

**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

December 4, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen US 19-129 from GA/NC State Line to US 64/74,  
R-5861, PA 17-11-0027, Cherokee County, ER 18-3432

Thank you for your October 11, 2018, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the John Franklin Cobb House (CE0033), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 under Criteria A and C, remains National Register-eligible, primarily for its historic association with the childhood development of renowned baseball player Ty Cobb. The appropriate boundary for the -listed and -eligible property remains the current National Register boundary.

We also concur that the J.W. "Bill" and Pauline Hatchett House (CE0243) and Ernest and Dora Burnette House (CE0244) are not eligible for the National Register under any criteria for the reasons outlined in the report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Received: 11/02/2018  
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

October 31, 2018

ER 18-3432

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
4617 MSC  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due -- 11/30/18

H-

ER letters  
page 11/28/18

RE: Widen US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway), Cherokee County, TIP# R-5861, WBS# 47427.1.1,  
PA# 17-11-0027

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley,

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed are two (digital and bound) copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report evaluates the following properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to National Register criteria.

1. John Franklin Cobb House
2. JW and Pauline Hatchett House
3. Ernest and Dora Burnette House

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at (919) 707-6068 or [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr  
NCDOT Historic Architecture Supervisor  
Environmental Analysis Unit

Attachment

Cc: Dave McHenry, DEO Division 14

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Location  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH, NC 27610

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

for

**Widen US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway)  
from the Georgia/NC state line to US 64-74  
Cherokee County  
TIP No. R-5861  
WBS No. 47427.1.1**

**Prepared for:  
Environmental Analysis Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598**

**Prepared by:  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC  
825C Merrimon Avenue, #345  
Asheville, NC 28804  
828-281-3852**

**October 2018**

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

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**Prepared by:  
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825C Merrimon Avenue, #345  
Asheville, NC 28804  
828-281-3852**

**October 2018**

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Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Team  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

**Widen US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway) from the Georgia/NC state line to US 64-74**  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**  
**TIP No. R-5861 | WBS No. 47427.1.1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) plans to improve US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway) from the Georgia-North Carolina state line to US 64-74 in the Ranger community of Cherokee County. The project calls for improving the existing two-lane highway to provide greater mobility between Cherokee County and cities and towns in Georgia. The project area, which is approximately 3.8 miles in length, is located in the rural south-central section of Cherokee County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is generally delineated as 300 feet from the centerline of the existing highway with additional areas encompassing secondary road intersections within the project area.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). NCDOT Architectural Historians defined an APE and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Three resources warranted intensive National Register eligibility evaluations, which are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity. In March 2018, Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) completed a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE and prepared a historic architectural resources inventory for twenty-eight properties with resources over fifty years of age. The building inventory and survey map are included in Appendix A. In June 2018, NCDOT contracted with APS to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the three properties. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork, in July and August 2018, photographing and mapping the properties, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office, Murphy Public Library, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, as well as consultation with property owners. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide additional architectural context.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, two of the properties evaluated were found to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The two properties, located at 3217 and 3234 Blairsville Hwy, are average examples of common house types and have undergone material alterations. They do not possess any special historic or architectural significance and lack sufficient historic integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. The John Franklin Cobb House (CE 33) at 106 Cobb Circle, listed in the National Register in 1984 and evaluated in this report, continues to be eligible for the National Register.

APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; the HPO’s *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*; and NCDOT’s current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*. This report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

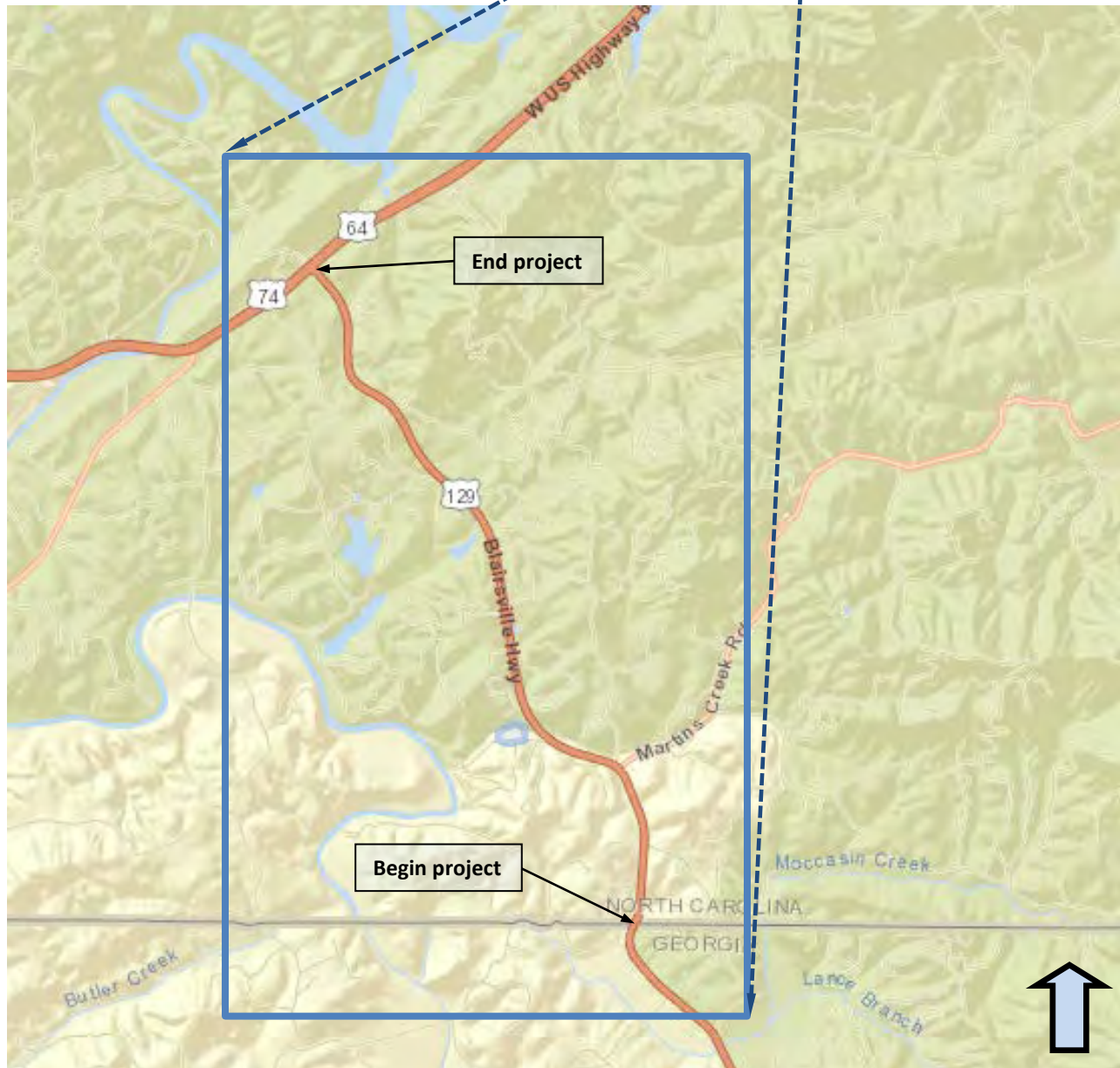
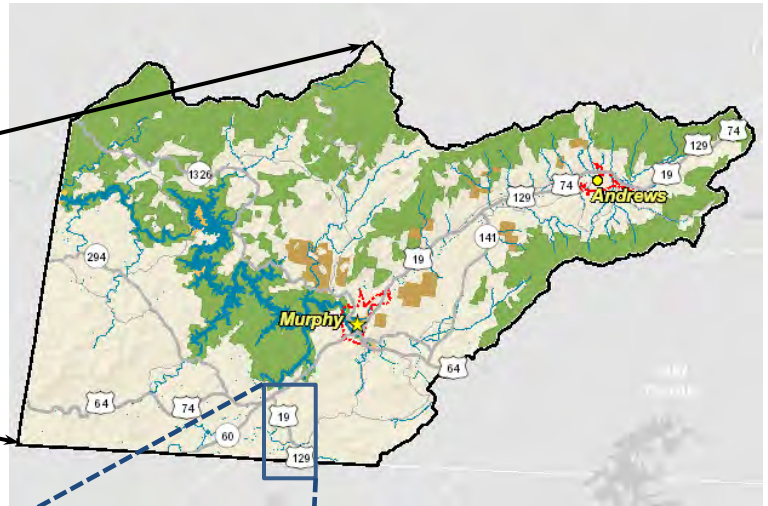
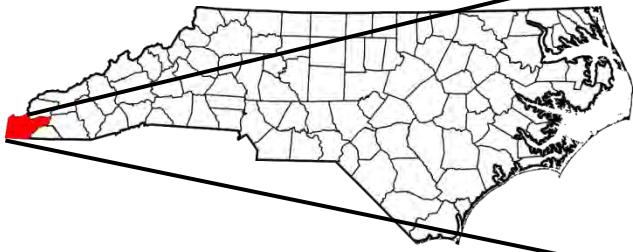
| SSN    | Property Name                           | Address              | PIN                | Eligibility Determination | Criteria |
|--------|---|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| CE 33  | John Franklin Cobb House                | 106 Cobb Cir         | 4479-0084-1093-000 | NR listed                 | B, C     |
| CE 243 | J. W. “Bill” and Pauline Hatchett House | 3217 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0312-5285-000 | Not eligible              |          |
| CE 244 | Ernest and Dora Burnette House          | 3234 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0311-1712-000 | Not eligible              |          |

