.—S. C.
N3430—W8307.5/7.5
1963
AMS 4353 II SW—SERIES V845



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

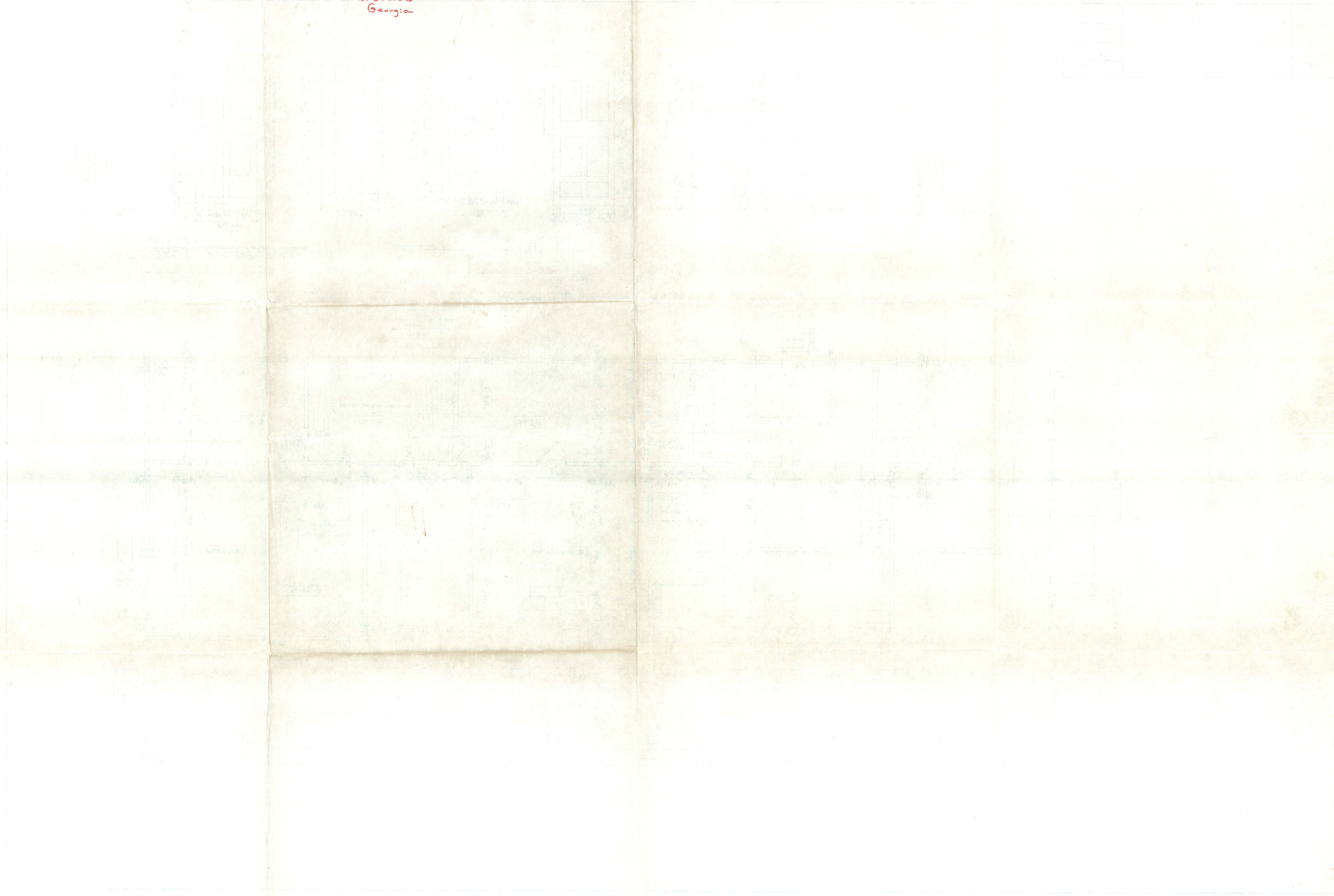


DOOR TYPES

1/2" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY RICHARD HALL	TRAVELERS REST STEPHENS COUNTY, GEORGIA FOR GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION	SHEET OF
CHECKED BY		
DATE NOV. 15, 1966		

Traveler's Rest
Co. Stevens
Georgia



Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest"

JAN 28 1964

Dear Senator Talmadge:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures this historic property is eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Herman Eugene Talmadge
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
LM (2)
Secretary's Reading File
Regional Director, Southeast
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 12-6-63

Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest"

JAN 28 1964

Dear Mr. Landrum:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your Congressional District the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures this historic property is eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Phillip M. Landrum
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
LM (2)
Secretary's Reading File
Regional Director, Southeast
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 12-6-63

Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest"

JAN 28 1964

Dear Senator Russell:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures this historic property is eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Richard Brevard Russell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
LM (2)
Secretary's Reading File
Regional Director, Southeast
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 12-6-63

"Fairview," home of William Jennings Bryan at Lincoln, Nebraska, commemorating one of the major leaders of the late 19th and early 20th century who had a great impact on the political history of that time; Robert M. Lafollette Home, Maple Bluff, Wisconsin, memorializing a man who believed with his heart and soul that democracy had to rest on the people, not on special interest groups or cliques; U. S. S. Olympia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the most historic naval vessels in America; and Temple Square, Salt Lake City, Utah, which captured the essence of the Mormon achievement in building a kingdom on the Utah desert.

Travel and Communication examples include: The First Telephone Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut, the building in which the world's first telephone exchange was established, which began operations on January 28, 1878; Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest," Toccoa, Georgia, which served as a well-known stagecoach inn, tavern, and post office throughout the 19th century; Illinois and Michigan Canal (Locks and Towpath), Channahon, Illinois, which propelled Chicago into a position of supremacy in the Middle West; Sandy Hook Light, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, the oldest standing light tower in the United States; and Samuel F. B. Morse Home, "Locust Grove," New York, where Morse first successfully demonstrated his telegraph in 1844.

Archeological Landmarks are Angel Mounds, Indiana, a site which has produced more than 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts--the most outstanding being an effigy of a seated man which was carved from fluorspar; Pinson Mounds, Tennessee, a site of major importance, one of the few large temple mound sites with an earthworks; and Piilanihale Heiau, Hawaii, a structure attributed to Piilani, of the Maui line of great chiefs of the 16th century.

Brief descriptions are attached of the 48 sites.

x x x

Political and Military Affairs After 1865

In the study of "Political and Military Affairs After 1865," 16 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii. Pearl Harbor was one of the keys to the development of American naval power in the Pacific, and is still today an active, major naval base. The U. S. S. Arizona Memorial, where over 1,100 men were entombed in the battleship sunk by the Japanese in their surprise attack of December 7, 1941, is a point of major visitor interest.
2. Benjamin Harrison Home, Indiana. President Harrison's house was constructed in 1874-75 and remained his home, when he was not in Washington, D. C., until his death in 1901. It is well maintained and contains many furnishings that formerly belonged to Harrison.
3. James G. Blaine Home, "Blaine House," Maine. The Blaine House was built in the early 19th century, and purchased by Blaine in 1862. Now the governor's mansion, it was restored and redecorated in 1962, and the study meticulously restored to its appearance when Blaine occupied it.
4. William Jennings Bryan Home, "Fairview," Nebraska. Bryan moved in 1887 to Lincoln, Nebraska, and soon launched his significant political career, serving in Congress, three times as Democratic candidate for President, and as Secretary of State from 1913-1915. The first floor has been restored as a historic house, containing original furnishings contributed by the family.
5. Thomas Nast Home, "Villa Fontana," New Jersey. The famous cartoonist's well-preserved home is not open to the public. He occupied it from 1873 to 1902, a handsome three-story, clapboard building with mansard roof which was built about 1860.
6. William H. Seward House, New York. The Seward House was built in 1816-17 as the home of Mrs. Seward's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Seward made it their home after their marriage in 1824, to the time of his death in 1872. It is in excellent condition, well maintained, under foundation ownership.
7. James A. Garfield Home, "Lawnfield," Ohio. Garfield purchased Lawnfield in 1876, a 152-acre farm with 1½-story house built in 1832 and outbuildings. He enlarged and remodeled it extensively, and ran his successful presidential election campaign of 1880 from this house, now restored and owned by the Lake County Historical Society.
8. Rutherford B. Hayes Home, "Spiegel Grove," Ohio. The Hayes house, built between 1859 and 1863, and later enlarged, is located on the grounds of the Hayes State Memorial. The Memorial contains the graves of the 19th president and Mrs. Hayes, and also a museum and library building preserving their papers and other possessions.

Travel and Communication

In the study of "Travel and Communication," 25 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. The First Telephone Exchange, Connecticut. The world's first telephone exchange (commercial switchboard) began operating on January 28, 1878, in a room of the Metropolitan Building, New Haven.
2. Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest," Georgia. Built in 1784 as a frontier home and fort, this structure near Toccoa served as a stagecoach inn, tavern, and post office throughout the 19th century. It is an excellent example of an early inn in a rural, frontier setting.
3. Illinois and Michigan Canal (Locks and Towpath at Channahon), Illinois. This canal propelled Chicago into a position of supremacy in the Middle West. Built from 1836-1848, it linked Chicago to the Mississippi River, completing a continuous waterway from New York to the Mississippi. It has not been used commercially since 1933, but the locks have been restored and the old towpath may be followed.
4. Castleman Bridge, National Road, Maryland. This well-built stone bridge over the Little Youghiogeny River was used from 1813 to 1933. It included the largest stone arch in the United States when erected, and is still a magnificent example of the bridge-building art of the early 19th century.
5. Thomas Viaduct, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Maryland. This majestic solidly-built bridge, still used today, is the world's oldest multiple stone-arch railroad bridge. Completed in 1835, it was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, civil engineer, son of the famous architect of the same name.
6. Boston Light, Massachusetts. Little Brewster Island is the site of the first lighthouse in North America, erected in 1716 and destroyed in 1776. The present structure, built in 1783 on the same site, is the second oldest light tower in the United States, and is still in use.
7. Boston Subway, Massachusetts. Boston's subway (built 1895-98) was the first in North America and the fifth such system in the world. New York and other cities later followed Boston's example, making the subway a major means of urban transportation.
8. Eads Bridge, Missouri. James Buchanan Eads designed and built, 1867-1874, the world's first steel-truss bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at St. Louis. It was one of the major engineering achievements of its time, and opened up a new era in bridge construction.
9. Sandy Hook Light, New Jersey. This is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. It was erected in 1764 and is still in use.

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10. Old Blenheim Bridge, New York. This magnificent example of the lost American art of building wooden covered bridges was erected in 1835 by Nicholas M. Powers, a leading covered-bridge builder of New England.
11. Samuel F. B. Morse Home, "Locust Grove," New York. Morse purchased Locust Grove estate in 1847 and returned to it summer after summer until his death in 1871. The original part of the house was built in 1830, but Morse added onto it a great deal, including the four-story tower on the west side.
12. Brooklyn Bridge, New York. This was the world's first great steel suspension bridge, both a thing of beauty and a technical masterpiece which opened a new era in bridge construction. It was designed and constructed, 1869-1883, by John A. and Washington A. Roebling, father and son.
13. Salem Tavern, North Carolina. Salem Tavern is a splendid example of an 18th-century "ordinary" in the South. Erected in 1784, it enjoyed a widespread reputation for hospitality and comfort.
14. S-Bridge (Old Washington Bridge), National Road, Ohio. This stone bridge, constructed in 1828, is a splendid reminder of the great National Road which was built across Ohio between 1825 and 1837. The bridge is still in excellent condition, along U. S. Highway 40 west of Old Washington.
15. Miami and Erie Canal (Deep Cut), Ohio. The "Deep Cut" of the Miami and Erie Canal, near Spencerville, is a striking remain of Ohio's great antebellum canal system, which contributed notably to Ohio's swift rise to a leading position in the nation by 1860. It was originally 6,600 feet long and 5 to 52 feet deep. It is identified today by a State roadside park and marker.
16. William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures, South Carolina. Aiken was first president (1828-1831) of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, and builder (1830-33) of the pioneer Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, 136 miles in length. The handsome, stuccoed, brick house was built between 1807 and 1811 and is now Division Headquarters of the Southern Railway Company. Other interesting antebellum railroad buildings are located nearby.
17. Lakeboat, The Ticonderoga, Vermont. The Ticonderoga carried passengers on Lake Champlain from 1906, when it was built, until 1953. This side-paddlewheel lakeboat is the only extant and basically unchanged vessel of its kind in the United States.
18. Cape Henry Lighthouse, Virginia. This was the first lighthouse to be erected by the Federal Government, and was used as a light tower from its completion in 1792 until 1881. It is the third oldest standing structure of this type in the United States.

19. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia. Gadsby's was an important center of Virginia life in the 18th and early 19th centuries, for both travelers and residents of the Alexandria area. It consists of two adjoining taverns erected in 1752 and 1792.

20. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia. This tavern was a favorite stopping and meeting place of Virginia Revolutionary War patriots--social center, post office, and stagecoach stop for Fredericksburg, traditionally built about 1760.

21. Sheridan Inn, Wyoming. This hotel opened in 1893 and rated for years as the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco. It was also the social center of the region.

22. Robert Fulton Birthplace, Pennsylvania. Robert Fulton was born in 1765 in this 2½-story stone structure 8 miles south of Quarryville. Since that time the building has been altered notably.