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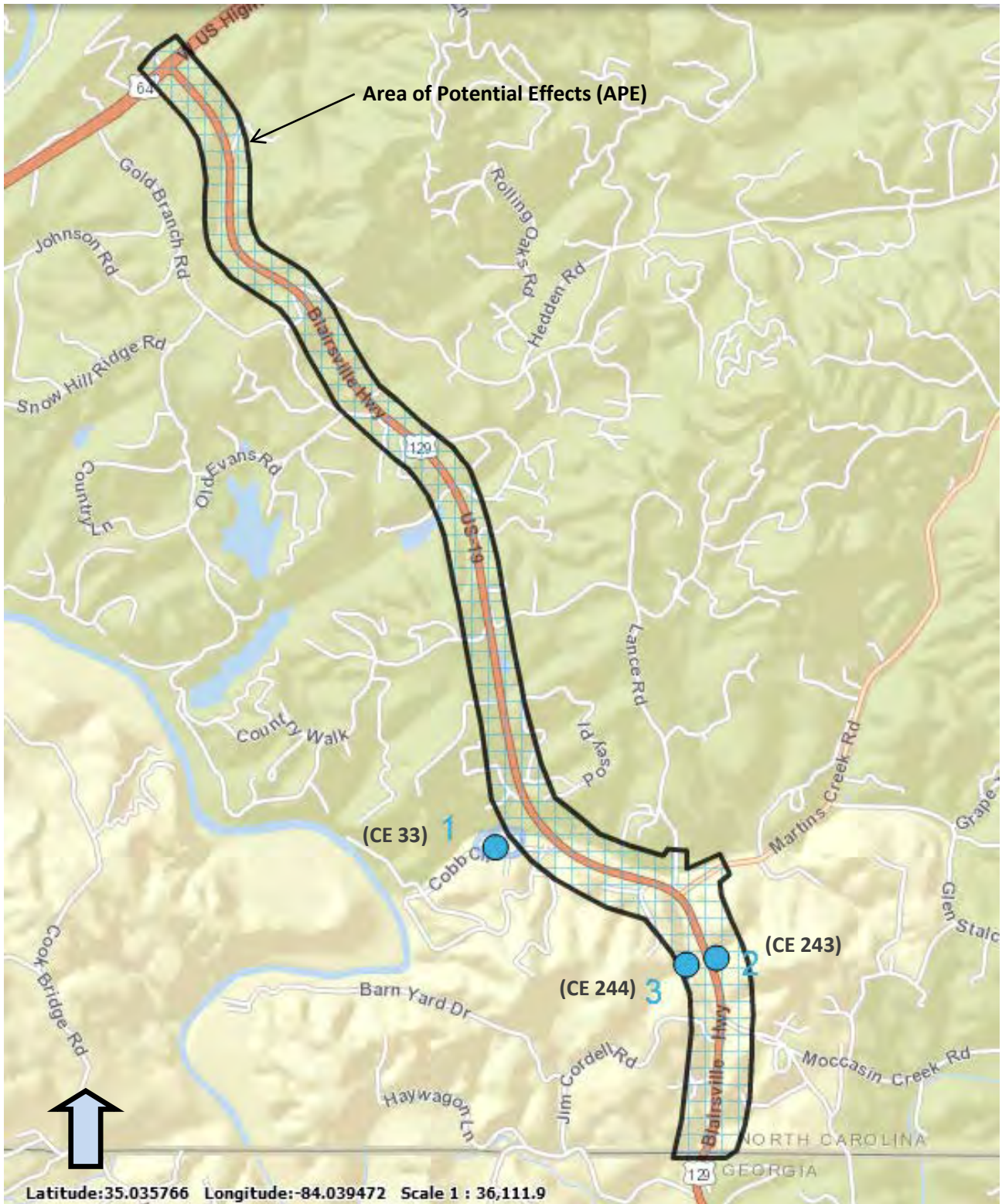
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# I. Project Location Maps







**Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map with inventory sites**

(Base map: HPOWEB GIS Service)

## II. Introduction

The project area for the proposed improvements to US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway) is located in the south-central section of Cherokee County, and extends from the Georgia-North Carolina state line to US 64-74, approximately six miles southwest of Murphy. The project length is approximately 3.8 miles and is located in Notla township. The project area is characterized by wooded and agricultural land interspersed with small commercial areas and significant commercial development at the intersection of US 19-129 and 64-74. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is generally delineated at approximately 300 feet to either side of the centerline of the existing roadway with additional areas encompassing multiple intersections within the project area.

US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway) extends through the gently rolling topography of southern Cherokee County as it connects the communities of Ranger and Bellview. Beginning at the Georgia state line near the old community of Bellview, the highway passes through densely wooded and agricultural lands with large fields covering the bottomlands along Cobb and Martin creeks. The highway traverses several low gaps and connects to the four-lane divided highway (US 64-74) in the community of Ranger. The intersection of the two highways is heavily developed with commercial structures including three large flea market properties. Numerous private roads connect to US 19-129, and the area has seen the construction of a significant number of new houses in the past three decades, with many of the new residences sited at higher elevations to avail themselves of distant mountain views.



**Project beginning, Georgia/NC state line, view northeast along US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway)**





**Blairsville Highway (US 19-129) near intersection with Lance Road and Price Weaver Road, view to south**



**Project beginning, US 19-129 (Blairsville Hwy) intersection with US 64-74, view to northwest**

### III. Methodology

NCDOT contracted with APS in February 2018 to conduct a reconnaissance-level survey of historic architectural resources for the proposed improvements to US 19-129 (Blairsville Highway). Preliminary work on the project included research of the HPO's Cherokee County survey files and consultation with the Cherokee County GIS. The property information provided through the county's GIS does not include the year built, so no additional preliminary identification of resources and tax parcels was possible. A field survey, conducted on February 27, 2018, identified and recorded 28 properties with resources over fifty years of age located within the APE.

After reviewing the preliminary survey inventory with NCDOT's Historic Architecture Team, it was determined that 25 of the 28 properties did not appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but three of the properties warranted further investigation. One property, the John Franklin Cobb House (CE 33), was individually listed in the National Register in 1984. In June 2018, NCDOT contracted with APS to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the three properties. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork in July and August 2018, photographing and mapping the properties, and authored the report.

Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with the Cherokee County Register of Deeds office in Murphy, the Murphy Public Library, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, as well as consultation with property owners. The HPO's survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide additional architectural context. The project area is not covered by Sanborn maps, but USGS topographic quadrangle maps dating back to the 1930s were reviewed. Genealogical information including United States census records, death certificates, and other recorded documents were reviewed online through Ancestry.com (<https://www.ancestry.com/>).

Michael Ann Williams conducted a comprehensive county-wide survey of historic architectural resources in Cherokee County in 1981 and published the results of the survey in *Marble & Log: The History and Architecture of Cherokee County, North Carolina* (1984). Documented properties resulting from the survey were primarily nineteenth and turn of the century resources. Eleven properties in Cherokee County are listed in the National Register including the John Franklin Cobb House.

A search of the HPO's GIS mapping system ([www.hpoweb.gov](http://www.hpoweb.gov)) revealed three previously recorded properties in the project area. The previously recorded properties include the Anderson House (CE0083), a shed (CE0053), and the John Franklin Cobb House (CE0033), listed in the National Register in 1984. Several other previously properties are located in the general project vicinity, but are not within the project area. Foremost among these is the Price-Martin House (CE0165), an attractive 1890s frame house located at 697 Lance Road, approximately 0.5 mile from Blairsville Highway. Both the Bellview Academy (CE 69) and the Edley Hood House (CE 120), on Moccasin Creek Road, were recorded during Williams' county-wide survey but no longer stand.





**Bell View Academy, 1901 (no longer standing)** [Williams, *Marble & Log*, p. 92]

#### **IV. Historical Background and Architectural Context**

The area covered by Cherokee County at the extreme southwestern tip of North Carolina once lay near the center of the Cherokee nation. With their capital located at New Echota in present-day Georgia, the Cherokee lived in small, scattered farming settlements throughout the area now encompassed within Cherokee County. In the early nineteenth century, a few European settlers established themselves among the Cherokee in North Carolina, including A. R. S. Hunter, Evan Jones, and Jesse and Thomas Raper. Primarily traders and missionaries, these first white settlers cleared small farms and occasionally married Cherokee women. A cluster of white families—the Tathams, Colletts, and Whitakers—settled in the 1820s and 1830s near the present-day town of Andrews.<sup>1</sup>

Mounting pressure from the states, especially Georgia, led the federal government to enact a program of Indian removal in the 1830s. A removal treaty was signed at New Echota in 1835, although it was largely ignored by residents of North Carolina because they had not been represented at the treaty signing or concurred with the agreement. Fort Butler near present-day Murphy and Fort Delaney near Andrews, which had been erected several years earlier, were

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<sup>1</sup> Michael Ann Williams, *Marble & Log: The History and Architecture of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, ed. By Dr. Carl Dockery (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1984), 13-15; Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide To The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 14-16.

reoccupied in 1838 by federal troops under the command of Major General Winfield Scott and the forced removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma began.<sup>2</sup>

The land gained by North Carolina in the Treaty of New Echota was originally part of Macon County, but in 1839, one year after the forced removal of the Cherokee people, the General Assembly created a new county from the land “lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.” The county boundary originally included land that was later separated to create Clay and Graham counties. The area around Fort Butler became designated as the county seat, which was named Murphy in honor of North Carolina statesman Archibald D. Murphey (1777-1832). A typographical error in the conveyance of 400 acres for the location of the town led to the common spelling of the name without the “e.”<sup>3</sup>

White settlement and development occurred rapidly following Indian removal and creation of the new county. With land sold at auction, the best land in the fertile river valleys went for the highest prices to the wealthiest buyers. The economic and social diversity of nineteenth-century Cherokee County was reflected in the size and quality of a family’s farmland. The majority of early settlers were of English or Scots-Irish ancestry and came to the county from elsewhere in North Carolina.<sup>4</sup>

White settlement and development occurred more rapidly following Indian removal and creation of the new counties. With land sold at auction, the best land in the fertile river valleys went for the highest prices to the wealthiest buyers. The earliest communities developed around the farms and settlements of the pioneer settlers who had arrived prior to the Removal period. Post offices were established at Murphy and Peachtree in 1839. Communities began to flourish along the Hiwassee and Valley rivers and around Persimmon and Shoal creeks. By the mid-nineteenth century, the county government, schools, churches, and businesses were well established. The 1840 census records sixteen grist mills and four saw mills. While log construction was used for houses throughout the nineteenth century, frame construction became more common in the second half of the century.<sup>5</sup>

Transportation into, and out of, the county remained difficult until the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century. In 1849, however, the North Carolina legislature authorized construction of the Western Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia state line by way of Asheville and Murphy. In 1854, the terminus was changed to Ducktown, Tennessee. Although the turnpike was slow to develop, travelers were able to move throughout the county more readily, and by 1850, Walker’s Inn, near the present-day town of Andrews, provided a resting place and accommodations on the state road between Franklin and Murphy. The first railroad connections

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<sup>2</sup> Williams, 15-16; Bishir, et al, 27-28.

<sup>3</sup> Williams, 19; David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh, NC: State Department of Archives and History, 1950), 62; Alice D. White, ed., *The Heritage of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, Volume I (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1987), 16.

<sup>4</sup> Williams, 19; Bishir, et al, 28.

<sup>5</sup> Williams, 19 and 22-23; Bishir, et al., 28.

were established in 1888, and in the following years Murphy and the surrounding communities enjoyed increased accessibility.<sup>6</sup>

The accessibility afforded by the railroad connections helped to improve economic conditions and to provide resources for new towns and industries. Cherokee County residents remained largely self-sufficient through the late nineteenth century, even as timber, iron production, and mining gradually gained importance in the local economy. Significant copper mining operations were established just across the state line in Ducktown, Tennessee, while rich veins of marble and limestone were discovered within the county. Even as these industries developed, the county remained, as it does today, predominantly rural and agricultural.



**Blairsville Highway promoters, ca. 1920s** [Williams, *Marble & Log*, p. 76]

Given its location at the southwestern end of the state, Cherokee County remained largely isolated from the prominent cities and markets of North Carolina. The growing popularity of automobiles in the first decades of the twentieth century encouraged a movement of road improvement in the 1920s. After the state assumed responsibility for the highway system in 1921, road building activities increased and by 1922, Cherokee County had approximately 46 miles of unpaved state highways. In 1922, Dr. H. N. Wells served as contractor for the first paved road in the county: the highway from Murphy to the Georgia state line near Bellview. This original alignment of the Blairsville Highway, which was designated as US Highway 19 and State Highway 129, generally followed the course of Martins Creek south of Murphy before running alongside Cobb Creek near Bellview. US 64 was constructed from Murphy to the Tennessee state line

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<sup>6</sup> Bishir, et al, 28-29.



beginning in 1928, and by 1930, the county had 65 miles of rural state highways.<sup>7</sup> In the late 1940s, the alignment of the Blairsville Highway was rerouted onto new location beginning at US 64 in the Ranger community. The present course of Blairsville Highway roughly follows this later route, with the old highway becoming a state-maintained secondary road known as Martins Creek Road (SR 1156).

One of the most significant twentieth-century developments in Cherokee County was the construction of the Hiwassee Dam and creation of Hiwassee Reservoir by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the late 1930s. A force of 1,200 men worked to construct the dam between 1936 and 1940. The dam and reservoir transformed the county's economy and landscape, bringing electricity and other signals of progress and, at the same time, flooding thousands of acres of farmland. Completion of the project meant a substantial loss of jobs and a steady decline in population over the next several decades.<sup>8</sup>

Even as the TVA helped bring power and recreational opportunities to Cherokee County, the area remains largely agricultural. In 1960, approximately 80 percent of Cherokee's total land area was forested, and timber products ranked highest among local industries. In the mid-twentieth century, there were more than 2,000 farms, which averaged 66.5 acres in size. The number of farms showed a 15 percent decline over the next decades. Like many parts of western North Carolina, however, Cherokee County has come to rely on tourism and recreational attractions as an important part of its modern economy.<sup>9</sup>

### *Architectural Context*

Located in the farthest southwestern corner of North Carolina, the area covered by Cherokee County once lay near the center of the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee lived in small, scattered farming settlements throughout the region, which consists of high mountains and fertile valleys. By 1850, permanent settlements had been established along the Valley River, and while log construction was used for houses throughout the nineteenth century, frame construction became more common in the second half of the century. Two log houses in the Andrews area—the ca. 1835 Thomas C. Tatham Log House and the ca. 1844 Walker's Inn (NR, 1975)—are among the oldest surviving structures in the county.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Margaret Walker Freel, *Our Heritage: The People of Cherokee County, North Carolina, 1540-1955* (Asheville, NC: The Miller Printing Company, 1956), 193-194; Williams, 77.

<sup>8</sup> Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds., *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 1619-1621; Bishir, et al, 415-417; Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Volume II (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, Inc. 1961), 730.

<sup>9</sup> Bill Sharpe, ed., *North Carolina: A Description by Counties* (Raleigh, NC: Warren Publishing Company, 1948), n.p.; Sharpe 1961, 728-731.

<sup>10</sup> Williams, 13-16, 19, and 66-67; Bishir, et al, 14-16; Bob Satterwhite, ed., *A Pictorial History of Cherokee County* (Asheville, NC: Performance Publications, 1995), 4-5.

Prior to the late nineteenth century, there was little distinction between the domestic architecture found in the towns and rural areas, with frame dwellings often replicating the size and proportions of log dwellings. As growth and trade increased in the early part of the twentieth century, area architecture became more varied. The railroad era brought outside influences and helped introduce nationally popular styles, including variations of Colonial Revival, Craftsman bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional residences, which appeared alongside more traditional frame houses. Houses were executed in frame, brick, and stone, and hip roofs became a common factor that often distinguished the newer, twentieth-century styles. With the exception of a small number of structures built by more prominent landowners, architectural examples in Andrews are generally modest in scale and detail.<sup>11</sup>

Along with the persistence of log construction, stone was another abundant natural material that was frequently used throughout the County. Rough stone was utilized through the nineteenth century for foundations and chimneys to provide some semblance of permanence and strength to early construction. In the twentieth century, the use of rock and rough, or dressed, stone contributed to the aesthetic considerations of architectural design. The campus of the John C. Campbell Folk School (NR, 1983), begun in 1925, contains a variety of frame, log, and stone construction among its many buildings. Built in 1928, the two-story Mill House prominently features arcaded stonework on the first story and half-timbering on the second. Elegant local marble, quarried from veins located along the Valley River, was used in the construction of the Neoclassical Cherokee County Courthouse (NR, 1979) in Murphy, a landmark building designed by James Baldwin and completed in 1927.<sup>12</sup>

In the absence of many academic or high-style examples of popular architectural styles, vernacular dwellings predominated. These were typically simple, one- or two-story, frame dwellings with minimal decoration that emphasized the unpretentiousness and efficiency of the subsistence farming culture that they served. While the local architecture was not often directly influenced by nationally popular styles, the prevalence of common vernacular house types and forms indicates certain stylistic influences that filtered down from more populated areas and into wide use based on their broad appeal.<sup>13</sup>

Dating from the 1880s, the Price-Martin House (CE 165) at 697 Lance Road is a two-story center-hall frame house with a two-tiered entrance porch. It features a metal-clad side-gable roof, exterior stone chimney, and hand-carved scalloped trim under the eaves. Cornelius Gentile Price, who owned several hundred acres, built the house, which later passed to his daughter, Maude, and her husband George A. Martin. The Martins made several alterations to the house including rebuilt rear additions.

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<sup>11</sup> Williams, 78-79.

<sup>12</sup> Bishir, et al, 403-404 and 410-412.

<sup>13</sup> Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 425-427.



**Price-Martin House (CE 165), 697 Lance Road, ca. 1885, oblique view to northeast**

A number of houses in the town of Andrews utilize the one-story hip-roof form popular around the turn of the twentieth century, including the Martin-Tatham House (CE 192) at 812 Main Street. The neighboring one-story frame dwelling at 840 Main Street has a tall hip roof accented by projecting gable-front wings, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. It rests on a foundation ashlar-face concrete block and is clad with weatherboards. An attached hip-roof porch is carried on Doric columns supported on a solid brick railing. A gable-roof garage wing has been added at the rear of the house. The house at 17 Sixth Street rests on a rock foundation and is capped by a dominant hip roof with hip-roof wings. The house features an interior chimney with a corbelled cap, a wraparound hip-roof porch carried on boxed wooden posts, and stone retaining wall bordering the property. It has been altered with the addition of synthetic siding, replacement twelve-over-twelve windows, and a replacement entry door.



**House, 840 Main Street, Andrews, (l) and House, 17 Sixth Street, Andrews (r)**



Outside of the towns of Murphy and Andrews, domestic architecture typically followed traditional building patterns and utilized vernacular forms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Anderson House (CE 83), located at 505 Blairsville Hwy in the northern section of the project area, is a one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, weatherboards, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. Stamped metal sheathing covers the foundation, and the porch is carried on square wood posts with a simple wood railing. The house features a metal roof, exterior stone chimney, and a gable-roof rear ell. The rear ell is covered with vertical wood siding and has a projecting shed-roof bay on the south elevation. The windows appear to have been replaced with various sash configurations. According the HPO survey file, the house was built around 1910 and moved to its current location during the construction of US 19-129 in the mid-1940s.



**Anderson House (CE 83), 505 Blairsville Hwy (l) and W. J. Martin House (CE 139), 3206 Hedden Road (r)**

The ca. 1905 W. J. Martin (CE 139) at 3206 Hedden Road is a simple one-story side-gable frame vernacular dwelling. Resting on stone foundation, the house has a metal-clad roof, weatherboard siding, and four-over-four double-hung sash windows. An attached shed-roof porch is carried on boxed wooden posts and shelters a single-leaf entry door. The vacant residence is somewhat deteriorated and becoming overgrown with vegetation.

One of the most popular house types to gain widespread use in rural western North Carolina was the Craftsman-influenced bungalow. In the early twentieth century, bungalows and their essential features were popularized Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine (1901-1916) and the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement that spread from England to the United States in the late nineteenth century. Through his magazine Stickley defined the Craftsman style and became the chief advocate of the ideals of vernacular revival, honest expression of structure, responsiveness to site, and the use of local materials for comfortable domestic architecture.<sup>14</sup>

Typical Craftsman elements included a dominant roofline to define the scale of the house, augmented by deep eaves, multiple gables or dormers, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, porches with bold porch posts, large windows, and convenient, informal floor plans. In residential architecture the Craftsman style often employed wood or shingle siding (frequently in

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.; Elizabeth Cumming and Wendy Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, World of Art Series (New York: Thames and Hudson, Inc., 1991), 107, 122-124, and 141-142.

combination), unenclosed eave overhangs with exposed roof rafters, decorative beams or brackets in gable ends, and square or tapered porch posts supported by piers extending from above the porch floor to ground level without a break. Door and windows also typically contained a distinctive glazing pattern with multi-pane areas across the top or multiple lights over a single pane in double-hung sash. The most common bungalow form was one story tall with one or more front-facing gables that integrated the porch and house. A frequent bungalow variant was one-and-a-half stories with a side-gable roof that engaged a full-width front porch and large front dormers.<sup>15</sup>

The popularity of the Craftsman style in the region is evidenced by the number of simple one-story front-gable and one- or one-and-a-half-story side-gable houses displaying similar stylistic elements. These two types are observed regularly, but their frequency is offset by the prevalence of typical alterations including synthetic siding, replacement porch elements, and replacement doors and windows. Several resources identified in the reconnaissance survey for the subject project demonstrate the prevalence of Craftsman-influenced houses in the area. These include altered front-gable examples at 974 Blairsville Hwy, 25 Cobb Circle, and 1315 Lance Road.



**House, 432 Main Street, Andrews (l) and House, 7604 Martins Creek Road (r)**

Other examples of Craftsman style or Craftsman-influenced modest frame dwellings from the first half of the twentieth century are found throughout region and seen frequently along the principal highways and secondary roads. A large one-and-a-half-story bungalow located at 432 Main Street in the town of Andrews exhibits some elements and materials similar to the Hatchett House. The bungalow is constructed of irregularly coursed river rock with wood shingles on the gable ends, a gabled front dormer, and a rear shed dormer. The house has a metal-clad roof, exterior rock chimneys, triangular eave brackets, some original four-over-one double-hung sash, and replacement six-over-six windows. An engaged full-width porch with rock corner posts, tapered central posts, and arched spandrels has been enclosed with modern six-over-six windows. A one-story side-gable wing extends to the west and is clad with vinyl siding. The house at 7604 Martins Creek Road, owned by members of the Hatchett family, is a one-story side-gable Craftsman-type frame dwelling resting on a rock foundation and featuring a broad front-gable porch carried on boxed wooden posts. The house, which has become deteriorated, is clad with

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<sup>15</sup> Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1995), 38-41.

asbestos shingles and has weatherboards in the gable ends. It features an exterior stone chimney, exposed rafter tails, and three-over-one double-hung sash windows.