23. Toll House, National Road, Pennsylvania. This brick structure, recently restored, is a reminder of the transfer from Federal to State ownership of the National Road, lifeline of the early West, in 1831. The building was constructed in 1835 and is on U. S. 40, just west of Uniontown.

24. East Broad Top Railroad, Pennsylvania. The E. B. T. Railroad was primarily a coal-carrying line, operating over 30 miles of narrow gauge track between Mount Union and Robertsdale from 1872 to 1953. The old station at Orbinsonia is now preserved along with 3½ miles of track over which passenger trains are run for visitors.

25. San Francisco Cable Cars, California. This method of urban transportation--cars moved by gripping moving underground cables--was pioneered in 1873 in San Francisco, to which it was especially well suited because of steep hills in the downtown area. At the maximum, 8 companies operated 112 miles of track in San Francisco, and 5 other American cities had similar lines. About 10 miles are still in operation, all in San Francisco.

Indian Villages and Communities

In the study of "Indian Villages and Communities," two sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Angel Mounds, Indiana. Deriving its name from former owners of the property, Angel Mounds is one of the largest and most impressive "Mississippian" temple mound sites, covering over 100 acres. Excavation over a long period has uncovered numerous rectangular houses, temples, a town square, a palisade augmented with projecting bastions at 120-foot intervals, and over 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts relating to the period of occupancy, about A. D. 1400-1600.

2. Pinson Mounds, Tennessee. This site includes probably more than 30 mounds, thousands of yards of earthworks and other features. It is believed to cover about 1,000 acres, and is of major importance as one of the few large temple mound sites with an earthworks. Furthermore, it was occupied during several major archeological periods, from Late Archaic to Woodland and Mississippian periods.

Westward Expansion

in the study of "Westward Expansion," subtheme: "Military and Indian Affairs" one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. Fort Richardson, Texas. Fort Richardson was one of the most important military posts on the southwest frontier during the period of Comanche and Kiowa deprivations. It obstructed the movement of Indian raiders against the Texas frontier and down across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Fort Richardson and its troops played key roles in the Jacksboro case of 1871 and the Red River War of 1874, which brought peace to the Texas frontier. The site is owned by the State of Texas and administered by the Jack County Historical Society.

Architecture

In the study of "Architecture," one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. The Robie House, Illinois. Frank Lloyd Wright designed and built this residence for Frederick Carleton Robie in 1907-09. Incorporating many forms which have become identified with modern styles, the Robie house has won international acclaim as a turning point in architectural development. Now part of the University of Chicago campus, it is the object of a nation-wide fund-raising campaign for its restoration and preservation.

Conservation of Natural Resources

In the study of "Conservation of Natural Resources" one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. Stephen Tyng Mather Homestead, Connecticut. This residence is notable as the home of the man who, more than any single individual, created the National Park System and made it the organization that now serves the country so capably. It was built by Mather's great-grandfather in 1778, and after undergoing various modifications through the years now remains substantially the same as it was when Mather died in 1930.

Commerce and Industry

In the study of "Commerce and Industry," one site was recommended by the Advisory Board:

1. Saugus Iron Works, Massachusetts. The First Iron Works Association, Inc., owns and operates this careful reconstruction of the original iron works which operated intermittently at Saugus between 1648 and 1670. Consisting of a blast furnace, casting house, forge, and rolling and slitting mill, it was an important business enterprise in American history.

Hawaii Aboriginal Culture

In the study of "Hawaii Aboriginal Culture" one site was recommended by the Advisory Board:

1. Piilanihale Heiau, Hawaii. This is the largest heiau, or temple, in the Hawaiian Islands, about 340 by 425 feet, built probably in the 16th century. Privately owned, located on the east coast of Maui, it is well preserved because of heavy vegetation but also difficult to reach for the same reason.

X X X

Jarrett Manor "Travelers Rest," Georgia

JAN 29 1964

Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the property described in the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

It has been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, this site is eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. A certificate and bronze marker attesting to this status may be obtained upon your application and your agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. Should you wish to apply for the certificate and marker, copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate for each site to be certified. Two copies for each site should be returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy of each application as part of your own records.

At the present time, the work of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is incomplete. From time to time, announcements will be made of additional sites eligible for Landmark certification.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to encourage the preservation of the Nation's historical and archeological heritage. We will be happy to have you participate in the Program.

Sincerely yours,

A. CLARK STRATTON

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director, Southeast

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 12-20-63

MARY GREGORY JEWETT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HARRY SIMMONS
ASST. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FRANKLIN FENENGA
DIRECTOR OF MUSEUMS



GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BEN W. FORTSON, JR.

116 MITCHELL ST., S.W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 4, 1964

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

JOSEPH B. CUMMING, CHAIRMAN
AUGUSTA, GA.

BEVERLY M. DUBOSE, JR.
ATLANTA, GA.

MILTON L. FLEETWOOD
CARTERSVILLE, GA.

DR. A. R. KELLY
ATHENS, GA.

ALEXANDER A. LAWRENCE
SAVANNAH, GA.

Received 2-5-64

Mr. A. Clark Stratton, Acting Director
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stratton:

We are pleased to learn that Jarrett Manor near Toccoa, one of the sites owned and operated by this Commission, has been cited as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

I have filled out and am returning to you the forms that will give the site Registered National Historic Landmark status. We are grateful for the opportunity to do this.

If any of your representatives are in Georgia again, I believe we will be able to furnish more information on other sites than we could in the past. We have spent much time and effort on research in several of our sites lately with profitable results. For example, we have documented the White House in Augusta, and have reconstructed Fort McAllister from original plans.

Sincerely,

Mary Gregory Jewett
(Mrs. Sidney B. Jewett)
Executive Secretary

Received 2-5-64

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, ~~owners~~) of Jarrett Manor located in
(name of site)
Stephens Georgia
(City) (County) (State)

(,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate () and bronze marker, 17" x 18", () designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (~~my~~,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.
2. Toward this end, (,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.
3. (,we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.
4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary

GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
A Division of the Office of Secretary of State
Ben W. Fortson, Jr.

Jarrett Manor
Rt #3, Toccoa, Georgia
February 11, 1964

Personal

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Udall:

Not only as a representative of the Georgia Historical Commission, but also as a member of the descendents of Devereaux Jarrett-second owner and builder of the house, I am writing to express to you my deep appreciation of your designation of Jarrett Manor or (Travelers Rest) as a national historic landmark.

Such a designation is not only an honor to my family, who lived here for 150 years, but it is an honor to the State of Georgia and to her history.

There is so much of interest that has taken place here, that I hope you will have the time to look over the enclosed brochure, but better still, if you are ever down Georgia way, that you will take the time to stop and see us and the many periods of history represented here.

Words are hardly adequate to express our appreciation of the signal honor and I do wish to send you my warmest regards.

Most cordially yours,

/s/ (Miss Mabel Ramsay, Hostess
Jarrett Manor
Rt #3, Toccoa, Georgia

C O P Y

March 6, 1964

L58-RHAH

Mrs. Sidney B. Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

We were pleased to receive your application for the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Plaque for Jarrett Manor, "Traveler's Rest," near Toccoa, Georgia.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is administered largely by our Regional Offices, except for the preparation of the certificates by the Washington Office. As Jarrett Manor, "Traveler's Rest," is located in our Southeast Region, any inquiries you may wish to make about the Registry may be addressed to Regional Director Elbert Cox, Southeast Region, National Park Service, Federal Building, P. O. Box 10008, Richmond, Virginia.

When the certificate and bronze plaque described on the enclosed sheets are ready they will be presented to you by the Regional Director.

We note that you filled in the application forms using the name "Jarrett Manor," but in your literature, it is called "Traveler's Rest or Jarrett Manor." We will, therefore, ask our Regional Office to get in touch with you as to your preference for the most suitable name for the certificate and plaque.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:

Regional Director, Southeast. W/cy application form
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

MAR 20 1964

L58
SER (RS)

MAR 18 1964

RHA

Mrs. Sidney B. Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

We have been informed by our Washington Office that you have accepted the invitation to enter Jarrett Manor in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. We are indeed pleased that you are participating in the Landmark program. This nationwide registration of sites which possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating American History will form an invaluable record. Perhaps more important, it promises to become a useful instrument in gaining public support for the important work of historical conservation.

The Landmark Certificate, signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service, will be sent to this office for presentation. The bronze marker must be designed individually to conform to the lettering in the site name, and thus requires several months for its design and casting. In that regard, please let us know your preference as to the name to be used, whether Jarrett Manor or Traveler's Rest, so that we may order the plaque.

We feel that events associated with any of the Registered National Historic Landmarks are of general interest. Owners often, therefore, make presentation of the Certificate the occasion for a formal program. On the other hand, you may prefer an informal presentation without a public ceremony. We, of course, follow the wish of the owner.

Please let us know whether you will plan a formal presentation, or prefer that it be made simply and informally. We will write as soon as the certificate and marker have been completed, and then final arrangements can be made.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)
Elbert Cox
Regional Director

cc:
Director (Attn. Mr. Littleton)

April 9, 1964

L58-REAH

Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 in regard to the correct title for Traveler's Rest. We are forwarding a copy to our Regional Office in Richmond, Virginia, so that the bronze plaque can be placed on order for you. The certificate will be prepared here and forwarded to our Regional Office for presentation to you.

As you directed, we will use the title "Traveler's Rest" on the certificate and plaque.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation in the Registered National Historic Landmark Program.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:

Regional Director, Southeast. W/cy inc.

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

116 Mitchell St. S. W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 20, 1964

Mr. Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian
National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: L58-RHAH

Thank you very much for the additional information on the Registered National Historic Landmarks Certificate and Plaque for Jarrett Manor or "Traveler's Rest" near Toccoa, Georgia. As you suggest, I will send any further inquiries to Regional Director Elbert Cox of the Southeast Region.

I should like to clarify one point that you mentioned. Primarily, in the Jarrett family and locally, the house has been known as Jarrett Manor for a number of years. In earlier days it was called "Traveler's Rest." Currently we are in the process of playing down the name Jarrett Manor and playing up the name "Traveler's Rest." I should prefer for the designation on the plaque and the certificate to be "Traveler's Rest," though I know by doing so I shall be stepping on a lot of Jarrett toes.

Sincerely,

/s/ (Mrs.) Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary

MGJ/mt

cc: Mr. Elbert Cox

C O P Y

April 23, 1964

L58-RHAH

*Traveler's Rest
X SE Ry*

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Certificate to be Sent to Owner

We are enclosing the Registered National Historic Landmark
Certificate for Traveler's Rest, Georgia.

Porter
Charles W. Porter III

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

L58
SER (RS)

APR 24 1964

*Chm. Mr. Joseph B. Cumming
of Commission*

Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

We have learned that the bronze marker for Traveler's Rest should be completed by the end of May. This will enable us to make the presentation somewhat earlier than originally anticipated.

We are trying to plan as far ahead as possible for all programs in which we will be participating this spring or summer. We would appreciate it, therefore, if you would let us know as soon as possible what date will be most convenient for you and whether you prefer to plan a public ceremony, or desire an informal presentation.

We look forward to joining with you in this recognition of historic Traveler's Rest.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. C. Harrington
Resource Studies Advisor

HJSheely:rnj 4/23/64

cc:
Director (2)

Mr. Littleton

Copy referred to Director: By Southeast Region 1/7/64

JUL 1 1964
WJS

L58
SER (RS)

JUN 10 1964

Mr. Littleton
cur
7/1
RHA

Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett
Executive Secretary
Georgia Historical Commission -
116 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jewett:

I was pleased to learn from your letter of June 4 to Mr. Harrington that plans for the July 15 ceremony at the White House are progressing so well. This would seem to be a very appropriate occasion to present the Landmark certificate and plaque for Traveler's Rest. *mg*

Another commitment will prevent me from being with you, and I have asked Superintendent Richard H. Boyer of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to represent the National Park Service and make the presentation.

The best of success for your dedication program in July, and I assure you that I will visit the newly restored White House at the first opportunity.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)

Elbert Cox
Regional Director

Wed. July 15.

5:30 p.m.

1822 Broad St.

*Former Gov. Ernest Vandiver
will be pin speaker.*

July 2, 1964

Note for files:

Attention: Mr. Walker

TRAVELLERS REST (JARRETT'S MANOR)
Georgia

I learned by telephone conversation today, July 2, from Horace Sheely that the certificate and plaque for Travelers Rest would be presented to the Georgia Historical Commission at Augusta, Georgia in a ceremony at the White House (Commission property in Augusta) on July 15 at 5:30 pm.

Sheely was not clear as to whether the certificate and plaque would be presented to Mrs. Jewett, Executive Secretary, or to Joseph B. Cummings, Chairman of the Commission. He is to get a memorandum to us on the particulars. He did say that former Governor Ernest Vandiver would be the principal speaker. The Park Service is to be represented by Superintendent Boyer of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Jack, Please be sure and call the congressmen and senators noted on our landmark card and tell them that the presentation will be made on July 15. We do not know who the Commission has invited, but you may learn early in the week if you hear from the Region in this regard.