**House, 2025 Mission Road (l) and House, 190 NC Hwy 141 (r)**

In eastern Cherokee County, the house at 2025 Mission Road is a substantial one-and-a-half-story side-gable Craftsman bungalow constructed of uncoursed river rock. The house exhibits a front shed dormer, exterior chimney, wood shingles in the gable ends, exposed rafter tails, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. The porch is carried on squat, tapered wood posts with rock piers and a solid front wall. The house appears to have been altered with replacement one-over-one windows and a garage wing attached at the rear. The house at 190 NC Hwy 141 in the Peachtree community is a one-and-a-half-story side-gable brick Craftsman bungalow that is undergoing rehabilitation. Set among mature trees, the house features a hip-roof front dormer, exterior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. The porch is carried by tapered wood posts on low brick piers with concrete copings. The porch ends are covered with beaded board, and the dormer is clad with weatherboards. The majority of windows have been removed, leaving the openings framed with rowlock course brick sills and soldier course lintels. A shed-roof is also attached at the rear of the house. These houses are indicative of the broad popularity of Craftsman forms and elements, which persisted through the first half of the twentieth century.



## V. Property Descriptions and Evaluations

### Inventory No. 1

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Resource Name              | <b>John Franklin Cobb House</b>                          |
| HPO Survey Site Number     | CE 33  |
| Location                   | 106 Cobb Circle  |
| PIN                        | 4479-0084-1093-000                                       |
| Date(s) of Construction    | ca. 1863, 1870s, ca. 1901, 1920, 1932, 1940s             |
| Eligibility Recommendation | National Register listed (B & C) – Ty Cobb, architecture |



**John Franklin Cobb House (CE 33), 106 Cobb Circle, oblique front view to southwest**

#### *Description*

The rambling one-and-a-half-story log and frame John Franklin Cobb House began in 1863 as a single-room log house. The house occupies an elevated site with a wooded hillside rising sharply behind the house to the south and overlooking Cobb Creek to the north. The creek flows east to west through the property and empties into the Nottely River. John Franklin Cobb, a farmer and local magistrate, married Sarah Waldrop in 1863 and owned nearly 200 acres of mostly wooded land. The low-lying lands along the creek are typically open pasture.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The Cobb House description, historical background, and evaluation of significance are adapted from Michael Hill and Douglas Swaim, "John Franklin Cobb House" National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1984. Additional information provided by the current owner, Veronica Taraszewski, personal communication, August 21, 2018.





**Cobb House, façade, view to southwest**



**Cobb House, west elevation, view to east**





Cobb House, porch, view to west



Cobb House, interior, original fireplace, view to south

The original one-room log house was enlarged with a rear kitchen ell in the 1870s and other additions in 1901, 1920, and 1932. The resulting structure appears as a side-gable, weatherboarded frame structure with an attached porch and gable-front wing on the façade. It retains original fieldstone chimneys, flushboard sheathing under the porch, and some early six-over-six double-hung windows. The bedroom wing added around 1932 to the southeast of the ca. 1920 wing has been altered most substantially with the recent addition of synthetic siding and replacement windows. The overall effect of the dwelling's eclectic form and massing represents the additive nature of folk building, emphasizing functionality over compositional aesthetics.

In addition to the Cobb House, a small number of structures present at the time of the National Register nomination remain standing. A 1860s log **smokehouse** stands immediately west of the main dwelling. It features half-dovetail notching, wood plank siding in the gable ends, and a metal-clad front-gable roof with a deep overhang on the façade. The smokehouse has been converted to a guest cabin on the interior with a shed-roof porch attached at the rear of the structure. A one-story **garage**, likely built in the 1920s, is located to the east of the main house and is built into the slope of the site. The simple structure is constructed of uncoursed stone with double-leaf wooden garage doors and a replacement shed roof with deep, overhanging eaves. One additional structure noted in the nomination is located a short distance west of the house along the edge of woods and encloses the **spring**. Erected in 1941, the stone retaining wall forms a U-shape surrounding the spring head and is contains two memorial plaques. A plaque dedicated to John and Sarah Cobb's grandson, baseball legend Ty Cobb, is the only recognition of his formative years learning the game of baseball in Cherokee County.

An outbuilding noted in the nomination as the wash house was later determined to be the small cabin occupied by Nora Cobb Spencer. The building was severely damaged around 2010 by a fallen tree and rebuilt as **Moose**, a one-story frame guest cabin with horizontal wood siding, a metal front-gable roof, and attached front and rear porches. The cabin is one of several new guest accommodations that have been constructed on the property since the mid-1990s. The accommodations include **Duck** and **Fox**, two one-and-a-half-story log cabins with tall side-gable roofs and attached shed-roof porches built in 1995 along Cobb Creek. The **Bear**, built around 2005, is a one-story log dwelling with a low-pitched side-gable roof, attached shed-roof porch, and handicap-accessible wooden ramp. **Bobcat**, also dating from around 2005, is a one-story side-gable log dwelling with a prominent front-gable porch, one-over-one windows, and a handicap-accessible wooden ramp at the front.

The current owners, who operated both the guest cabins and an alpaca farm, added a few additional structures to the property including a prefabricated metal **picnic shelter** (ca. 2007) and a metal-clad **barn** for their female alpacas (ca. 2009). A frame **tractor barn** was erected in the mid-1990s and has one-story shed-roof wings flanking a central two-story section. The building is covered with vertical wood plank siding and metal sheathing and is capped by a metal-clad front-gable roof. The four vehicle bays are accessed through metal overhead, or sliding, doors. In 2009, the owners were able to acquire an additional nine-acre tract on the north side of Cobb Creek, which had been slated for residential development by its previous owners (DB 1368:584). A one-





**Smokehouse, ca. 1863, façade, view to north**



**Spring with Ty Cobb monuments, view to southwest**





**Garage, ca. 1920, façade, view to south**



**Tractor Barn, ca. 1995, oblique front view to southeast**





**Alpaca Barn (females), ca. 2009, overall view to east**



**Cabin drive, view to west**





**Bobcat Cabin, 2005, façade, view to north**



**Bear Cabin, 2005, oblique front view to northeast**





**Duck Cabin, 1995, façade, view to northwest**



**Moose Cabin, ca. 2010, oblique view to southwest**





**Alpaca Barn (males), 2015, view to southwest**



**Storage Barn, ca. 2008, view to northeast**





**North side of Cobb Creek, view northeast to Blairsville Highway**



**North side of Cobb Creek, view southeast to creek**





**Site Plan – John Franklin Cobb House, 106 Cobb Circle [PIN 4479-0084-1093-000]**  
 (Source: Google Earth)

story frame **storage barn** was built on this tract around 2008. Built on a wood post foundation, the structure is covered with board-and-batten siding and capped by a metal-clad gable roof. The current owners have also erected a large **chicken coop** (ca. 2009), a metal-frame **barn** for their male alpacas (2015), and other alpaca pens on the property north of the creek.

### *Historic Background*

John Franklin and Sarah Waldrop Cobb were a prominent farming family who raised six children. Of their children, John Marshall Cobb (b. 1868) worked as an educator and helped to found the nearby Bell View Academy. He was elected to the state legislature in 1891. Their youngest child, Nora Cobb (b. 1880), was a teacher, musician, and writer. She later inherited the family homeplace.

Among John and Sarah Cobb's grandchildren, Tyrus Raymond Cobb (1886-1961), born in Georgia, grew up to be a nationally renowned professional baseball player. He was the son of William Herschel Cobb (1863-1905), who gained renown as an educator and politician in north Georgia. W. H. Cobb was a proud and ambitious man who discouraged his son's interest in baseball as a waste of time. Without his father's support, however, Cobb learned the game as a youth and was encouraged primarily by his grandparents, John and Sarah Cobb. Young Ty Cobb looked forward to his summer visits between 1897 and 1903 with his grandparents in North Carolina, where he could freely practice and play the game. During visits Ty Cobb's aunt Nora frequently drove him by horse and buggy to play baseball in Murphy and Andrews.

Ty Cobb's baseball career began in 1904, with a minor league tryout for the Augusta Tourists. In September 1905, three weeks after his father was fatally shot by his mother, Cobb began his major league career with the Detroit Tigers. Although he was known for his prickly personality and dubious sportsmanship, Cobb retired in 1928 as one of the most successful baseball players, holding a long list of statistical records. A member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, Cobb is generally regarded as one of the best to ever play the game.

John Franklin Cobb died in 1911, and his wife Sarah died in 1921. Prior to her death, Sarah Cobb sold all of her real estate to Nora Cobb for \$1,350, including the family home and 158 acres. Nora Cobb Spencer owned the house for more than forty years before transferring it to her children in 1959. The farmland and wooded acreage was later sold in separate lots, with the house and roughly six-acre tract selling in 1977. The current owners acquired the property in 2003 (DB 1071:383) and operate it as The Alpaca Ranch at Cobb Creek Cabins.

### *Evaluation*

The Cobb House was listed on the National Register in 1984. The main house appears to be have been altered somewhat since it was listed, but the property retains its important historical associations with professional baseball player Ty Cobb. The 5.9-acre National Register boundary has been redeveloped in recent years as a small alpaca farm and guest accommodations known as The Alpaca Ranch at Cobb Creek Cabins. A number of new log and frame rental cottages and barns

have been constructed on the property since 1995, and the Cobb's original log smokehouse has been converted for use as a rental cabin.

Although the property's historic integrity has been diminished by the additional structures and material changes to the main house, the John Franklin Cobb House (CE 33) remains **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The National Register-listed house and 5.9 acres generally retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the integrity of setting, feeling, and materials have been diminished since it was listed, the property retains sufficient integrity to remain eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its strong association baseball legend Ty Cobb and under Criterion C as a rare antebellum log dwelling in Cherokee County. With its intact log core, the greatly expanded house depicts the additive and utilitarian nature of vernacular building traditions in the region.

#### *Boundary Description and Justification*

The National Register boundary of the John Franklin Cobb House includes the full extent of its current tax parcel at 106 Cobb Circle [PIN 4479-0084-1093-000]. The boundary is described in the National Register nomination by an attached plat maps; it is shown by the heavy solid line and shaded area on the boundary map included with this report. The present tract is the final 5.9-acre parcel continuously associated with the house, and it encompasses all of the resources over fifty years of age associated with the Cobb's ownership of the property.

The current owners acquired an additional 9.8 acres on the north side of Cobb Creek in 2009 [PIN 4479-0084-3437-000]. The land is primarily wooded and open grass pasture that once belonged to John and Sarah Cobb in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two barns have been erected on the parcel in the 2000s. The additional land expands the setting of the Cobb House, but it is not recommended to increase the National Register boundary. The additional parcel contains no additional resources over fifty years of age or any evidence of historic field patterns or agricultural use.





**National Register Boundary Map – John Franklin Cobb House [PIN 4479-0084-1093-000]**  
(Source: HPOWEB GIS Service)



## Inventory No. 2

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Resource Name              | <b>J. W. "Bill" and Pauline Hatchett House</b> |
| HPO Survey Site Number     | CE 243   |
| Location                   | 3217 Blairsville Highway                       |
| PIN                        | 4489-0312-5285-000                             |
| Date(s) of Construction    | ca. 1935                                       |
| Eligibility Recommendation | Not Eligible                                   |



**J. W. "Bill" and Pauline Hatchett House, 3217 Blairsville Hwy, overall view to the north**

### *Description*

The Bill and Pauline Hatchett House occupies a wooded eleven-acre parcel that rises steadily on the east side of Blairsville Highway. An unpaved driveway climbs to a prefabricated metal shop building at the crest of the site. The shop, which was built between 2008 and 2009 for Henson and Associates, Inc., a roofing and sheet metal fabrication company, is located out of view from the main house. The Hatchett House is set back from the road and surrounded by mature hardwood trees. Two frame outbuildings stand on the south side of the drive. A small branch runs through the property with a stone lined culvert and channel that passes to the south of the house.

Bill and Pauline Hatchett belonged to the extended Hatchett family that settled in the Bellview community of Cherokee County. Though he farmed a section of land off Moccasin Creek Road to the southeast, Bill Hatchett built the one-and-a-half-story side-gable dwelling for his family in the





**Hatchett House, façade, view to northeast**



**Hatchett House, oblique view to northeast**





**Hatchett House, north side elevation, view to south**



**Hatchett House, rear elevation, view to west**





**Hatchett House, façade, view to northeast**



**Hatchett House, porch, view to north**



1930s. Hatchett constructed the house himself, collecting stones and cutting timber from his property for the building materials.<sup>17</sup> The exterior walls and foundation of house are uncoursed stone masonry with concrete grapevine mortar joints. Hatchett discovered a number of Native American artifacts while clearing his land and incorporated several of the stone pieces into the exterior walls, including two pestles and an axe blade. The house features a metal-clad roof with a front shed dormer, exterior stone chimney, and exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets in the gable ends. The windows are typically replacement one-over-one double-hung sash with an original three-over-one window on the south elevation and a six-over-six sash on the facade. An attached full-width shed-roof porch carries across the façade and is carried on wood columns and sawn rafter ends. The central single-leaf entry door is composed of six lights over three panels.

The interior of the house is plainly finished with wood floors, flush board walls, and flat moldings on the window and door surrounds. The fireplace on the north side of the house has a simple wood mantel with solid brackets supporting the mantel shelf. The overmantel contains a mirror framed by slender, round columns. The interior conveys some of Hatchett's resourcefulness with built-in shelves and cabinets, thread spools for door handles and cabinet pulls, and wooden locks. The front living room connects to a spacious dining room, which contains open stairs rising to a single, finished attic room. The two bedrooms on the south side of the house are finished with thin wallboards and have five-panel wood doors. The kitchen, a bathroom, and utility room are located in the rear shed-roof wing of the house.

Several associated outbuildings are located near the house along the unpaved gravel drive. Hatchett erected the single-pen log **tool house**, located directly adjacent to the dwelling, around 1935 to store his tools while he was building the house. Resting on a stone foundation, the shed is constructed of diamond-notched logs and capped by a replacement metal-clad gable roof. The roof projects to the north beyond the façade and shelters a single-leaf wooden entry door. A replacement, single-pane square window on the rear (south) elevation provides light to the interior. Vinyl cladding has been added to the rear gable end.

A ca. 1940 one-story frame **crib** stands to the south of the gravel drive and is situated on a sloping site at the edge of the woods. The building rests on a stone foundation is clad with horizontal flush-board siding. It exhibits a metal-clad gable-roof, exposed rafters, and single-leaf solid wood doors. The vented gable ends are fitted with vertical wood slats spaced to allow ventilation.

A ca. 1940 tall one-story frame **barn** is located to the southeast of the house near the gravel drive. The structure has a metal-clad front-gable roof, vertical flush board sheathing, and two open bays on the façade. An attached shed-roof extension, which projects to the northeast, is enclosed on the end bays and open on the side.

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<sup>17</sup> Kenneth Henson, personal communication, August 15, 2018.



Hatchett House living room, view to north



Hatchett House, view through house to northeast





**Hatchett House, living room, view to southeast**



**Hatchett House, living room and stairs to finished attic, view to southwest**





**Tool house, view to east**



**Tool house, oblique rear view to northwest**





**Crib, oblique view to southwest**



**Barn, view to southeast**





**Site Plan – J. W. “Bill” and Pauline Hatchett House, 3217 Blairville Hwy [PIN 4489-0312-5285-000]**  
(Source: HPOWEB GIS Service)



## *Historic Background*

Andrew Hatchett (1851-1923) had come into the region from Alamance County. He farmed and taught at Bellview Academy, the first public school in the county. In 1875, he married Sarah Sanoma Hood (1856-1947), the daughter of Edley Hood. Hood came to the region from Buncombe County in 1839, and was viewed an outsider by local families. He soon ventured out west, struck a profitable gold claim, and was welcomed back into the community to marry a local girl.<sup>18</sup> Andrew and Sarah Hatchett had fourteen children and resided in a two-story log house on Moccasin Creek. The couple is buried in the Bellview Methodist Church Cemetery.<sup>19</sup>

Julius Wellons “Bill” Hatchett (1887-1963) was born in the Notla township of Cherokee County to Andrew and Sara Hatchett. He worked as a farmer, carpenter, and truck driver. At some point, Hatchett met Pauline Hampton (1900-1995) of Clay County, and the two were married in 1922. The couple had three children. According to the 1930 census records, Bill and Pauline Hatchett resided in the Brasstown township of Clay County, where he drove a truck collecting cream from local farmers. The couple raised three children. Hatchett began acquiring land in the Bellview community in the 1920s, including thirty acres from John and Alice Hatchett in 1925 (DB 89:216). The thirty-acre tract was located along the highway.<sup>20</sup>

It appears that Hatchett began constructing the house in the early 1930s, working on it as time and money allowed. The stone and lumber came from his farm property. He erected the single-pen log shed to store his tools when he was not able to work on the house. Although it took several years to complete, the house appears to have been substantially complete and occupied by 1935. According to 1940 census records, the Hatchett family resided in a house valued at \$3,000, which was the same as their residence as 1935. The Hatchetts are recorded in sequence with Ernest and Dora Burnette, whose house was valued at \$2,000.<sup>21</sup>

The house remained in the Hatchett family until the late 1990s, following the death of Pauline Hatchett in 1995. Bill and Pauline Hatchett’s three children sold the house and eleven acres to their cousins, Daniel and Kenneth Henson, in 1997 (DB 806:77). The Hensons, sons of Bill Hatchett’s sister, Bertha, own Henson and Associates, Inc., a metal roofing and siding business. A new metal-frame workshop and office was erected in 2009 on a site in the northeast corner of the property. The company used the house as an office until recently, when a portable building to contain the office was placed in front of the workshop.

## *Evaluation*

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the J. W. “Bill” and Pauline Hatchett House is **not eligible** for the National Register of

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<sup>18</sup> Story of Edley Hood communicated by Kenneth Henson, August 15, 2018.

<sup>19</sup> “Hatchett Reunion,” *The Cherokee Scout*, August 24, 1934.

<sup>20</sup> 1930 United States Census; Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office, Murphy, NC.

<sup>21</sup> 1940 United States Census.

Historic Places. The house is an unremarkable example of a ca. 1930s Craftsman-influenced one-and-a-half-story dwelling built of stone and locally milled lumber. The property generally retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting has been compromised to a limited degree by an unpaved driveway through the property that serves a modern workshop building in the northeast portion of the property. The materials of the house have been compromised with the addition of vinyl siding in the gable ends and replacement one-over-one windows.

The Hatchett House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Bill and Pauline Hatchett were a typically small farming family in Cherokee County during the middle twentieth century. According to the current owner and family descendant, the Hatchett's principal farmland, however, was located on a separate tract off Moccasin Creek Road to the south. In addition to the house, two agricultural outbuildings remain relatively intact and standing on the property, but cleared areas for gardens or fields surrounding the house are no longer present. The Hatchetts appear to have sustained themselves through farming but remained undistinguished in their activities. As such, the property does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The Hatchett House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* The property is closely associated with Bill and Pauline Hatchett, who resided here for nearly sixty years in the middle and late twentieth century. The Hatchetts were one of numerous farm families in Cherokee County, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Hatchett House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Hatchett House is an undistinguished example of a Craftsman-influenced dwelling built in the 1930s. The house was built by Bill Hatchett, a farmer and carpenter, using stone and locally milled lumber. The house has a one-and-a-half-story form with a side-gable roof, front dormer, and engaged full-width porch. It displays common Craftsman elements such as exposed rafter tails and three-over-one double-hung sash windows. Owing to its phased construction, the interior contains a variety of finish



materials but generally includes wood floors, wood paneled walls, and five-paneled wood doors. The surrounds, moldings, built-in cabinetry, and hardware are typically utilitarian and simple in design. The widespread popularity of the Craftsman style is evident throughout the county. One-story side-gable Craftsman houses are located at 7604 and 8114 Martins Creek Road, less than a mile north of the Hatchett House. The house at 8114 Martins Creek Road rests on a stone foundation and has a front gable dormer, an exterior brick chimney, and an attached full-width porch. The house has been altered with vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and enclosure of the porch. Other comparable houses in the area include the house at 2025 Mission Road, a substantial one-and-a-half-story side-gable Craftsman dwelling constructed of uncoursed river rock. The house exhibits a front shed dormer, exterior chimney, wood shingles in the gable ends, exposed rafter tails, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. The porch is carried on squat, tapered wood posts with rock piers and a solid front wall. A large one-and-a-half-story bungalow located at 432 Main Street in the town of Andrews exhibits some elements and materials similar to the Hatchett House. The bungalow is constructed of irregularly coursed river rock with wood shingles on the gable ends, a gabled front dormer, and a rear shed dormer. The house has a metal-clad roof, exterior rock chimneys, triangular eave brackets, some original four-over-one double-hung sash, and replacement six-over-six windows. An engaged full-width porch with rock corner posts, tapered central posts, and arched spandrels has been enclosed with modern six-over-six windows. The Hatchett House stands as a relatively undistinguished example of a Craftsman-influenced dwelling and lacks sufficient distinction to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The Hatchett House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The ca. 1930 Hatchett House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

### Inventory No. 3

|                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Resource Name              | <b>Ernest and Dora Burnette House</b> |
| HPO Survey Site Number     | CE 244                                |
| Location                   | 3524 Blairsville Highway              |
| PIN                        | 4489-0311-1712-000                    |
| Date(s) of Construction    | ca. 1920                              |
| Eligibility Recommendation | Not Eligible                          |



**Ernest and Dora Burnette House, 3234 Blairsville Hwy, oblique front view to northwest**

The one-story frame dwelling built for Ernest and Dora Burnette around 1920 sits in a clearing on the west side of Blairsville Highway with a grass lawn surrounding the house. The heavily wooded sixty-one-acre tract extends on both sides of the highway north of its intersection with Moccasin Creek Road (SR 1590). The house sits in a swale and is accessed from a curving, unpaved driveway that approaches the house along the wooded edge of the home site. A small well, or spring, to the southeast of the house is lined with brick and concrete blocks. A well house stood until approximately 2015. A small **shed** stands to the east of the house. The simple, open shelter consists of wooden corner posts, diagonal brackets, and a deteriorated metal-clad shed roof.