J. O. L.

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JUL 9 1964

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JUL 7 - 1964

RHA

Dr. Poyer 7/14
(1) Littleton
(2) [unclear]
(3) Littleton

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Kennesaw Mountain
From: Acting Resource Studies Advisor, Southeast Region
Subject: Presentation of Landmark Certificate and Plaque
for Traveler's Rest

I am enclosing a suggested draft for brief remarks on the presentation of the Landmark Certificate and Marker for Traveler's Rest. Since this is to be a part of a larger ceremony dedicating the restored White House in Augusta, we have kept the remarks brief and addressed to the general subject of preservation and the Landmark program.

Also enclosed is a draft of a press release. It might be helpful to have copies prepared for press representatives attending the program.

We are mailing the framed certificate and marker separately.

(SIGNED)

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Enclosures 2

cc:

Director w/copy remarks and press release

DRAFT

It is my privilege to represent Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today in officially designating Traveler's Rest in Toccoa as a Registered National Historic Landmark. This recognition is appropriately paired with the dedication of the White House since Traveler's Rest is another of Georgia's historic shrines which your Historical Commission is working actively to restore and preserve that these shrines might remind the people of Georgia of their heritage and tell the visitor Georgia's history.

The two fine old Georgia buildings, today jointly dedicated, are outstanding examples of the cooperative efforts that are necessary if the work of historic preservation throughout the nation is to succeed. Every level of government, private associations and individuals -- all contribute.

As a part of its overall conservation program the Department of the Interior was directed by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 to make "a Survey of Historic and Archeologic sites, buildings and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." This basic inventory of our historic resources clearly revealed the scope and complexity of the task of preservation. Many of our important historic sites such as Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park are administered by the National Park

Service. Clearly, however, that national government could not and should not attempt to preserve the many sites of "exceptional value" located by the Survey. That would not only be too expensive a program, but there are often sites which can best be preserved and maintained by state or local efforts.

The Registered National Historic Landmark program is a means of recognizing such sites. It is hoped that designation as Landmarks will lend support to their preservation by indicating the broad national significance and interest which is attached to them.

Traveler's Rest has been recognized as an excellent example of an early tavern and inn in a rural, frontier setting. As a tavern, trading post, and post office it became the most popular stop between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road. In character and appearance it has remained unspoiled.

On behalf of Secretary Udall, it is my privilege to present to you, _____, the certificate which establishes Traveler's Rest as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

DRAFT

PRESS RELEASE

Traveler's Rest, once regarded as the most popular tavern between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road, has been designated by the Department of the Interior as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Superintendent Richard H. Boyer of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park presented a Landmark certificate and bronze marker to _____ of the Georgia Historical Commission on behalf of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The presentation was made during ceremonies dedicating the restored White House in Augusta. Designation as a Registered Landmark comes as a result of a recommendation from the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. This group of consultants, eminent in the fields of history, archeology, and architecture, evaluates the many historic places studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. They recommend for landmark status only those sites which they judge to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

The central section of Traveler's Rest was built in 1784 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. With Indians making raids in the area, the house soon had to serve

as a frontier fort. In 1789, while Indian commissioners waited in North Carolina for Cherokee negotiators who never appeared, a band of Indians attacked settlers in the Tugaloo Valley. According to tradition, a party led by Walton barricaded itself within his house; the defenders stood off the attack for four days and nights, only to be overcome, slain, and scalped. Other accounts vary the story, but whatever the variations, it is certain that Major Walton was killed during an Indian attack.

Shortly after Walton's death, his heirs sold the estate; it was subsequently purchased by Devereaux Jarrett, "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley." Young Devereaux accumulated a great deal of land, prospered, and made additions to both ends of the house, strengthening it against possible future Indian troubles. As traffic increased on the road past the manor, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett account books still bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonehaugh, English scientist and author, was a guest in 1837, and John C. Calhoun was a frequent visitor. The plantation-inn became the most popular stop between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road.

In the post Civil-War era, the Jarretts operated the home as an inn. Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, and Joseph E. Brown are among the names that appear on the old guest books of Traveler's Rest of that era.

Thus since it was built in 1784, Traveler's Rest has been a frontier fort, stagecoach inn, trading post, post office, and hospitable plantation home. Because of its excellent preservation and unspoiled character, Traveler's Rest is a fine example of an early tavern in a rural, frontier setting. It is significant, too, because of its long continuity of service, from the late 18th century until well into the 19th.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : John Littleton

DATE: July 10, 1964

FROM : Jack Walker

SUBJECT: Presentation of landmark certificate and plaque for
Traveler's Rest: telephone conversation with Mrs. Mary
Gregory Jewett

As you will see from the attached memorandum to Mr. Thompson and note to Mr. Turner, the Administrative Assistant in Talmadge's Office, some difficulties arose in handling this matter--the major one being Mr. Turner's request for a copy of the press release prepared by the Southeast Regional Office.

When we received the draft of the release I found that the name of the Historical Commission's representative who would receive the plaque and certificate was left blank. I discussed this with Frank Melvin and at his suggestion called Mrs. Jewett to get this information. She told me that Mr. Joseph B. Cumming would accept them for the Commission. I added this to the release and sent a copy to Mr. Turner. In sending it I followed Mr. Melvin's directions, so I hope everything is okeh.

Jack

File Traveler's Rest

Thanks, Jack. You took care of this admirably.

July 10, 1964

L58-RHAH

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Resource Studies
Through: Chief, Division of History and Archeology

From: Archeologist, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: Contacting Senators and Congressmen to notify them of plans for the presentation of the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque and certificate for Traveler's Rest

On July 2, Mr. Littleton learned from a telephone conversation with the Southeast Region Survey Historian Sheely that the landmark certificate and plaque for Traveler's Rest will be presented to the Georgia Historical Commission in Augusta, Georgia, on July 15 at 5:30 P.M. The presentation will be made at a ceremony dedicating the White House in Augusta (this is another Commission property). Superintendent Ricard Boyer of Kennesaw Mountain NBP will represent the Service at the ceremony and will make the presentation. Mr. Sheely told Mr. Littleton he would send further details when they became available.

I called Mr. Sheely on July 9 to ask for more information and learned that the Southeast Regional Office had prepared a press release on the presentation and had sent a copy of it to this Office. Although the release had not been received, I felt I had adequate information on the matter and proceeded to call the Congressmen and Senators involved.

I talked with Senator Russell's Office (Leeman Anderson), Senator Talmadge's Office (Kenneth Turner), and Congressman Landrum's Office (Anne Chappell).

All seemed quite interested in learning of the presentation and stated they would inform their employers. Mr. Turner asked if a press release had been issued, and when I explained that the

Southeast Regional Office had prepared one and was sending a copy to us, he asked that a copy be sent to him. I promised to send a copy, and when it arrived later that day, I sent it. This was done in accordance with instructions given by Mr. Melvin of Mr. Harrison's Office.

JOHN W. WALKER

John W. Walker

cc:
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Littleton

JWWalker:gb

July 9, 1964

Mr. Turner:

As I promised you in our telephone conversation this morning,
I am enclosing a copy of the press release on the presentation
of the Landmark certificate and plaque for Traveler's Rest,
Georgia.

Jack Walker (signed)
John W. Walker

(This note sent to Mr. Kenneth Turner, Admin. Assistant to
Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia. This was handled in
accordance with instructions given by Mr. Frank Melvin.) JWW

GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

116 Mitchell St S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 21, 1964

Hon. Stewart L. Udall, Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
C Street bet. 18th and 19th Sts. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Udall:

For the Georgia Historical Commission and, actually, for the State of Georgia, I should like to express to you our appreciation for the plaque and citation designating Travelers Rest, a site in the custody of this Commission, as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The plaque and citation were presented to this Commission at the dedication of the Mackay House in Augusta on July 15 by Richard M. Boyer, Superintendent of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Mr. Boyer's presentation represented the National Park Service ably and honored our Commission.

I feel sure that similar agencies in other states share our feeling that this program of citing landmarks such as Traveler's Rest, is a real contribution to highlighting our national heritage.

Sincerely yours,

MARY GREGORY JEWETT (signed)
Mrs. Sidney B. Jewett
Executive Secretary

MGJ:mt

cc: Mr. Elbert Cox
Mr. Richard M. Boyer
Mr. Joseph B. Cumming

COPY



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34(418)

AUG 10 1989

Memorandum

To: National Historic Landmark Coordinator, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

From: Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss

Subject: National Historic Landmark Certificates

The certificates listed below are herewith delivered to you for forwarding to the owners. Please advise Jim Charleton, at FTS: 343-8165, of any concerns regarding these items.

American Legation
Armour-Stiner House
Newton D. Baker House
Bayard-Condict Building
Dakota Apartments
T. Thomas Fortune House
Grand Central Terminal
James Hall's Office
Harrisburg Station and Trainshed
Arthur D. Little, Inc. Building
Claude McKay Residence
Montpelier
USS Nautilus
Owl's Nest
St. George's Episcopal Church
Elihu Thomson House
Traveller's Rest
Tytus Home
Wycoff-Bennett Homestead

Attachments

cc: 001 RF
400 RF
418 Charleton
418 Plaques and Certificates (Subject File)
418 American Legation (NHL)
418 Armour-Stiner House (NHL)
418 Newton D. Baker House (NHL)
418 Bayard-Condict Building (NHL)
418 Dakota Apartments (NHL)
418 T. Thomas Fortune House (NHL)
418 Grand Central Terminal (NHL)
418 James Hall's Office (NHL)
418 Harrisburg Station and Trainshed (NHL)
418 Arthur D. Little, Inc. Building (NHL)
418 Claude McKay Residence (NHL)
418 Montpelier (NHL)
418 USS Nautilus (NHL)
418 Owl's Nest (NHL)
418 St. George's Episcopal Church (NHL)
418 Elihu Thomson House (NHL)
418 Traveller's Rest (NHL)
418 Tytus Home (NHL)
418 Wycoff-Bennett Homestead (NHL)

JCharleton:gmg:8/08/89
waIVI, item 12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:

Jarrett Manor, "Traveler's Rest," Georgia

The central section of Jarrett Manor was built in 1784 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. Since that time the house has served as a frontier fort, a stagecoach inn, and a hospitable plantation house.

According to tradition, Walton was killed in the house by a marauding band of Indians in 1787. Shortly thereafter, his heirs sold the estate. It was then purchased from the new owner by Devereux Jarrett, "richest man in Tugaloo Valley." Jarrett made additions to both ends of the house and strengthened it against possible Indian attack.

When traffic increased on the Federal post road which passed the house, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. His tavern soon became the most popular stop between Charleston and Chattahoochee.

Because of its excellent preservation and unspoiled character, Traveler's Rest is an excellent example of an early tavern and inn in a rural, frontier setting. It is significant, too, because of its long continuity of service, from the late 18th century until well into the 19th.

Traveler's Rest remained in the family until 1955, when it was acquired by the State of Georgia, which now maintains it as a house museum. Administered by the Georgia State Historical Commission, it is near U.S. 123, six miles east of Toccoa, Georgia.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Georgia	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Travel & Communication, XVIII
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Traveler's Rest or Jarrett Manor	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Six miles east of Toccoa, Georgia, and approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to left of U.S. 123.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Mr. Franklin Fenenga, The State of Georgia, Georgia State Historical Commission, Div. of Museums Cartersville, Georgia	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) Since it was built in 1784, Traveler's Rest has been a frontier fort, stagecoach inn, and hospitable plantation home. The central section of the house was built in 1784 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter.	

Major Walton was plagued by raiding Indians who stole his livestock. In 1787, while Indian commissioners waited in North Carolina for Cherokee negotiators who never appeared, a band of Indians attacked settlers in the Tugaloo Valley. According to tradition, a party led by Walton barricaded itself within his house; the defenders stood off the attack for four days and nights, only to be overcome, slain, and scalped. Other accounts vary the story, but whatever the variations, it is certain that Major Walton was killed during an Indian attack.

Shortly after Walton's death, his heirs sold the estate; it was then purchased from the new owner by Devereaux Jarrett, "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley." Young Devereaux showed shrewd business sense and accumulated a great deal of land. He prospered and made additions to both ends of Jarrett Manor, strengthening it against possible future Indian troubles. As traffic increased on the road past the manor, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett account books, which doubled as registers, still bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonehaugh, English scientist and author, was a guest in 1837, and John C. Calhoun was a frequent visitor. The plantation became the most popular stop between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road.

In the post-Civil War era, the Jarretts operated the home as an inn. Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens and Joseph E. Brown are among the names that appear on the old guest books of Traveler's Rest of that era.

Con't.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Medora Field Perkinson, White Columns in Georgia (New York, 1952); C. E. Gregory, "Traveler's Rest or Jarrett Manor," information pamphlet of the Georgia Historical Commission; Work Projects Administration, Georgia: A Guide to Its Towns and Countryside (Athens, 1940).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

HABS - 1934, 4 sheets, 3 photos

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) House Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT 12/3/62
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Horace J. Sheely, Jr.	15. TITLE Historian		16. DATE 4/4/63

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE Georgia	NAME(S) OF SITE Traveler's Rest or Jarrett Manor
------------------	---

7. Importance and Description (cont'd)...

Traveler's Rest remained in the family until 1955, when it was acquired from Mrs. Mary Jarrett White by the State of Georgia, which now maintains it as a house museum.

Traveler's Rest is today virtually unchanged. It is still solidly based on its original hand-hewn sills, old English locks remain in the doors and early glass in many of the windows, and much original Jarrett family furniture furnishes the rooms. The house is kept unpainted as always.

The construction and arrangement of the old house tell a lot about its early uses. Jesse Walton set the sturdy central section over a large cobblestone basement which contained the kitchen, dining room, storerooms, and wine cellar. The first floor was divided into four rooms and two hallways, all opening onto a broad front porch. The second floor was broken up into 13 rooms; these open one into the other with no central hall. Four stairways connect the two floors. Gables in the attic are studded with loopholes. The area that came to be used as a post office is unchanged; a few cancelled letters and the official appointment of Charles P. Jarrett as postmaster at Tugaloo are kept there.

Several outbuildings remain. In what was once a slave cabin, numerous Indian relics which were dug from a mound on the property are displayed.

Because of its excellent preservation and unspoiled character, Traveler's Rest is an excellent example of an early tavern and inn in a rural, frontier setting. It is significant, too, because of its long continuity of service, from the late 18th century until well in the 19th.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Date: November 9, 1966

1. Name and Location: **TRAVELER'S REST**
Toccoa, Ga.

Visited by:
Vincent Ellis
Superintendent

Kennesaw Mountain NBP

2. Theme: **XVIII, Travel and Communication**

Person Contacted:
William R. Mitchell, Jr.

Staff Historian

3. Owner:

Ga. State Historical

Comm.

a. When designated: **Georgia State Historical /**
Com.

b. Present: () Same

() New

4. Use:

a. When designated: **Historic house museum**

b. Present: () Same

() Changed as follows:

RECEIVED
Nov 30 10 10 AM '66
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON SERVICE
CENTER

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque

Approach - Mounted on granite mill stone - excellent

b. Certificate

Office of Executive Secretary,
Georgia State Historical Commission
Atlanta, Georgia - Excellent

6. Physical condition:

a. When designated: Good. Traveler's Rest is today vistically unchanged. It is still solidly based on its original hand-hewn sills; old English locks remain in the doors and early glass in many of the windows. Much Jarrett family furniture furnishes the rooms. The house is kept unpainted as always. Several outbuildings remain. The house is unusually well preserved and its original character and setting are unspoiled. Some general repairs and maintenance would put it in excellent condition.

b. Present: () Excellent; (**X**) Good; () Fair; () Poor

Noted a need for some general repairs.

Comments: Approximately 6,000 visitors per annum. Under the direction of Dr. Harold Coolidge, Professor of Architecture, Clemson University, two young architects are making detailed drawings of buildings and attempting to determine stages of construction. See attached copies of article.

7. Special Problems: Not at present.

Exit signing on interstate highways are needed for this site and several other historical sites operated by the Commission.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner:

Suggested that Commission contact Bureau of Public Roads Regional and Division Engineers as ^{well as} State Highway Engineers on interstate highway signing.

[SGD.] VINCENT ELLIS

Vincent Ellis, Superintendent

Enclosure:
Article from "The Atlanta Journal
and Constitution Magazine", 11/13/66

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

1. Name and Location: Traveler's Rest
Toccoa, Georgia

Date: November 13, 1968

2. Theme: XVIII Travel and Communication

Visited by:

Vincent Ellis

Superintendent

3. Owner:

Kennesaw Mountain NBP

a. When designated: Georgia State
Historical Commission

Person Contacted:

b. Present: (X) Same

Mrs. Mary G. Jewett,

() New

Mr. James Bogle,

Mr. William Kelso,

Georgia State Hist. Comm.

4. Use:

a. When designated: Historic House Museum

b. Present: (X) Same

() Changed as follows:

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURVEY	DATE
()	
X	11/13
	12/2

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque

Approach--mounted on granite mill stone--excellent

b. Certificate

Office of Executive Secretary,
Georgia Historical Commission
Atlanta, Georgia -- Excellent

6. Physical condition:

a. When designated: Good. Traveler's Rest is today virtually unchanged. It is still solidly based on its original hand-hewn sills; old English locks remain in the doors and early glass in many of the windows. Much Jarrett family furniture furnishes the rooms. The house is kept unpainted as always. Several outbuildings remain. The house is unusually well preserved and its original character and setting are unspoiled. Some general repairs and maintenance would put it in excellent condition.

b. Present: () Excellent; (X) Good; () Fair; () Poor

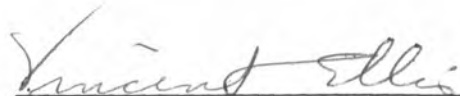
Repair and some reconstruction underway.

Comments: Under the direction of Dr. Harold Coledge, Professor of Architecture, Clemson University, and Staff Archeologist William Kelso, Georgia Historical Commission, building is being rehabilitated. Excavations beneath the building indicate there was an earlier structure at the south end of the building, possibly historic Cherokee. Excavation produced early 19th Century artifacts and Indian artifacts. One 1816 Corps of Artillery button discovered beneath fireplace hearth. Some indication building may not be as old as previously indicated.

7. Special Problems: None

8. Suggestions offered to the owner: None

Staff Archeologist William Kelso had several questions concerning exhibit development. He is considering visiting WASO to discuss this phase of interpretation with our specialists.



Vincent Ellis, Superintendent

NATIONAL LANDMARK
REVIEW VISIT REPORT

SITE: Traveler's Rest

HISTORIC OR NATURAL LANDMARK? Historic

LOCATION: Toccoa Stephens Georgia
(Street) (Town) (County) (State)

HOW TO FIND IT (If difficult): Six miles east of Toccoa, Georgia and
approximately 1/4 mile to the left of U. S. Highway 123.

DAY(S) VISITED: July 26 1977
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY: Sidney C. Ackler
(Name) (Name)

Park Technician
(Title) (Title)

Kennesaw Mountain NBP
(Park) (Park)

427-4686
(Phone Number) (Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) AND PHONE NUMBERS:

Mrs. Frances Wilbanks - Tour Guide 1-886-2256

Mrs. Frances Stancil - Tour Guide 1-886-2256

PRESENT OWNER(S) OF RECORD (If less than 3):

State of Georgia, Georgia State Historical Commission

1. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes ___ No x If yes, please describe:

2. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? YES not welcome? ___
If not, please describe circumstances:

Both Mrs. Wilbanks and Mrs. Stancil are to be commended for their display of genuine hospitality shown to all visitors.

3. How much time did you spend at the site?

Approximately two hours.

4. Please describe the condition of the site and its immediate environment in detail (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.) If a building, use reasonable categories to particularize your review, e.g., foundation, floor, walls, etc. If a natural area, reference to original "as evaluated" condition is critical. If necessary, attach interleaves between pages 3 and 4:

General appearance of the structure is excellent. The foundation is stone and in solid condition. Some of the 12x12 floor joists have been recently replaced along with several porch pillars. The old kitchen area (basement) is in need of repairs to the whitewash walls. These walls are rapidly deteriorating from moisture exposure. The wood walls and floors, exterior and interior, of the structure are sound and in exceptional condition. This is true of both the upper and lower levels of the building. The roof is of cedar shake boards and is also in excellent condition. A new stairway has been constructed leading to the walkway between the main structure and the storehouse. All interior walls are being stripped of old paint to return them to the original condition of "bare wood" as was the case in the 1800's.

5. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the "integrity" of the site is being "adequately maintained"? Yes XX
No If no, explain. Please take special care in reviewing threats mentioned in original evaluation, describing recent damage, and discussing new threats, external or internal, to the integrity of the landmark. Use interleaves between pages 4 and 5, if necessary:

6. Please describe the arrangement for management of the site (owner-managed, lease-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

The Site is managed by Mrs. Frances Wilbanks, Tour Guide, for the State of Georgia.

7. In your opinion, is site maintenance adequate? Yes XX No
If you have any reservations, please describe:

As mentioned in Item 4, the old kitchen area is in need of repairs to the walls. There are also no public restroom facilities at the Site. This seems unusual due to the relatively large visitation the Site receives annually.

8. Is the site used for commercial purposes: Yes No XX If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes No If yes, please describe:

9. Please describe any financial problems related to site maintenance that the owner volunteers to share with you:

Funding seems to be extremely slow in coming for restoration of the "Smoke-House and Milk House" outbuildings. Restoration of these two structures is important to the overall appearance of the grounds. At present, only two rock foundations exist, and these are in poor condition in comparison to the other structures.

10. What other site management problems did you observe, if any?

As noted in Item 7, there were no public restrooms available. The visitor register for July 1-26 shows over 1,100 persons visiting this Site.

11. Specific suggestions, if any, made to the owner or administrator. Be sure to pass out Tax Reform Act sheet to historic landmark owners:

N/A

12. What follow-up action do you suggest for SERO?

None

13. Is there immediate urgency regarding the suggested follow-up action?
Yes ___ No ___ If yes, please clarify:

N/A

14. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes XXX No ___ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been mounted. Also, describe location of the certificate:

The National Historic Site Plaque is located to the right of the entrance sign, announcing "Traveler's Rest", and is set in stone to the right of the State Historical Marker describing the history of the structure. The N.H.S. Certificate is displayed on the left wall in the first room which you tour.

15. If you were asked to categorize this landmark, would you consider it (a) relatively "safe" at present, (b) possibly threatened, or (c) damaged or endangered? (If your choice is b or c, you should have a substantial narrative under item 5.) (a) - relatively safe

16. Additional comments:

None

Please enclose slides, prints, clippings, or correspondence that will supplement original copy of this report. Original and one copy of report form are required.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Sidney C. Ackler

Title Park Technician

Signature _____

Date July 28, 1977

by Alvin L. Pector, Supt.

(DRAFT)

PRESS RELEASE

Traveler's Rest, once regarded as the most popular tavern between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road, has been designated by the Department of the Interior as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Superintendent Richard H. Boyer of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park presented a Landmark certificate and bronze marker to Joseph B. Cumming, Chairman of the Georgia Historical Commission on behalf of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The presentation was made during ceremonies dedicating the restored White House in Augusta. Designation as a Registered Landmark comes as a result of a recommendation from the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. This group of consultants, eminent in the fields of history, archeology, and architecture, evaluates the many historic places studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. They recommend for landmark status only those sites which they judge to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

The central section of Traveler's Rest was built in 1784 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. With Indians making raids in the area, the house soon had to serve

as a frontier fort. In 1789, while Indian commissioners waited in North Carolina for Cherokee negotiators who never appeared, a band of Indians attacked settlers in the Tugaloo Valley. According to tradition, a party led by Walton barricaded itself within his house; the defenders stood off the attack for four days and nights, only to be overcome, slain, and scalped. Other accounts vary the story, but whatever the variations, it is certain that Major Walton was killed during an Indian attack.

Shortly after Walton's death, his heirs sold the estate; it was subsequently purchased by Devereaux Jarrett, "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley." Young Devereaux accumulated a great deal of land, prospered, and made additions to both ends of the house, strengthening it against possible future Indian troubles. As traffic increased on the road past the manor, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett account books still bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonehaugh, English scientist and author, was a guest in 1837, and John C. Calhoun was a frequent visitor. The plantation-inn became the most popular stop between Charleston and Chattanooga on the Federal post road.

In the post Civil-War era, the Jarretts operated the home as an inn. Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, and Joseph E. Brown are among the names that appear on the old guest books of Traveler's Rest of that era.

Thus since it was built in 1784, Traveler's Rest has been a frontier fort, stagecoach inn, trading post, post office, and hospitable plantation home. Because of its excellent preservation and unspoiled character, Traveler's Rest is a fine example of an early tavern in a rural, frontier setting. It is significant, too, because of its long continuity of service, from the late 18th century until well into the 19th.

(Draft prepared by the Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Richmond, Virginia)

TRAVELER'S REST

OR

JARRETT MANOR



Located on U.S. 123 six miles east of Toccoa, Ga.

**THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

TRAVELER'S REST OR JARRETT MANOR



Frontier fort and stagecoach inn, scene of an Indian massacre, post office and hospitable plantation home — all are roles played by Jarrett Manor. Once known as "Traveler's Rest," it is almost certainly the oldest building still standing in northeast Georgia.

Built to a height of two stories over a huge cobblestone basement, this pioneer stronghold stretches to 100 feet in length and 30 in depth. In the basement are kitchen, wine cellar, and storerooms; the main floor above is divided into five large rooms and five small ones, the latter apparently intended for valets. One of the two large halls still has coathook pegs sunk into its walls, and of the six upstairs rooms the "tramp" room is still isolated from the other five. In this room transients who could not pay for a night's lodging were allowed to sleep, but they were locked up securely for the protection of paying guests.

Testifying to the frontier's ever-present dangers are the Manor's twenty-seven massive doors, hung on hinges of wrought iron and strong enough to withstand a battering ram. Special locks bear the imprint of a London foundry; someone has commented that the outside door keys were themselves large enough to serve as tomahawks. There are six towering chimneys, one built entirely of stone. Inside walls are paneled with walnut and chestnut, now exceedingly scarce.

Some of the early furniture is still in place; on display are trundle and four-posted canopied beds, and a cradle made from a hollow log. Twenty feet from the house and connected by an overhead walkway is a two-story loom-house where silkworms were bred and silk was loomed; a few mulberry trees, planted for the benefit of the silkworms, still grow in the yard. In what was once a slave cabin numerous Indian relics dug from a mound on the plantation are displayed.

The central section of Traveler's Rest was built in 1784 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter, political leader and founder of the first town in Tennessee.