**Burnette House, façade, view to west**

Resting on a rock foundation, the house is constructed of frame and capped by an asphalt-shingle hip roof. The house is clad with vinyl siding and vinyl covers the eaves and soffits. A narrow shed dormer is located on the front slope of the roof. An exterior chimney flue, which has been covered with a thin coat of stucco, is located on the north elevation of the house. An attached hip-roof porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the south and west (rear) elevations. The porch is carried on boxed wooden posts and displays a beaded board ceiling. Stone steps at the front of the house access the porch and central single-leaf entry door. The door is composed of two vertical lights over four panels. The wood railing on the porch steps and porch are replacements. Windows throughout the house are typically replacement one-over-one sash.

A one-story gable-roof ell projects at the rear of the house with a concrete block flue rising against the rear wall. The wraparound porch extends along the south side of the rear ell, but has been enclosed with vinyl siding, modern one-over-one sash windows, and a single-leaf solid wood door. An uncovered wood stoop provides access to the rear door, which has become the primary entrance into the house. The interior of the house was not available for inspection.





**Burnette House, oblique rear view to northeast**



**Burnette House, rear ell, view to north**





**Burnette House, overall view to northwest**



**Shed, view to northeast**





**Site Plan – Ernest and Dora Burnette House, 3234 Blairsville Hwy [PIN 4489-0312-5285-000]**  
(Source: HPOWEB GIS Service)



## *Historic Background*

The land containing the Ernest and Dora Burnette House came from the extensive holdings of Rollin M. and Iowa Ledford Whitmore, parents of Dora Whitmore Burnette (1894-1985). The Whitmores were an established farming family that originated in Georgia and gradually settled throughout the area. Whitmore Cemetery on Moccasin Creek Road contains approximately eighty interments. Dora Whitmore was the second of three children born to R. M. and Iowa Whitmore, who were married in 1892; it was the second marriage for R. M. Whitmore.

Ernest and Dora Burnette received an initial tract following their marriage in Union County, Georgia, in August 1913, though it is unclear if the present tract containing the house was part of the original gift. The couple acquired additional land from the Whitmores through the 1920s. Ernest Starnes Burnette (1889-1958), a Cherokee County native, worked as a forester for the state Department of Conservation. The Burnettes maintained a small farm for their family's use and kept a few cows and chickens. The couple raised two children: a daughter, Alwayne (1914-1966), and a son, Ty (1919-2005). Their son recalled that while he was still an infant the family moved to the Bellview community, where he grew up.<sup>22</sup>

Ernest Burnette retired from the State Forestry Division in the 1940s after more than twenty years of service and relocated to Andrews, in the northern portion of the county. The move may prompted by a desire to be closer to their children. Their daughter, Alwayne, married Olen Stratton in the 1930s and moved to Andrews, where she taught school and ran a small café. Ty Burnette married Janice Morrow in 1941, and spent several years working for the TVA at Fontana Dam before settling in Andrews. In the early 1950s, Ernest Burnette opened a furniture store in Andrews. Following the death of her husband in 1958, Dora Burnette began offering the house in Bellview for rent.<sup>23</sup>

At the time of her death in 1985, the property at 3234 Blairsville Hwy passed to Ty Burnette, the only living heir of Dora Burnette. Ty Burnette, who had been named for legendary baseball player Ty Cobb, whose connections to Cherokee County included his aunt, Nora Spencer Cobb, Bellview neighbor and friend of Dora Burnette. Ty Burnette established a successful insurance agency in Andrews, served on the town council, and elected mayor of Andrews in 1971. In 2002, Burnette transferred the house and 61 acres in Bellview to his daughter Janet Stiles, the current owner (DB 1001:508). In the late 1990s, Burnette undertook renovations to the house including the installation of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and interior remodeling. The house continues to be used as a rental property.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> White 1987, 545; Janet Stiles, personal communication, August 20, 2018; Cherokee County Register of Deeds.

<sup>23</sup> "Ernest S. Burnette," *The Cherokee Scout*, May 15, 1958; *The Cherokee Scout*, October 23, 1958.

<sup>24</sup> White 1987, 545; Janet Stiles, August 20, 2018.



**Parcel boundaries – Ernest and Dora Burnette House, 3234 Blairsville Hwy  
[PIN 4489-0311-1712-000] (Source: HPOWEB GIS Service)**

### *Evaluation*

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Ernest and Dora Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The ca. 1920 hip-roof frame house built for Ernest and Dora Burnette is an altered example of a common house type that lacks historic significance and integrity. The property generally retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, however, has been compromised with alterations and additions and the loss of any associated outbuildings.

The Ernest and Dora Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern*



*of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The Burnettes maintained a small farm on the land around the ca. 1920 house. With only the house and a dilapidated shed remaining on the property, no further evidence of farming or farm-related structures remain visible. Any cleared areas for gardens or fields are overgrown. As a forester, Ernest Burnette may have based some of his agricultural production on timber and forest products, but once again there is no physical evidence of these operations. As such, the property does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The Ernest and Dora Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* The property is closely associated with Ernest and Dora Burnette, longtime members of the local Bellview community, but they did not attain the level of significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Ernest and Dora Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Built around 1920, the Burnette House is an altered example of a vernacular one-story hip-roof frame house. The basic form is enlivened with a front shed dormer, rock foundation, and an attached wraparound porch. However, the house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and replacement porch elements. The residence lacks the stylish and decorative elements found on similar examples of the type found in Andrews and Murphy, and lacks historic integrity due to the material changes. As a result, the Burnette House does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The Ernest and Dora Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The ca. 1920 Burnette House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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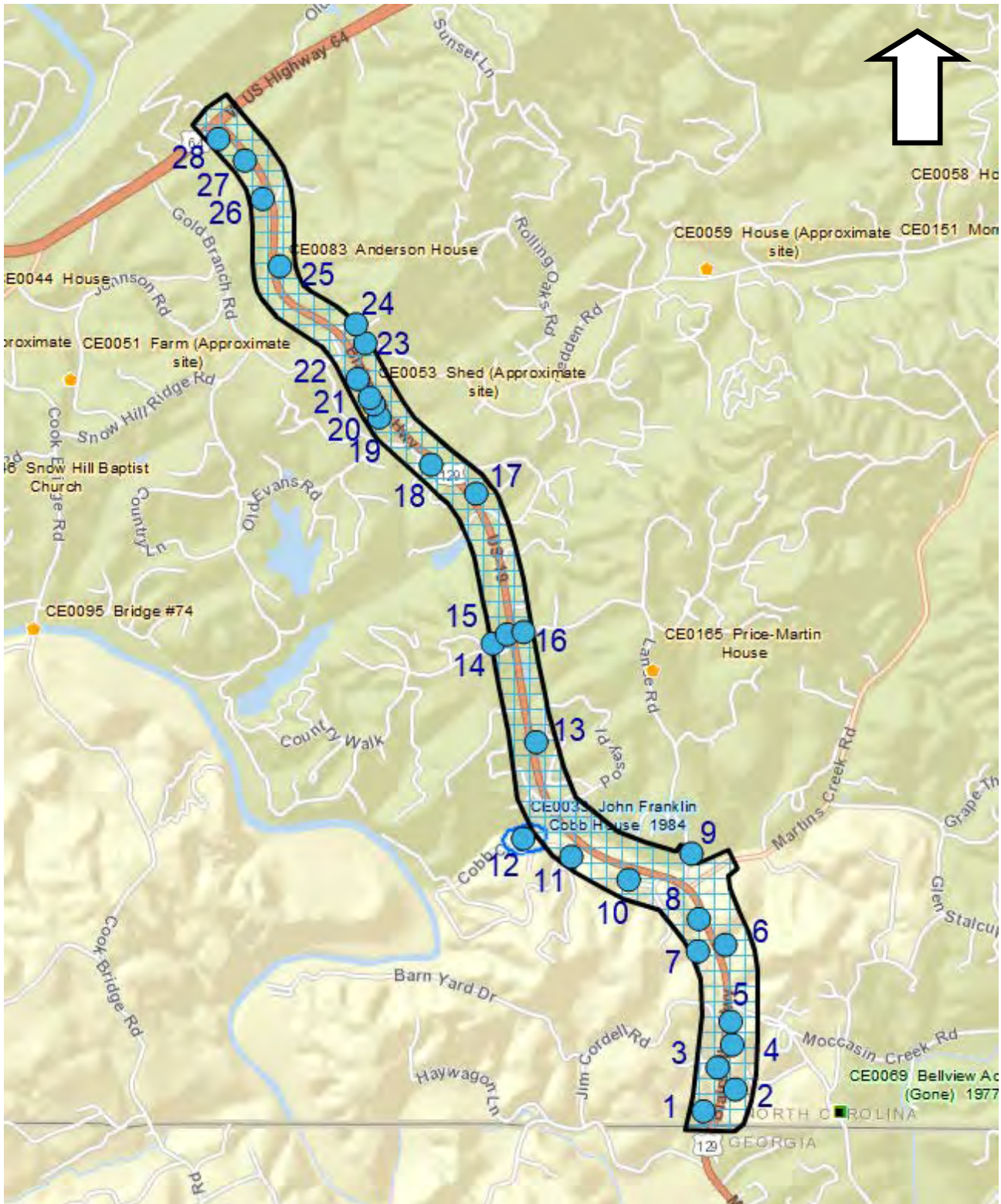
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## **Appendix A**