Plagued by marauding Indians, Major Walton several times reported livestock stolen and appealed for protection to his old comrades, Generals Elijah Clark and John Sevier. In 1789, while Indian Commissioners waited in North Carolina for Cherokee negotiators who never appeared, a band of Indians attacked settlers in the Tugaloo Valley. According to tradition, a party led by Walton barricaded itself within the Manor; the defenders are supposed to have stood off the savages for four days and nights, only to be overcome, slain, and scalped in the end. In the yard at the Manor are graves of four children and two adults, who, according to legend, were Jesse Walton, his wife, and his four children.

Other accounts, however, tell a different story. Some say that Walton sent his family to a neighbor's farm for safety, and that the graves in the yard are, except for that of Major Walton himself, those of travelers who had sought safety behind the walls of the Manor. Still another version of the story maintains that Walton was ambushed by Indians as he tended crops on the plantation. In any event, his death is confirmed by Indian agent Joseph Martin, who wrote from Tugaloo (the Manor's postal address) that Walton had been shot during an Indian attack. "Jesse Walton lies at my elbow and will not survive the day," the letter said. Major Walton left behind "a record of essential honor and true worth that should not be permitted to slip into oblivion by the Westerners whom he served in the stressful days of 1777-1784," as Tennessee historian Samuel C. Williams has written.

Jesse Walton also left behind an impressive estate comprising several hundred acres of good land, twenty-two slaves, many cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and valuable household furnishings and farming implements. But after his death his heirs' attempts to secure these properties were largely frustrated by legal difficulties; after much litigation Traveler's Rest was sold in 1818 to James Rutherford Wyly, owner of several north Georgia plantation sites. It was then purchased by Devereaux Jarrett, "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley," though the Wyly family appears to have maintained ties with the site for a number of years thereafter.

Devereaux Jarrett had come to the Tugaloo country as a youth by way of Oconee County, South Carolina, and Wilkes County, Georgia, where his father had Revolutionary grants. In the Franklin County area young Devereaux showed shrewd business sense and accumulated a great deal of land. He planted, worked slaves, built roads, churches, and bridges, and made additions to both ends of Jarrett Manor, strengthening it against any recurrence of Indian hostilities. As traffic increased on the road past the Manor, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett account books, which doubled as hotel registers, still bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonehaugh, English scientist and author, was a guest in 1837, and John C. Calhoun, whom Jarrett greatly admired, was a frequent visitor. Joe Brown, wartime governor of Georgia, spent his honeymoon at the inn, and during the war many Confederate officers and men stopped over with the Jarrett family.

Devereaux Jarrett married twice, to sisters living in Buncombe County, North Carolina. Many prominent Georgians are related to him.

Jarrett Manor was purchased in July 1955 by the State of Georgia and the Jarrett Manor Foundation of Toccoa from Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, a granddaughter of Devereaux Jarrett. Dr. W. H. Good served as chairman of the Foundation. The property was deeded to the State and has been operated since as one of the historical shrines of the Georgia Historical Commission. Miss Mabel Ramsay, a Jarrett descendant, is hostess. The building is open to visitors seven days a week for a small admission charge for maintenance and improvement.

C. E. Gregory,
Consultant and former
Executive Secretary





THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Members of the Commission are: Joseph B. Cumming of Augusta, Chairman; Beverly M. DuBose, Jr., Atlanta; Milton L. Fleetwood, Cartersville; Dr. A. R. Kelly, Athens; Alexander A. Lawrence, Savannah. The Secretary is Mrs. Sidney B. Jewett, Decatur; Franklin Fenenga of Cartersville is Director of Museums; C. E. Gregory, Decatur, is Consultant.

HISTORIC SHRINES IN THE CUSTODY OF THE COMMISSION

- CHEHAW INDIAN MONUMENT, Memorial to a friendly Indian town, Ga. 195, 3 miles north of Leesburg.
- CONFEDERATE NAVAL MUSEUM (GUNBOAT MUSCOGEE) 4th Street just west of US 27 in Columbus.
- EAGLE TAVERN, Stagecoach stop and inn, US 129, US 441 at Watkinsville.
- ETOWAH MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA, Indian ceremonial center, west of US 411 and US 41 at Cartersville.
- FORT KING GEORGE, in 1721 the southernmost English outpost; prior to that the site of a Spanish Mission, on the Altamaha River, east of US 17 at Darien.
- FORT McALLISTER, Confederate fort for defense of Savannah, 10 miles east of US 17 at Richmond Hill.
- JARRETT MANOR, Pioneer home and inn, US 123, 6 miles east of Toccoa.
- CRAWFORD W. LONG MEMORIAL MUSEUM, honoring first doctor to use ether as an anesthetic (in 1842), US 129 at Jefferson.
- MIDWAY COLONIAL MUSEUM, Memorial to founders of Georgia's "Cradle of Liberty," US 17 at Midway.
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- VANN HOUSE, Restored finest home in the Cherokee Nation, Ga. 225, US 76 at Spring Place.
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- WASHINGTON-WILKES HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Confederate Museum and ante-bellum home, US 78, US 278, US 378 in Washington.
- WHITE HOUSE, Revolutionary shrine, 1822 Broad Street in Augusta.

For further information, please write

Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST



Located on U.S. 123 six miles east of Toccoa, Ga.

**THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST



The land, formerly inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, on which Traveler's Rest stands was one of two tracts of land in the Tugaloo Valley which Major Jesse Walton purchased in 1784 and 1785.

Major Jesse Walton was a Revolutionary soldier, Indian fighter, and political leader. While a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina, in 1779, he introduced legislation for the founding of Jonesborough in Washington County the first city in what is now Tennessee. In 1781 Major Walton again took up arms in the Battle of King's Mountain and several campaigns against Indians. Late in the year 1783 he visited Georgia and in 1784 removed to the Tugaloo River country of Northeast Georgia and was among the early representatives of Franklin County to the Executive Council which preceded the Georgia General Assembly.

Plagued by marauding Indians, Major Walton several times reported livestock stolen and appealed for protection to his old comrades General Elijah Clark and John Sevier. In 1789, while the Indian Commissioners waited for several days on the French Broad River in North Carolina to sign a new treaty with the Cherokees, a marauding band of Indians raided the Tugaloo settlement, mortally wounding Major Walton.

Indian agent Joseph Martin wrote from "Tugaloo in Georgia, July 2, 1789" that the Indians "made an attack on this quarter, killed and wounded several, among which was Major Walton, who is now at my elbow, who I expect will expire in a few minutes from this time." Not long before his death, Major Walton had executed a will leaving his land holdings and other properties to his wife and children.

Historic Traveler's Rest was built in two segments and until recently it was thought that the southern part was constructed by Jesse Walton during his ownership of the property. Additional archaeological and historical research indicates that the earliest part of the main structure was probably built between 1816 and 1825 during which time the ownership of the property passed to James Rutherford Wyly. Wyly had bought the land from Joseph Martin, Walton's son-in-law, who had acquired it in 1813 from Walton's heirs. Evidence also points to an Indian structure being on the site, prior to

any construction of the present house, about where the main south chimney now stands. On August 21, 1838 Wyly sold the property to Devereaux Jarrett who was already occupying it. Research indicates that the northern half of the house was built approximately ten years later than the southern half suggesting that Devereaux Jarrett built this part.

Devereaux Jarrett, described as the "richest man in the Tugaloo Valley," came to Tugaloo Country by way of Oconee County, South Carolina, and Wilkes County, Georgia, where his father, a Revolutionary soldier under Marion, had Revolutionary land grants. By his shrewd business sense and energy, he accumulated a great deal of land in this area.

As traffic increased on the road past the house, Jarrett opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. The Jarrett account books, which doubled as hotel registers, bear the names of illustrious travelers. G. W. Featherstonehaugh, English scientist and author, was a guest in 1837 and reported: ". . . I got an excellent breakfast of coffee, ham, chicken, good bread and butter, honey and plenty of good new milk for a quarter of a dollar. The landlord cultivated an extensive farm, and there was a fine bottom of good land near the house. He was a quiet, intelligent, well behaved man, a great admirer of Mr. C. (Calhoun), and seemed anxious to do what was obliging and proper, more from good feeling than for the poor return he chose to take for his good fare. What charming country this would be to travel in, if one was sure of meeting with such nice clean quarters once a day!" John C. Calhoun was a frequent visitor. Joseph E. Brown, wartime governor of Georgia, spent his wedding night at the inn, and during the war many Confederate officers and men stopped over with the Jarrett family.

Historic Traveler's Rest remained in the Jarrett family until July of 1955 when it was purchased by the State of Georgia and the Jarrett Manor Foundation of Toccoa. Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, the last family owner of the house and a granddaughter of Devereaux Jarrett made history herself as the first woman to vote in the State of Georgia.

The property is now operated as one of the historical sites of the Georgia Historical Commission. It is planned to present the full history of the site ranging from the historic Cherokees, the times of Major Jesse Walton and James Wyly and Devereaux Jarrett and his family. Overall completion of the site to include several outbuildings is expected to require several years. It is planned that renovation of the main building will be completed by the summer of 1969. In the meantime, the site remains open to the public and visitors are welcome to observe the work that is going on.

In 1964 Historic Traveler's Rest (Jarrett Manor) was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior. This signal honor is reserved for sites possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States of America.





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- WASHINGTON - WILKES HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Confederate Museum and ante-bellum home, US 78, US 378 in Washington.

For further information, please write

Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST



Located on U.S. 123 six miles east of Toccoa, Ga.

**THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST



I. HISTORY OF HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST

The land on which Historic Traveler's Rest stands in the Tugaloo Valley was formerly inhabited by the Cherokee Indians. It was included in land granted to Major Jesse Walton in 1785. Major Walton was a Revolutionary soldier, Indian fighter, and political leader. While a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina, in 1779, he introduced legislation for the founding of Jonesborough in Washington County the first city in what is now Tennessee. In 1781 Major Walton again took up arms in the Battle of King's Mountain and several campaigns against Indians. Late in the year 1783 he visited Georgia and in 1784 removed to the Tugaloo River country of Northeast Georgia and was among the early representatives of Franklin County to the Executive Council.

Plagued by marauding Indians, Major Walton several times reported livestock stolen and appealed for protection to his old comrades General Elijah Clark and John Sevier. In 1789, while the Indian Commissioners waited for several days on the French Broad River in North Carolina to sign a new treaty with the Cherokees, a marauding band of Indians raided the Tugaloo settlement, mortally wounding Major Walton.

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II. RESTORATION OF HISTORIC TRAVELER'S REST

In 1964, when the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior conferred Registered National Historic Landmark status on Historic Traveler's Rest, it was cited as an excellent example of an early tavern and inn in a rural, frontier setting. It was deemed significant because of its excellent preservation and unspoiled character. The Georgia Historical Commission has preserved this status since the historic shrine was purchased by the State of Georgia and the Jarrett Manor Foundation of Toccoa in 1955.

Historic Traveler's Rest was built in two segments and until recently it was thought that the southern part was constructed by Jesse Walton during his ownership of the property. Additional archaeological and historical research indicates that the earliest part of the main structure was probably built between 1816 and 1825 while owned by James Rutherford Wyly. Research indicates that the northern half of the house was built approximately ten years later than the southern half suggesting that Devereaux Jarrett built this part. Evidence also points to an Indian structure being on the site, prior to any construction of the present house, about where the main south chimney now stands.

The structure is built entirely of long leaf yellow pine with many boards ten to twelve inches wide. It is 90¾ feet long and 38½ feet wide including the front porch. The height of ceilings on the first floor is nine feet and eight feet on the second floor. There are eight rooms on the ground floor and four on the second floor. There are six chimneys so located as to provide for heating the entire house. The original hardware was made in England.

It is planned to restore the main building and site to the 1890 period which is considered to be the peak of its long history. In the meantime, the site remains open to the public so that visitors may observe the work that is going on.

The Georgia Historical Commission has placed Historic Traveler's Rest (Jarrett Manor) on the National Register of Historic Places of the United States Department of the Interior.



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- WAYNESBORO HISTORICAL MUSEUM, US 25, Waynesboro, Ga.

For further information, please write

Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Nov. 13, 1966



Dr. Harold Cooledge points out a massive timber which some untalented workman hacked at with a hatchet to bring these stairs down to the "new" kitchen.

Plastic Skin Reveals Secrets Of Old Inn

By Andrew Sparks

PHOTOGRAPHY BY KENNETH ROGERS



Mrs. Mary Jewett and Dr. Cooledge study the new measured drawings of the old inn near Toccoa, Ga.



Young architects Richard Hall and Larry Farrow of Atlanta learned a lot about antique construction methods in their weekends of work at the inn.



Indian fighter Jesse Walton who built this half of the house was ambushed and killed by Cherokees in 1789. A later owner doubled the house in size.



Where weatherboards have been removed, a temporary covering of polyethylene shows how the house grew and how remodelers have changed it for 180 years.

EXPERTS are taking one of Georgia's oldest houses apart to find out how to put it back together.

This humpty-dumpty operation gives visitors a unique chance to see an 18th century frontier inn from inside out. The ancient building, six miles north of Toccoa on U.S. Highway 123, is called Traveler's Rest and Jarrett Manor. Stripped down and wrapped in plastic, it is more interesting to many people than it ever was before.

Clapboards and paneling have been removed, exposing the hand-hewn bones of the old structure like a giant X ray. You can see the stages of its growth and changes made in its rambling floor plan during the 180 years it spans from Indian fort to historic tourist attraction. These hidden details reveal a lot about the people who lived there, enlarged the house, added columns and then took them off, chopped holes for new doors and windows, and moved staircases around almost as casually as if they were step-ladders. Old houses sometimes give the impression they have never changed. It isn't so.

They aren't empty, either, after the last human occupants move away. Traveler's Rest has been carefully covered with polyethylene, tacked on as tight as skin where weatherboards are temporarily removed. Beneath the transparent covering you can

see the homes of hundreds of smaller inhabitants—bird nests, rat nests, wasp nests and dirt dauber nests.

The quaint and wonderful old manor, which is maintained as one of the exhibition buildings of the Georgia Historical Commission, is now to be restored. Architects had to look beneath the surface of the weathered exterior to find out how to do the job. They've already come up with a lot of surprises.

Richard Hall and Larry Farrow, young graduates of Georgia Tech, were hired by the commission to make detailed measured drawings of the house, inside and out from top to bottom, and to find out all they could about the progressive development of the building. Since last June they have spent almost every weekend studying the old inn near the upper Savannah River. On hands and knees, with flashlight and bug bombs, the architects crawled and climbed through, under and around the house from cobwebby basement to dusty attic. They got a rare introduction to antique construction methods that are largely unknown to modern architects. The young Tech men are pleased and amazed by what they found.

"This is a reverse process for us," said Larry. "Usually architects make a drawing and then put up" (Continued on Page 34)



Maj. Alvin Smith of the Historical Commission and Larry try to figure out reasons for changes in the framework.

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Emery University Book Store
Four Seasons Gifts
Greenbriar Card & Candy
Hospitality House
John Jarrett, Inc.
Marriott Hotel Gift Shop
North De Kalb Card & Candy Shop
North De Kalb Book Store
E. H. Stern, Inc.
Santitas House
Yellow Lanterns



DOG PORTRAITS
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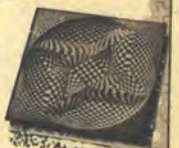
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Quotations from Shakespeare's plays are jumbled and interlarded, printed and whitened in a multi-colored arrangement certain to fascinate and bewilder.



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The arrival of a Chinese ambassador at court, depicted on a porcelain from the 17th century, makes an intriguing and beautiful puzzle.



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The world's most difficult Jigsaw puzzle. Challenge your IQ and test your patience. Challenge your IQ and test your patience. Challenge your IQ and test your patience.



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Kepler's wheels of spinning, sliding, sliding color interplay in this revolutionary 1912 precursor of abstract art, and present a thrilling challenge.

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Handwriting in the Walls

(Continued From Page 11)

a building. Here we're taking the building apart to make the drawings.

"One of the interesting things we've found is that every part of the framework is numbered. The timbers were fitted together on the ground, marked and then assembled. In the oldest part of the house, rafters and floor beams are numbered from 1 to 23. The numbers tell the order in which they went down, like a diary of the building. Two different men who constructed the major parts of the house both chiseled Roman numerals on their timbers. But they had a different style of 'handwriting.' Because of this we can tell where the second man remodeled the first man's work."

On the front porch, which is 90 feet 1/2 inches long, the young architects point out the biggest change made in the old house. Originally it was only half its present size. Midway down the porch, where some of the sheathing boards have been removed, they have exposed one of the original cornerposts. The first house was south of this post, the addition north of it.

"One of the original end chimneys is now in the middle of the house," Richard Hall said. "In the basement you can see the demarcation where the base was enlarged. The chimney was rebuilt on the inside to get a fireplace in the new room. After we took off some interior paneling we could see the old outside window openings on what was once the north end of the house."

"This is a wonderful way to find out what's happened to an old structure. It's really the only way. On some walls we have taken off the top and bottom boards to look at the studs and check for old door openings. Sometimes a seam in the floor boards will indicate that a partition was moved or a staircase changed."

"The kitchen as it exists today and as far back as the Civil War is in the basement, but we know it wasn't always that way because the oldest part of the house has no basement. The first kitchen was probably outside. We've discovered that the remaining little structure in the yard, the so-called loom building which we think was probably a smokehouse, is as old as the original house. Its timbers were cut and marked with Roman numerals exactly like those in the south wing. In very recent times, possibly in the last 50 years, somebody cut a door on the second floor and ran a bridge across to the main house."

"At least three people worked on the house. We call them One, Two and Three. Jesse Walton is said to have built it. After his death, someone radically changed the structure. Then the Jarretts bought it, changed it back and doubled the size. Other people worked on the house after that. We think all the vertical paneling was added after the first Jarrett's time. There are several different types of wallboards, some narrow, some wide with a beaded edge."

Walton's original house had four rooms, two downstairs and two up. The cornerposts are 6x12s that extend the full height. The house had a porch at the front and possibly at the back, although the rear one was enclosed as shed rooms at an early date.

When the house was new there were still Indians in the nearby woods.

"Jesse Walton who started the house came here in 1786," says Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett, executive director of the Historical Commission. "Walton was ambushed and

killed by Indians three years later. We have a letter from the local Indian agent to Patrick Henry, saying that Walton had been morally wounded and probably would not live through the day. This was in July, 1789.

"For a long time stories persisted that Walton and his wife and all the children except one were massacred in the house, but it isn't true. The Stephens County historian, from wills, lawsuits and other legal records, was able to pin the family down absolutely. Walton was ambushed and killed and the rest of the family survived.

"We've recently learned from a descendant that Walton was one of a group of former Tennessee Indian fighters who came here. He and Benjamin Cleveland, F. Cleveland and several others who fought King's Mountain came down to Georgia about the time the State of Franklin was established in Tennessee.

"The property has been owned by only three groups. It stayed in the Walton family until around 1818. Then James R. Wylie had it for a time. Wylie may have had a connection with the Jarretts, or he may have been another of the Indian fighters. We haven't found out. After his ownership, Devereaux Jarrett acquired the property and his descendants kept it until the state got the property in 1955.

"We have a lot of the Jarrett furniture which came with the house and have been slowly buying a few other things, including a corner cupboard which was here in the early days. We got it four or five years ago from a woman in Norfolk, Va., who had purchased it many years before. We also have Gov. Henry McDaniel's sideboard, made in Gordon County, which we bought from his granddaughter in Atlanta when she was closing her house on Piedmont Avenue."

On a recent fall Saturday, Mrs. Jewett and other members of the Historical Commission went up to Traveler's Rest to meet with the young architects and an expert who is helping direct their work, Dr. Harold Cooledge. He grew up in Atlanta, teaches history of architecture at Clemson, and has worked on a number of restoration projects in South Carolina. It was he who suggested taking off boards to find out what the building looked like in the beginning and how it changed.

"Dr. Cooledge's idea is that this was a large plantation complex which should be rebuilt and probably will be eventually," said Mrs. Jewett. "Up the road are the homes of several Jarrett children, built before the Civil War. There's also a wonderful covered bridge. We might work toward a complex of buildings here and make arrangements to have some of the other Jarrett houses open to visitors. This is a long-time dream. The commission doesn't have a plantation-type exhibit and this might be a good place for it."

When the architects and historians met, they decided to have a walking meeting, starting at the bottom of the house in the stone-floored basement. Larry and Richard showed Dr. Cooledge how the giant central chimney had been enlarged and how a 12x12 timber overhead had been crudely chopped out to make room for stairs coming down to the new kitchen. Dr. Cooledge pointed out "new" windows that bothered him because of having a different shape or the wrong number of panes or being in the wrong place. Some, obviously (Continued on Page 36)

Who's Responsible for PUBLIC Morals?

The personal morality of each of us, of course, is our own private affair. And we have no right to set moral standards for the man next door.

But there is a broader area of morality which is everybody's business. For in a society where civil order depends on moral order, there has to be a *public conscience*. Without it, the law could not be enforced, justice could not be administered, and liberty could not be preserved.

The public conscience is reflected in the laws we enact, and the moral standards we observe. It is the watchdog over the God-given rights of the individual to freedom of conscience, and to the security of his person and property. The public conscience is, moreover, a reflection of the individual conscience of all people who are concerned in preserving a high standard of moral order.

This is not an obligation to be delegated to the police and the courts. Nor to the church, the schools or civic societies. For the

public conscience is the concern of everyone, and it can function effectively only with the dedicated commitment of all right-thinking people.

In these troubled and changing times, public morality has become a problem of increasing concern to society as a whole. Crimes against person and property have grown to grave proportions. Moral depravity thrives on public indifference. The public peace is disturbed with seeming impunity; obscenity flourishes in the name of freedom of speech; the disease called alcoholism finds an ever-growing number of victims.

If you agree that public morality is everybody's business... if you want to restore and rebuild the moral values that are essential to the welfare of our society—write today for a copy of our new pocket-size pamphlet entitled "Public Morality—Our Common Concern." We'll send it free and without obligation. Nobody will call on you. Just ask for Pamphlet MG-7.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Fading Indian Legends

(Continued From Page 34)

enlarged or moved, severed major timbers as they would not have done originally. The main stair has been remodeled or moved four times. Once it opened onto the front porch, as did most of the downstairs rooms, possibly in the days when the house was an inn and needed outside entrances like a modern motel. At the back, the house even had an upstairs porch.

"My contention is that it was a typical two-story Southern porch with a gallery, a type sometimes referred to as a planter's porch," Dr. Cooleedge said. Inside, under a present window, the young architects found a weathered floor and a worn threshold where a door had been. They thought that the double porch probably was added by the second owner.

The first builder and the third were expert craftsmen, they have discovered.

"We were surprised that Walton and Jarrett — if that's who the builders were—were such expert carpenters," said Richard Hall. "But whoever came between them and made drastic changes was a slob, and a sloppy one at that. He took his hatchet and beat the dickens out of timbers to put in doors and windows. Sometimes we almost think he might have been an Indian."

DR. Cooleedge pointed out that if there had been Cherokee trouble in the area, the house could have been occupied by a squatter.

"I know a perfect example of this sort of thing in Kentucky," he said. "After the original owner of the house was killed, Indians moved in and changed the house. Then a white man came back around 1840 and changed it back, making a restoration of the 1820 house.

"My idea here would be to make a 'paper restoration' of the various stages of Traveler's Rest, with good renderings to show how the house looked with each of its major changes. I think the house should remain pretty much as it is in its final remodeling, removing some obvious things done to it after the Civil War if it is restored to its appearance in, say, 1840. It wouldn't be a dead restoration to one specific period. I think the weatherboarding should definitely go back

to an earlier type. I'd say the outside sheathing probably dates from as late as 1880 or 1910.

"I think the architects should continue to analyze before they begin to synthesize. I'd like to see a man digging in the yard to make an archaeological study. You could almost reconstruct the family life here in the changes of the house."

In the restoration, some of the famous stories of the old house may be lost, or watered down. The gable ends of the old house have circular openings which many people claim were peepholes through which the Waltons could shoot at Indians.

"We've decided the holes were for ventilation, not gun ports for shooting," said Larry Farrow. "If you try to sight through one of them you find it's impossible."

MRS. Mary Jarrett White, who lived here for 90 years and sold the house to the state a year before she died, used to tell people arrowheads had been found embedded in the house. One is still there, stuck in a brick, but at this date no one knows if it was shot there or put in by hand long after Indians left these woods. The architects also debunk the story about the blood stains in an upstairs hall, a dark splotch that has been pointed out as Walton's blood spilled in "the massacre."

"The blood is supposed to be in the shape of an Indian's footprint," Larry said. "Unfortunately, we found the circle that looks like the bottom of a red paint can nearby."

But as legends fade, the truth of the old house emerges, beneath its new plastic skin.

Miss Mable Ramsey, hostess at the manor for the Historical Commission and a descendant of the Jarretts, regrets some of the tearing apart, and the dust, but she likes that new skin.

"They're going to leave the plastic on for me this winter, to keep the house warmer," she said. "People who visit the house now like it, too, because they've never had a chance to see the insides of a place this old. One man from Virginia was so fascinated he wanted to stay and help pull the boards off."

The old house, stripped for the show, is well worth seeing while the restoration progresses.



"I'm going to give it to you straight! You may have acute glomerulonephritis, which can occasionally progress into chronic glomerulonephritis . . . or it might even be a lordotic type of orthostatic albuminuria."

Georgia DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY
1956



NEWSLETTER

Published monthly by
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Vol. 7, No. 4

February, 1956

GEORGIA POWER IN \$41 MILLION '56 EXPANSION

Georgia Power Co. will spend approximately \$41,000,000 this year in expansions of its generating and transmission facilities.

This compares with a record of \$31,000,000 invested by the firm in 1955.

Included in the 1956 program are \$13,500,000 for two steam-electric generating units at Plant Yates near Newnan; \$8,000,000 for transmission line additions, and \$17,500,000 in additions and improvements to the distribution system.

One of the major transmission jobs will be construction of a 230,000-volt line from Plant Yates to Morrow, near Atlanta, and on to Bonair, near Macon, and a new substation near the latter city. Officials said the line will be the first of its high voltage in the state.

Other 1956 projects include doubling the capacity of the substation at Brunswick, a new substation at Butler, and enlargement of the Athens, Aragon and Winder substations.