### **Reconnaissance Survey Map and Building Inventory**





Survey Map with inventory sites [Base map: HPOWEB GIS Service]

| SSN    | Inv # | Property Name                       | Address              | PIN                | Recommendation                                |
|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
|        | 1     | House and barns                     | 3734 Blairsville Hwy | 4488-0009-7597-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 2     | Barns                               | 3595 Blairsville Hwy | 4488-0019-3792-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 3     | Commercial Building                 | 3586 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0310-1098-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 4     | House                               | 3509 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0310-4447-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 5     | Houses                              | 3435 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0310-4893-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
| CE 243 | 6     | House                               | 3217 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0312-5285-000 | Warrants further investigation (Crit. C)      |
| CE 244 | 7     | House                               | 3234 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0311-1712-000 | Warrants further investigation (Crit. C)      |
|        | 8     | Barn                                | 3050 Blairsville Hwy | 4489-0302-9605-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 9     | House                               | 1315 Lance Rd        | 4489-0303-9643-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 10    | House and barns                     | 2808 Blairsville Hwy | 4479-0092-5476-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 11    | House                               | 25 Cobb Cir          | 4479-0083-9753-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
| CE 33  | 12    | John Franklin Cobb House            | 106 Cobb Cir         | 4479-0084-1093-000 | National Register listed (1984) - Crit. B & C |
|        | 13    | Barn                                | 205 Posey Pl         | 4479-0085-6511-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 14    | House                               | 86 Price Weaver Rd   | 4479-0077-8309-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 15    | Commercial Building                 | 1930 Blairsville Hwy | 4479-0087-0447-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 16    | House                               | 83 Lance Rd          | 4479-0087-3521-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 17    | House                               | 1475 Blairsville Hwy | 4479-0079-7778-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 18    | Commercial Building                 | 1320 Blairsville Hwy | 4570-1960-8372-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 19    | House                               | 1120 Blairsville Hwy | 4570-1961-0171-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 20    | House                               | 1086 Blairsville Hwy | 4570-1951-9375-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 21    | House                               | 1044 Blairsville Hwy | 4570-1951-8593-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 22    | House                               | 974 Blairsville Hwy  | 4570-1951-7952-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 23    | House                               | 110 Hedden Rd        | 4570-1952-7524-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 24    | House                               | 67 Hedden Rd         | 4570-1552-7753-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
| CE 83  | 25    | Anderson House                      | 505 Blairsville Hwy  | 4570-1554-1055-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 26    | House                               | 290 Blairsville Hwy  | 4570-1444-3835-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 27    | Foster's Market                     | 100 Blairsville Hwy  | 4570-1035-8683-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |
|        | 28    | Ranger Convenience Store and Market | 5585 Hwy 64 W        | 4570-1035-7910-000 | No historic or architectural significance     |

### Building inventory – Reconnaissance survey, February 2018



## **Inventory of recorded properties:**

### **1. House and barns, 3734 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1920s, PIN 4488-0009-7597-000**

Located adjacent to the Georgia/NC state line, this thirteen-acre farm contains a one-and-a-half-story farmhouse and several deteriorated agricultural outbuildings. The house has a metal-clad side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and three-over-one double-hung wood-sash windows. A full-width shed-roof porch is carried on replacement wood posts with a wood railing. The porch is accessed by concrete steps at the front of the house and shelters a central single-leaf entry door composed of three vertical lights over three panels.

Among the various associated structures on the property, a low, concrete block well house is located in front of the main dwelling. A one-story frame shed with a metal roof and open front bay stands to the rear of the house. A tall gable-roof frame barn with one-story shed-roof extensions to the northeast and southeast is located at the end of an unpaved road that passes along the south side of the house. A large (and partially collapsed) center-passage barn is situated north of the smaller structure. Possibly built as a chicken house, the building has a broad gable roof covered with metal sheathing and wood plank siding. The northern portion of the property is a grassy hillside pasture.

The house and outbuildings are all typical examples of common buildings types that lack distinction. The integrity of the property is diminished by material changes to the main house and the deteriorated condition of the outbuildings. The property does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

### **2. Barns, 3595 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1940s, PIN 4488-0019-3792-000**

Two overgrown buildings occupy a grassy four-acre field on the east side of the highway. A two-story gable-roof frame barn is constructed with an open center passage. The barn has a metal-clad roof, exposed rafter tails, and horizontal wood siding that is spaced for ventilation. It appears to have a poured concrete foundation.

The second building is a two-story concrete block structure with a metal-clad front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, weatherboards in the gable ends, and a brick chimney flue at the rear. The façade displays a central door opening flanked by window openings to either side. The openings have cast concrete lintels, but the door and window sash appear to be missing.

The two buildings are deteriorated examples of relatively undistinguished agricultural outbuildings and are no longer associated with a farmhouse. As such, the property does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

### **3. Commercial Building, 3586 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950s, PIN 4489-0310-1098-000**

The one-story side-gable commercial building sits close by the side of the highway and appears to have been built for a roadside country store. Built of concrete block, the building has a full basement level exposed at the rear. The metal-clad roof overhangs on the front of the building to shelter the full width of the façade. The building displays vertical wood sheathing in the gable ends, metal-frame industrial sash and casement windows, and single-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood doors. The north end of the building has been remodeled into a residential unit with replacement awning windows, wood panel veneer, and a replacement entry door.

Dan and Eva Nell Hughes purchased the country store in the late 1950s and operated it until 1998. The plain commercial building has been undergone some material alteration that compromises its integrity. The building does not appear to possess sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**4. House, 3509 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960, PIN 4489-0310-4447-000**

Situated on an elevated site, the one-story side-gable frame Ranch house has a stuccoed foundation, Masonite siding, and six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows. The attached front-gable porch is carried on metal posts with decorative filigree and a thin metal railing. The porch shelters a single-leaf entry door and a façade picture window. A single-bay garage is located in the basement and accessed on the south side of the house. The modest dwelling is an undistinguished example of an early Ranch-type house that lacks architectural significance and integrity. It does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

**5. Houses, 3431-3435 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950, PIN 4489-0310-4893-000**

The two-acre parcel located southeast of the intersection of Blairsville Hwy and Moccasin Creek Road contains three houses that have been converted for commercial use. The principal building, located at 3435 Blairsville Hwy, is a one-story side-gable frame dwelling with a front-gable wing and attached shed-roof porch. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the house has a metal-clad roof, plywood sheathing, and replacement one-over-one windows. The front-gable wing has been stuccoed and has large plate-glass windows.

Two smaller structures are located to the north. The one-story front-gable Craftsman-influenced building at 3431 Blairsville Hwy has been substantially altered with plywood sheathing and an enclosed shed-roof porch. The second dwelling is a one-story side-gable frame structure with weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney, metal-clad roof, and one-over-one double-hung wood-sash windows. An attached shed-roof entry porch is supported on slender wood posts and shelters a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood door. The door is composed of three vertical lights over three horizontal panels.

The three houses are representative of common building types but lack integrity due to material changes. The property does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance and lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**6. House, 3217 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1920s, PIN 4489-0312-5285-000**

The 11.3-acre wooded property contains a small farmstead that likely dates from the 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow at the center of the farmstead is constructed of river rock and is capped by a metal-clad side-gable roof. The house features a front shed dormer, exterior stone chimney, exposed rafter tails, triangular eave brackets, and a few original three-over-one double-hung sash windows. The attached full-width porch is carried on wood columns and shelters a central single-leaf entry door. The glazed-and-paneled wood door has three vertical lights over three panels. The dormer and gable ends appear to have been covered with vinyl siding. A one-story shed-roof extension at the rear contains a partial-width porch that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. A single-pen log building stands immediately south of the house and rests on a stone foundation. An overhanging front-gable roof forms an open breezeway between the enclosed rear porch and the log structure.



Two frame barns are located on the south side of the unpaved driveway that extends through the property. The larger barn is a tall one-story front-gable structure with two open bays on the façade. The building has a metal-clad roof, exposed rafter tails, and horizontal and vertical wood plank siding. An enclosed shed-roof extension projects on the north side elevation. The smaller barn, located closer to the road, rests on a stone foundation and is clad with horizontal wood plank siding. The structure has a metal-clad gable roof, vertical boards in the gable ends, and single-leaf wooden doors.

A large side-gable commercial building (3219 Blairsville Hwy) built around 2009 is located at the top of the hill behind the house. It appears to be the base of operations for Henson & Associates Roofing and J&E Fabricating.

The dwelling is a good example of a popular Craftsman bungalow and is executed in river rock. While the rock construction is not especially rare in Cherokee County, the house retains a good degree of integrity and is supported by two large barns and a well-maintained landscape. As a particularly good example of a Craftsman bungalow that retains integrity, the property warrants further investigation and evaluation to determine its potential National Register eligibility. [Criterion C]

**7. House, 3234 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1910s, PIN 4489-0311-1712-000**

The one-story hip-roof frame house occupies a wooded 61-acre tract that extends on both sides of Blairsville Hwy. The house is situated in a clearing below the grade of the highway and is approached along an unpaved curving driveway that enters the property to the southeast. Resting on a river rock foundation, the house exhibits a narrow front shed dormer, German siding, and an attached hip-roof porch that wraps around the east and south sides of the house. The porch is carried on boxed wood posts and has a replacement wood railing. It is accessed by rock steps at the front of the house. The front entry appears to be narrow double-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood doors. A gable-roof ell extends to the rear. The status of the windows is unclear at this time.

The dwelling is a nice example of an early-twentieth-century house type and appears to retain a good degree of integrity. Set well back from the highway, the integrity of the house was difficult to fully assess. Given the early twentieth century date of construction and relatively good degree of integrity, the property warrants further investigation and evaluation to determine its potential National Register eligibility. [Criterion C]

**8. Barn, 3050 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950s, PIN 4489-0302-9605-000**

Situated in a small grassy field below the road, the barn is a tall one-story three-bay frame structure. The three bays are open on the north elevation, and the building is clad with horizontal plank siding. The associated residence appears to be a one-story manufactured home erected in the 1980s. It occupies a terraced site above the field containing the barn. The property is an undistinguished example of a common type and does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance.

**9. House, 1315 Lance Road, ca. 1930, PIN 4489-0303-9643-000**

Substantially altered Craftsman-influenced one-story frame dwelling occupies a 0.7-acre lot on Lance Road just northeast of its intersection with Martins Creek Road and Blairsville Hwy.

Resting on a river rock foundation, the house has a metal-clad front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. An attached shed-roof porch on the east end of the house shelters the façade. A concrete ramp has been constructed on the south side of the house and provides access from the paved driveway.