COVER PHOTO

Pulpwood-cutting scene in a Georgia forest. The state's 24,000,000 acres of forestlands produce our biggest crop—worth \$750,000,000 a year—and give employment to 200,000 people. (Story on Page 3)



GEORGIA RADAR POST—Here is the new \$600,000 U. S. Air Force radar station on Lookout Mountain in Walker County, which will be manned about March 1 by 250 personnel of the 867th Aircraft and Warning Squadron. The installation is just south of the Lookout Mountain Hotel on Georgia Highway 157. The Chattanooga News-Free Press, through whose courtesy the picture is reproduced, says the station's \$100,000 monthly payroll will be a big boost to business in the Chattanooga-North Georgia area.—photo by John Goforth, flown by Harry Porter.

\$125,284,000 BROILER CROP GIVES GEORGIA NEW RECORD

Georgia's broiler industry, already No. 1 in the nation, soared to new heights in 1955.

Growers in the state produced 515,162,000 pounds of broilers which brought them a gross of \$125,284,000.

Production was 51,749,000 more pounds than in 1954, and the gross income was \$23,333,000 greater.

Not only did Georgia continue to lead the nation in output and income in 1955, the fifth consecutive year of such leadership, but both production and income were twice as great as the second ranking broiler state, Texas, where production totalled 236,907,000 pounds and income, \$60,411,000.

In fact, says the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of

Agriculture, Georgia in 1955 approximated about one-fourth of the combined production and income in all 21 of the other principal broiler states. These are Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the two Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Washington, Oregon and California. Production in these states added up to 2,362,659,000 pounds and income was \$596,886,000.

In a review of the broiler industry in the United States as a whole, the U. S. Department of Commerce reports that in the past 20 years production in Georgia has increased by 35,428 per cent and value of production by 54,371 per cent.

Forests Net Georgians \$750 Million Yearly, Make 200,000 Jobs, Supply 3,000 Industries

Georgia's 24,000,000 acres of forest comprise her most extensive and valuable agricultural crop and constitute one of the state's greatest natural resources.

Georgia landowners receive more annual income from forest products than from any other agricultural crop.

Georgia's forest economy—the growing, harvesting, sale and manufacture of forest products—exceeds \$750,000,000 yearly.

Georgia leads the South in pulpwood production, cutting more than 3,000,000 cords annually.

South Georgia is the world's naval stores capital.

Some 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber are cut yearly from Georgia's woodlands.

More than 200,000 Georgians are directly employed in forestry.

Georgia has some 3,000 wood-working industries located in all of the 159 counties.

These facts highlight the annual report of the Georgia Forestry Commission to Gov. Marvin Griffin and the General Assembly. And "our record forest output can be doubled and industry, employment and income greatly increased," says Guyton DeLoach, commission director and state forester. "Research, public education and improved forest management point the way to this abundant future."

* * *

GEORGIA, ALREADY the nation's leader in acreage of private and state forestland under organized fire protection, reached new heights in fire control in 1955, the report continues.

"Programs in seven additional counties brought to 143 the number of counties under protection and increased the protected acreage to 20,937,462. Other advances included providing leadership in the Southeastern Forest Fire Compact, expanded air patrol operation to improve fire detection and suppression, accelerated law enforcement, furthering work on reclassifying fire causes and providing better guidance in prevention efforts.

Georgia continues as the nation's pace setter in the production of forest tree seedlings in state nurseries.



WEALTH FOR FUTURE—Pine seedlings under cultivation at one of the State Forestry Commission's four nurseries.—Forestry Commission Photos.

During the 1954-55 planting season, the commission's four nurseries—located at Hightower, Davisboro, Glenwood and Albany—produced and shipped to landowners a record total of 111,000,000 seedlings. The commission's herculean reforestation effort is directed toward the re-

stocking of 3,500,000 acres of land in the state that must be planted in trees to become productive.

Research, key to forestry progress and advancement, is playing an increasing part in Georgia Forestry Commission activities, as is a full scale public relations and educational program.

* * *

ONE OF THE MAJOR research activities in 1955 was the establishment of pine seed orchards. From these orchards will come a special strain of superior trees, and from these trees will come seed which will be used in nursery planting.

Through its educational program which utilizes all available media including press, radio and television, display materials, motion pictures, demonstration and personal appearances and contacts, the commission estimates that 98 of every 100 persons in the state have been reached with an effective forestry message.

Sound forestry management, the prime need of forestry in Georgia today, can double the production on the state's woodland acres, the report concludes. The No. 1 forestry problem is improper cutting practices coupled with the invasion of commercial timber-growing land by cull hardwoods. The commission's management services are designed to provide aid to a maximum number of owners of small woodlands—thus meeting the management problem at its core.



PINE SEED—A climber gathers them for Georgia's great reforestation program.



THOMASTON'S NEWEST—William Carter Company's new plant at Thomaston, the firm's third Georgia operation, is modern, air-conditioned and contains 28,000 square feet of floor space. It will produce the famous Carter line of knit underwear with 350 employes. Six hundred prominent Georgians joined in dedicating the new plant.—United Press photo.

600 GIVE WILLIAM CARTER CO. ROUSING WELCOME TO THOMASTON

Headed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, leaders from throughout Georgia gathered at Thomaston on February 7 for a double-barrel salute to the Upson County center's newest citizens—The William Carter Co. and the Third State Highway Division.

"All of Georgia joins in this welcome," the Governor assured the more than 600 guests of the Thomaston-Upson County Chamber of Commerce who sat down to a chicken dinner in the handsome new plant of Carter.

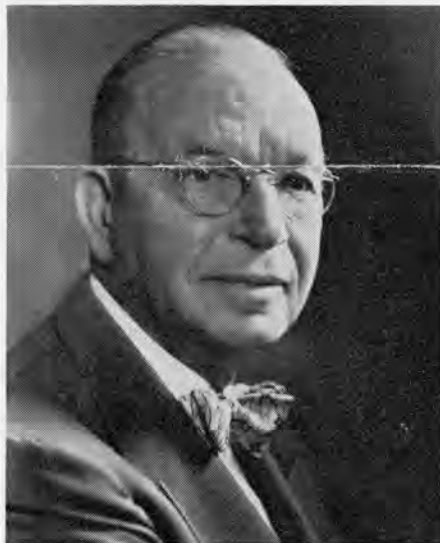
Reviewing the rapid industrialization of Georgia in the past 15 years, Governor Griffin said that the state is now moving into a phase of growth that is "even more phenomenal."

He lauded the Carter firm, "the world's largest manufacturer of knit underwear for men, women and children, as representative of the high-class, honorable type of industry" that brings permanent prosperity to the community in which it establishes residence.

Dr. Walter A. Blasingame, chairman of the State Highway Department, said the highway division headquarters would add 40 families to the Thomaston area. He outlined the state's highway developments, particularly the widening of intra-state Route 19, now under way.

* * *

IRVING KASS, president of the Thomaston-Upson County Chamber, presided at the dinner rally, and Por-



HORACE A. CARTER

ter Carswell, former Burke County legislator, was master of ceremonies. Dr. A. H. Barron, mayor of Thomaston and J. E. Presley, chairman of the Upson County Commission, brought official greetings to the new-comers. Also participating in the welcome were representatives of Thomaston's largest established industries—Julian Hightower, president, Thomaston Mills; S. Wayne Hempstead, general manager, Martha Mills, Textile Division, B. F. Goodrich Co., and W. O. Britt, Jr., owner, Britt Mfg. Company.

Lyndall F. Carter, vice president, on behalf of the Carter Co., pointed

out that the firm is really an "old friend and neighbor" of all the Georgians present, since it began operating a plant at nearby Barnesville in 1923 and has a second operation at Forsyth.

Quoting a message from his father, Horace A. Carter, 86-year-old president of the firm, he said: "We thank all the wonderful people of Thomaston who have helped us plan and build and staff our plant. We'll try to prove our gratitude by being just as good a neighbor as we know how."

Other Carter officials from the firm's home office in Needham Heights, Mass., who were present, included William L. Carter, second vice president; William McDaniel, production manager, and B. H. Finnegan, comptroller. Also present were Charlie Walker, Barnesville, in charge of Carter's three Georgia operations, and James F. Pruett, Jr., manager of the Thomaston plant.

The Thomaston plant is a modern, air-conditioned one-story brick building containing 28,000 square feet of floor space. It features a cafeteria for employes and has a large parking space.

So that trained employes would be available for the opening, a training program was begun in January 1955. Vice President Lyndall Carter said that when full production is reached, about the middle of this year, employment will be 350.

Jarrett Manor, Stained By Indian Massacre, Hallowed By Georgia's Great, Becomes Shrine

Jarrett Manor, faded but historically thrilling Northeast Georgia landmark, is coming into its own.

The Georgia Historical Commission has acquired the 17-room log house and the hilltop upon which it sprawls above the Tugaloo River in Stephens County, near Toccoa, and already its dignity and charm are being revived.

Within a year or so, says C. E. Gregory, the commission's executive director, Jarrett Manor will be a worthy rival of the Chief Vann House as a historic shrine and tourist attraction. Restoration of the Vann House, near Chatsworth, in northwest Murray County, is nearing completion.

Although the two ancient dwellings are separated by nearly 100 miles of mountains and valleys, and are widely different as to architectural type, they each had a full share of the blood and glory of Georgia's early days.

* * *

THE VANN HOUSE is a fine brick mansion, built by a chief who was educated, cultured and one of the wealthiest landowners in the old Cherokee Nation. Indian Joe Vann's tragedy came when his people were driven out when gold was discovered in their ancestral domain.

Jarrett Manor, on the other hand, was the white man's answer to savages who vowed that civilization would never gain a foothold in the Blue Ridge. The settler who carved it out of the wilderness at gun point paid for it later with his life and the lives of his family. To this day there are dark stains in the old house, and grisley legend holds they are the blood of the Jesse Waltons.

Jarrett Manor was built in 1782, while the Revolutionary War was still raging. Its builder was Jesse Walton, brother of George Walton, one of the Declaration of Independence signers from Georgia. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest buildings still standing in upper Georgia; as frontier outpost, plantation home and stagecoach inn, it has weathered the better part of two centuries.

* * *

JESSE WALTON, who had recently



JARRETT MANOR—Built during the American Revolution, this sprawling fortress-like house near Toccoa was the scene of a bloody Indian massacre. Oldest building in upper Georgia, it is being restored as a shrine by the Georgia Historical Commission.

come from England, built the strength of a castle into his house. Using foot-square logs of oak and pine, he made it 100 feet long and 30 feet deep, setting it over an enormous cobblestone basement. The basement contains kitchen, diningroom, storerooms, wine cellar. He made his house two stories tall and topped it with an attic studded with loopholes. The downstairs floor he divided into four rooms and two hallways, all spacious, all opening upon a broad front porch. He broke the second floor up into 13 rooms; they open one into another; there is no central hallway. Four stairways connect the two floors. On one of the stairways is a secret room, intended as haven for the women and children in case of attack.

Walton made his doors—the house contains 27—massive enough to withstand a battering ram, and hung them on hinges of wrought iron. He

imported locks from England; they bear the crest of a London foundry. The keys that turn them, still in use, are big as tomahawks. The house has enormous stone fireplaces and six towering chimneys, and the walls inside are paneled with walnut and chestnut. Sometime after the house was built the outside was covered with hand-hewn planking; to this day, it has never tasted paint.

The Indians let Walton finish his house and get settled in it. Then they struck. The family beat off the attack for four days and nights. Then, somehow, the savages broke through the ring of rifle fire. With the exception of one son, who escaped miraculously, the entire household of six persons was scalped.

FOLLOWING THE MASSACRE, the property passed to a James E. Wylie. He sold it, in 1810, to Dr. Dev-

(Continued on Page 7)



ROCKWELL'S STATESBORO HOME—Built with the aid of Bulloch County capital, this handsome factory building at Statesboro is being occupied by Rockwell Mfg. Co., leading manufacturer of meters, valves and power tools. The plant contains 106,000 square feet of space, is located on a 33-acre tract. Its employment goal is 250 workers.

STATESBORO 'PROGRESSIVENESS, CIVIC PRIDE' WIN ROCKWELL

Because of its "progressive outlook" and "civic pride," as well as its more basic facilities, Statesboro was chosen for the first Georgia operation of the nationally known Rockwell Mfg. Co.

Accepting the keys to a new 106,000 square-foot factory that was built with the aid of local capital, Willard F. Rockwell, Jr., president of the Pittsburgh, Pa., meter, valve and tool firm, declared:

"Statesboro is the type of small city we are especially interested in, because our development program and policies depend on close and long-term partnership between the company and the communities in which we operate."

The young industrialist whose firm includes 17 plant communities, four of which are in the South, also cited Statesboro's big labor pool (the new plant is the first large industry for agricultural Bulloch County), transportation facilities (Central of Georgia Railroad, U. S. Route 301 and an airport), climate (51 degrees, mean winter temperature), cultural atmosphere (Georgia Teachers College) and nationally recognized community betterment program.

* * *

MR. ROCKWELL accepted the plant keys from Thad Morris, chairman of the Bulloch County Development Corp., at a dinner at Forest Heights Country Club. Eight other Rockwell officials and 100 Georgia leaders attended the dinner.

The new plant, a one-story aluminum-sheated steel and concrete building, located on a 33-acre plot, was built last Fall for General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., for the manufacture of television and radio parts. Rockwell purchased the plant as a result of changes in General Instrument's plans.

The building includes 80,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 26,000 square feet of office, boiler and equipment area. It is completely air-conditioned and has fluorescent lighting throughout. But in addition to the plant itself, Mr. Rockwell emphasized, the community was an important factor in the purchase decision.

He said the Statesboro installation will manufacture a variety of meters, valves and other products. Employment goal is 250 workers.

ROCKWELL, WHICH CALLS itself "the biggest little business in America," was recently described in a business serial in the New York Times as a leader in the nationwide trend toward industrial decentralization. Its southern plants, besides Statesboro, are at Tupelo, Miss., Sulphur Springs, Texas, and Russellville, Ky.

Starting in 1926 as a manufacturer of gas meters, Rockwell now also produces a large and varied line of products such as water meters, regulators, petroleum and industrial liquid meters, lubricated plug valves, oil field instruments, power tools for home and industry, fare registers,

electric counters and high-pressure, high-temperature valves for steam lines.

The company is the world's largest producer of several products, including lubricated plug valves, fare meters for taxicabs and parking meters.

SHEEP INDUSTRY NETS \$100,000 FOR GEORGIANS

Georgia's revitalized commercial sheep industry brought \$100,000 to farmers in 1955.

And there was a 400 per cent increase in the state's sheep population during the year, according to the State College of Agriculture.

According to Pete DeLoach, extension sheep specialist, 20,000 Southwest ewes and 500 Suffolk and Hampshire rams have been brought into the state since October 1954.

IDEAL IN PRODUCTION

Ideal Roller & Mfg. Co. has begun full-scale operations at its new plant in Chamblee. The factory, manufacturing equipment for the printing trade, is a modern brick and structural steel structure located on a four-acre tract at 5100 Peachtree Rd. John E. McStatts, formerly southern sales manager for the company, is general manager.

GA. FIRMS PUT \$400 MILLION IN EXPANSION

Georgia business firms in the past five years received approval from the United States government to spend nearly \$400,000,000 dollars on plant and facility expansions and improvements to further the national program of defense.

The government approved 195 so-called certificates of necessity amounting to \$395,966,245 for Georgia firms.

In the Southeastern area which includes Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and the two Carolinas, 1,300 certificates totaling \$2,461,943,532 were issued according to the Atlanta Field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

670 GLYNCO HOMES

The Navy plans to build 670 dwelling at the Glynco Naval Air Station, lighter-than-air installation near Brunswick. Bids are expected to be accepted in September.

SPARTA PLANT GROWS

Sparta Furniture Mfg. Co., Sparta, has completed a considerable expansion program and is now employing 50 workers.

Warm Springs Wishing Well Yields \$5,088

The Wishing Well at the Little White House added \$5,088 to the March of Dimes.

The dimes came from travelers from all the states and many foreign countries, nearly 110,000 of whom in 1955 visited the famous Georgia cottage where President Franklin D. Roosevelt lived part time and where he died.

The annual trek of school children to the Little White House has already begun, and J. E. Smenner, manager, urges early scheduling of school groups. More attention can be given them now than later when the summer crowds pour in, he said.

VIDALIA ADDS PLANT

Vidalia's latest industry, Nelson Mfg. Co., builder of low-bed commercial trailers, has gone into production in an existing plant building. Bernard Alt, formerly with the firm's parent plant in Ottawa, Ohio, is manager.

GARMENT PLANT BRANCH

Waynesboro Garment Co., of Waynesboro and Sardis, is opening a new branch plant at Midville. Forty employees will start the operation.

TETLEY EXPANDS

Tetley Tea Co., Savannah, is expanding the tea bag capacity of its plant by 25 per cent. Starting five years ago with three packaging machines and 10 employes, the plant now has 19 machines and employs 108. The plant packages tea imported from India and Ceylon.

WHITIN'S NEW HOME

Whitin Machine Works, of Whitinsville, Mass., one of the country's largest manufacturers of textile machinery, has moved its Atlanta headquarters into its own new building on Spring St., N. W.

NEW CORNELIA PLANT

A new cement block plant operated by Builders' Lumber and Supply Co., Cornelia, is now in full production of steam-cured concrete blocks. With a capacity of 5,000 8 x 18-inch blocks daily, the plant can manufacture a wide variety of blocks for residential and commercial purposes.

MODERN GUM PLANT

Turpentine & Resin Factors, Inc., has purchased the old Seaboard Air Line Railroad roundhouse on the west side of Savannah and is erecting a modern oleoresin plant there. The plant will be in operation in time for the new gum producing season, A. Lee Powell, T. & R. chairman, said.

BLOOD-STAINED JARRETT MANOR BECOMES SHRINE

(Continued from Page 5)

eraux Jarrett, Revolutionary patriot and one of North Georgia's first great financiers. It remained in the Jarrett family until last year, when Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, last of the clan, disposed of it to the state. Mrs. White, who was the first woman in Georgia to vote, was born in the house 90 years ago; under stipulation of the deed, she continues to reside there.

Dr. Jarrett, whose lands included all of the present City of Toccoa, was a fabulous host, as were succeeding generations of the family. When a Federal post road was cut through the Blue Ridge country, the plantation became the most popular "stop over" between Charleston and Chattanooga, and travelers spread its gracious name, and tales of its groaning table far and wide.

Jarrett Manor miraculously escaped the flames of the War Between the

States, but in the conflict's aftermath lean years came. The Jarrett of that era capitalized on the reputation of the plantation and turned it into an inn which he called Travelers' Rest. Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens and Joseph E. Brown, Georgia's famous war governor, are among the names that appear on the old guest books of that time.

* * *

THE LATE HAROLD L. ICKES, secretary of the Department of Interior, recognized Jarrett Manor as one of the most valuable historical landmarks in the country. In the early 1930's he sent a staff of architects to Toccoa and made complete drawings of the house. A painting of it now hangs in Cochran Galleries, Washington.

Under the direction of Miss Mabel

Ramsey, a cousin of Mrs. White, who has been appointed hostess of the Manor, the contents of the shrine are being sorted and catalogued. Meanwhile, workmen under the direction of the Historical Commission are completing some needed repairs to the sprawling house.

TWO PARKING GARAGES FOR CENTRAL ATLANTA

Two parking garages with a total of 350 spaces will be built in downtown Atlanta by Central Parking, Inc.

A 150-car unit, will be located on Ivy St. between Decatur St. and Exchange Pl. A 200-car unit will be built on the site of the Awtry & Lowndes Funeral Home, a Cain St. landmark across from the Henry Grady Hotel.

The two projects will cost an estimated \$700,000.



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- HIGHLIGHTING OUR PROGRESS -

Lam Operating Co., Rome theater firm, will build a modern drive-in theater in that city . . . Gwinnett County has a \$6,000,000 water system under construction . . . Blakely Mfg. Co., which makes washable service uniforms, held open house at its new plant recently . . . Georgia's honey production in 1955 was 2,412,000 pounds, valued at \$656,000 . . . Celebration of Armour Week at Tifton revealed that the plant there, which employs 400, spent \$14,000,000 in the area last year for livestock, wages and other costs . . . International Fence Co., which makes all-steel fences, is a new enterprise at Forest Park.

Calhoun National Bank, Calhoun, is remodeling its building to double the floor space . . . Work on the Hartwell Dam is progressing on schedule, the U. S. Corps of Engineers reports . . . Central Georgia Vault Co., Macon, has been chartered to manufacture cast concrete vaults and allied products.

U. S. Housing Administration has authorized construction of 50 white and 50 Negro housing units at Gainesville . . . D. B. Blalock, chairman of Jekyll Island State Park Authority, announces that a 30-unit motel to cost \$200,000 will be erected on the island.

Savannah's new television station, WSAV-TV, began operation . . . Tift College, Forsyth, is building a new dormitory . . . Sandersville Railroad is constructing a six-mile line to serve the Georgia Kaolin Co.'s new chalk plant. The plant will employ 400 when it gets on full production . . . Allied Van Lines, Inc., is in its new \$300,000

Hugh Shrimp-for-Soup Order Makes Brunswick Plant Hum

Thanks to a nationwide taste for shrimp soup, a Brunswick shrimp plant had to send out an SOS for 100 additional employees.

Jekyll Island Packing Co., the world's largest shrimp processor, received a rush call for a quarter-million pounds of soup shrimp. Recent employment of the plant has been running around 300, but A. L. Greene, manager, had to recruit 100 more women workers to get the order under

way.

Campbell Soup Co. introduced frozen cream of shrimp soup about two years ago, and Jekyll is one of the principal suppliers of shrimp. The Brunswick firm ships to canning plants in California, New Jersey and Chicago.

Shrimp for soup must be completely free of shell and vein, Mr. Greene said, and the task of preparing it is more meticulous than when the shrimp are destined for other purposes.

terminal building in Chamblee.

Dublin's new Health Center is in operation . . . Georgia State Highway Department will dedicate its \$1,000,000 laboratory on the Georgia Tech campus, Atlanta, on Feb. 29 . . . Insurance Company of North America is erecting a \$250,000 office building for its Atlanta headquarters.

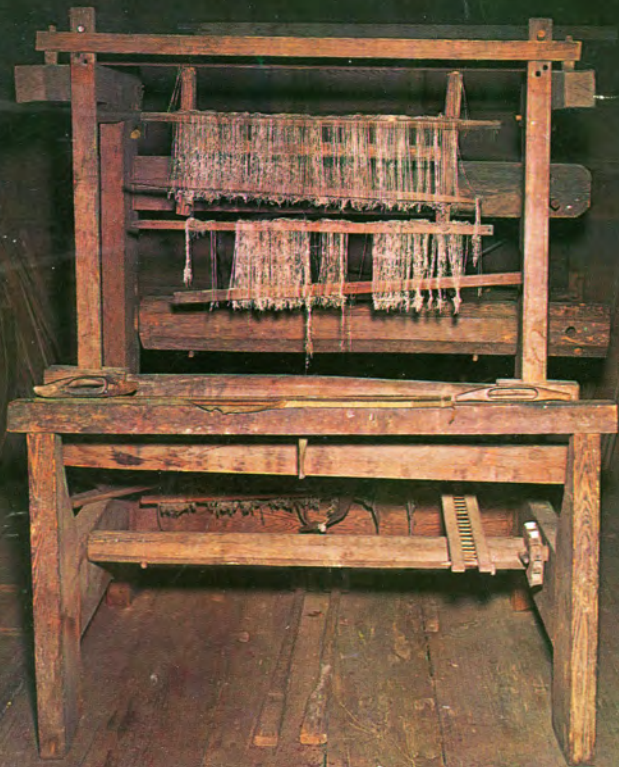
Butler's Inc., retailing shoe firm, has purchased 12 acres near Brookwood Station, Atlanta, upon which it will erect a warehouse . . . Scapa-Dryers, Inc., is installing machinery in its million-dollar plant at Waycross. The British-Canadian firm will manufacture driers for the paper-making industry.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Gainesville, has purchased land upon which to erect a 15,000 square-foot plant . . . The new \$800,000 bridge across the Oosta-

naula River at Rome is open . . . McLellan's is remodeling its Marietta store at a cost of \$185,000 . . . T. H. Resseau, Jr., is chairman of the Eaton Exchange Club's fourth annual Dairy Festival to be held in June . . . Hamalyn Enterprises, Inc., New York, has purchased the New Dublin Hotel block in Dublin.

The Bank of Dade County, Trenton, is in its new building . . . Rural Gas Co., Lyons, has been sold to James L. J. Olin and Ernest H. Harper . . . Officials of Savannah's South Atlantic Gas Co., say a 60-foot spherical natural gas tank, now under construction, will be completed in March . . . Swift & Co. says expenditures at its Moultrie plant in 1955 totaled \$21,677,000.

City Council of Flowery Branch has requested Gainesville to pump water into its water system . . .



Loom in the weaving house at JARRETT MANOR, HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM on U.S. 123, six miles East of Toccoa, Georgia. This historic house and inn was built in 1784 and is maintained as a museum in its original condition and with many of its original furnishings by the GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Color Photo by Gene Aiken



Color-King Natural Color Company, M. Cline Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee

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JARRETT MANOR, HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM,
from a painting by Patricia N. LaHatte. On U.S.
123, six miles East of Toccoa, Georgia. This
historic house and inn was built in 1784 and is
maintained as a museum in its original condition
and with many of its original furnishings by the
GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Color Photo by Gene Aiken



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Tester bed made locally about 1820. Part of the Jarrett family furnishings at JARRETT MANOR, HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM on U.S. 123, six miles East of Toccoa, Georgia. This historic house and inn was built in 1784 and is maintained as a museum in its original condition and with many of its original furnishings by the GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Color Photo by Gene Aiken



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Walnut swinging cradle, part of the original furnishings at JARRETT MANOR, HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM on U.S. 123, six miles East of Toccoa, Georgia. This historic house and inn was built in 1784 and is maintained as a museum in its original condition and with many of its original furnishings by the GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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Fireplace mantle with drawers for storage of valuables at JARRETT MANOR, HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM, on U.S. 123, six miles East of Toccoa, Georgia. This historic house and inn was built in 1784 and is maintained as a museum in its original condition and with many of its original furnishings by the GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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