A one-story front-gable frame building to the rear of the house may have been built as a garage. It has an asphalt-shingle roof, a concrete block foundation, and board-and-batten siding on the side elevations and in the gable ends. The front of the building has weatherboards with modern doors and a one-over-one window. A prefabricated metal shelter is located in the yard on the south side of the driveway. An open frame shed with a broad, low-pitched metal roof is located to the east of the house. The shed was built around 2014.

The property is surrounded by two tracts containing approximately fourteen additional acres that appear to belong to other family members. This property includes a tall one-story frame barn and a three-bay frame shed. The barn is capped by a metal-clad front-gable roof and covered with horizontal plank siding.

The main house is an altered example of a fairly common type that lacks sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register. The collection of associated outbuildings also does not possess sufficient significance or integrity for National Register eligibility.

#### **10. House and barns, 2808 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960s, PIN 4479-0092-5476-000**

Located on the south side of Blairsville Hwy, the property contains a one-story Ranch house and at least nine associated outbuildings. The 35-acre tract has approximately 340 feet of highway frontage but stretches up the slope behind the house more than 1,700 feet. The main house has a low-pitched side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a brick veneer apron. The attached front-gable porch is carried on thin metal posts supported on brick piers. It shelters sliding glass doors, which appear to have replaced the main entry. The windows are typically six-over-six double-hung sash.

The area in front of the house consists of a flat, unpaved parking area that serves businesses operated from the property. A one-story side-gable frame shed located adjacent to the driveway is used as a small roadside market. The building has a metal-clad roof, plywood sheathing in the gable ends, and an open shed attached to the front. A small single-pen frame shed stands near the center of the parking area. It has a gable roof, T-111 siding, concrete block pier foundation, and a single-leaf five-panel wood door on the west side elevation. A tall one-story shed is located at the east end of the parking area. The frame structure is capped by a metal-clad gable roof and has partial-height metal sheathing on the two long side elevations.

While not all of the remaining outbuildings are visible from the highway, three additional buildings are located just west of the house. These structures include a large barn with a shed roof and metal siding, a three-bay vehicle shed with plywood siding and a side-gable roof, and a large front-gable garage with a metal overhead door and vinyl siding. The other outbuildings, which are visible on GIS aerials, are not clearly visible from the road.

The heavily altered house and collection of outbuildings represent a number of common building types. The house, due to a lack of integrity, and the undistinguished outbuildings do not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.



**11. House, 25 Cobb Circle, ca. 1930, PIN 4479-0083-9753-000**

Resting on a river rock foundation and covered with weatherboards, the Craftsman-influenced one-story front-gable frame dwelling has been heavily altered with replacement windows and doors and an open wood truss in the porch roof. The porch has been extended along the east side of house, and a shed-roof frame wing projects to the east. The simple house is a heavily altered example of a common form. The property also includes a second frame dwelling with a low-pitched gable roof, plywood sheathing, and one-over-one windows. Two frame sheds with metal roofs are located at the rear of the property and not visible from the public right-of-way. The property lacks sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**12. John Franklin Cobb House(CE0033), 106 Cobb Circle, ca. 1863, PIN 4479-0084-1093-000 (NR Listed 1984)**

Situated on approximately six acres, the one-and-a-half-story Cobb House was begun around 1863 as a one-room log dwelling. The original house was enlarged with a rear kitchen ell in the 1870s and other additions in 1901, 1920, and 1932. The resulting structure appears as a side-gable frame structure with an attached porch and gable-front wing on the façade. John Franklin and Sarah Waldrop Cobb were a prominent farming family who raised six children. Among their grandchildren, Ty Cobb, born in Georgia, grew up to be a nationally renowned professional baseball player. Without his father's support, however, Cobb learned the game and was encouraged primarily by his grandparents, John and Sarah Cobb. Young Ty Cobb looked forward to summer visits with his grandparents in North Carolina, where he could freely practice and play the game.

The Cobb House was listed on the National Register in 1984. The main house appears to be little altered since it was listed, and the property retains its important association with Ty Cobb. The six-acre National Register boundary has been redeveloped in recent years as The Alpaca Ranch at Cobb Creek Cabins, and numerous new rental cottages and barns have been constructed on the property. The Cobb's original log smokehouse has been converted for use as a rental cabin. A stone garage built into the hillside also remains in place. An additional ten acres are located on the north side of Cobb Creek and adjoin the right-of-way of Blairsville Hwy.

**13. Barn, 205 Posey Place, ca. 1940s, PIN 4479-0085-6511-000**

The barn is the larger of two older outbuildings situated on a 5.7-acre parcel at the entrance to Posey Place, a modern residential development. Extending on both sides of Blairsville Hwy, Posey Place was platted in 1988, but does not appear to have been developed until the early 1990s (Plat book C, pages 36 and 36B). The subject property is located at the subdivision entrance on the east side of the highway and has a 0.6-acre pond located in the southern end of the property. The house associated with the older outbuildings on this lot appears to have been built in the 1990s, or sometime after development of the subdivision.

The barn is a one-story frame structure with a metal-clad gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and board-and-batten siding. An open shed extension is attached on the east side of the building. The double-leaf wooden barn doors in the south end have been fixed in place and a new single-leaf entry door and six-over-six window installed in the doors. The other

outbuilding over fifty years of age (not photographed) stands on the north side of the pond and is a small frame shed with a metal-clad gable roof.

The barn is an altered example of a common type and no longer associated with a main house more than fifty years of age. As such, the property does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**14. House, 83 Price Weaver Road, ca. 1960s, PIN 4479-0077-8309-000**

The split-level frame house sits above a sloping grass lawn and likely dates from the late 1960s or early 1970s. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the one-story side-gable block of the house joins a two-story front-gable block to form the split level massing. The house is covered with wide weatherboards and the gable ends have wood sheathing set in a diagonal pattern. The lower façade of the two-story section is covered with stone veneer, and an attached shed-roof porch shelters glazed double-leaf doors. An engaged porch on the one-story block shelters a single-leaf entry door with a single-pane sidelight and a façade picture window. An exterior stone chimney, attached wood deck, and a one-car garage bay are located on the south end of the house.

The nicely maintained dwelling is good example of a fairly common split-level house type. It does not possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**15. Commercial Building, 1930 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950, PIN 4479-0087-0447-000**

Situated on the west side of Blairsville Hwy as it passes through a low gap at the intersections of Price Weaver and Lance roads, the two-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block and covered with a metal roof. The building has exposed rafter tails, plywood sheathing in the gable ends, and replacement one-over-one windows. The main block has been enlarged with a one-story side-gable wing on the north elevation and a one-story shed-roof addition on the south elevation. The shed addition is frame construction and clad with horizontal and vertical plank siding. An attached one-story shed-roof porch carries across the façade of the main block and north wing. It is supported on square wood posts. The building is entered through double-leaf wood doors with three lights over three panels. The doors are flanked by large plate-glass storefront windows that extend nearly floor to ceiling. The north wing has a central single-leaf door flanked by smaller storefront windows.

The structure is relatively plain example of common commercial building and does appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance. The building lacks sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**16. House, 83 Lance Road, ca. 1960, PIN 4479-0087-3521-000**

Neat, one-story brick Ranch house is located on an elevated site as Lance Road rises from its intersection with Blairsville Hwy. The brick-veneer house has a metal-clad hip roof, exterior brick end chimney, and a façade picture window. The windows are typically single-light metal-frame awning windows, and the unadorned entry at the south end of the façade contains a single-leaf six-panel wood door. A one-car garage wing is attached at the southeast corner of the house. The garage is brick veneer with a hip roof.



The dwelling is a nice example of a common brick Ranch house but does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**17. House, 1475 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960, PIN 4479-0079-7778-000**

Situated on an elevated site above the road, the one-story side-gable frame Ranch house rests on a concrete block foundation. The center portion of the façade is covered with brick veneer while the rest of the house is clad with asbestos shingles. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney, façade picture window, and two-over-two double-hung windows with horizontal muntins. A vinyl-sided gable-roof wing has been added on the north elevation with a wood deck attached to the wing. A one-story gable-roof frame shed and a single-wide mobile home are also located on the four-acre parcel. The modest dwelling is an unremarkable example of a common house type and does not appear to have sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**18. Commercial Building, 1320 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960s, PIN 4570-1960-8372-000**

The one-story front-gable commercial building is principal structure at one of numerous storage facilities within the project area. Constructed of concrete block, the building has an attached shed-roof porch on the façade, weatherboards in the gable ends, and four garage bays on the northwest elevation. The façade contains a replacement single-leaf entry door and two single-light plate-glass windows. Elsewhere on the 1.5-acre site are located two additional multi-unit storage buildings and several prefabricated metal shelters. The building is an undistinguished example of a common commercial building type and does appear to be eligible for the National Register.

**19. House, 1120 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960s, PIN 4570-1961-0171-000**

The one-story brick Ranch house is difficult to photograph due to its siting, vegetation, and numerous vehicles and trailers stored in front. The house is relatively plain with an asphalt-shingle roof, brick veneer, vinyl in soffits, and plywood sheathing in the gable ends. The house also exhibits a façade picture window and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with horizontal muntins. The dwelling is an unremarkable example of a common Ranch house form and as such does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**20. House, 1086 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960s, PIN 4570-1951-9375-000**

The one-story side-gable frame Ranch house is enlivened by some unusual elements. The house is composed of two blocks with the wing at the north end having a slightly higher roofline. The center portion of the façade, as well as the southeast side elevation, is covered with stone veneer, and a round arch opens into an inset entry porch. A façade picture window set in a molded wood frame has curved panels in the upper corners that give the appearance of an arched frame. The house has a metal roof, wide weatherboards, and six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows. A one-story side-gable frame shed stands at the end of the driveway.

The residence is somewhat unusual example of a common house type. The property, however, does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**21. House, 1044 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950s, PIN 4570-1951-8593-000**

One-story side-gable frame Ranch house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The house features a metal-clad roof, shed extension at the rear, and three-light metal-frame louvered windows. An attached partial-width porch is supported by thin metal posts with a thin metal railing. The modest dwelling is an unremarkable example of a common house type and does not appear to have sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**22. House, 974 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1940s, PIN 4570-1951-7952-000**

The Craftsman-influenced one-story front-gable frame dwelling has been heavily altered with the addition of T-111 siding, vinyl in the soffits and gable ends, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and has a replacement metal roof. The attached hip-roof porch is carried on square wood posts with a replacement wood rail. It shelters a glazed-and-paneled single-leaf entry door. A side-gable wing addition projects to the northwest. The simple house is a heavily altered example of a common form and as such does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**23. House, 110 Hedden Road, ca. 1940s, PIN 4570-1952-7524-000**

Resting on a concrete block foundation, the one-story frame dwelling has a metal-clad gable roof and aluminum siding. The house exhibits exposed rafter tails, replacement one-over-one windows, and attached porches on the northwest and southwest elevations. The shed porch on the northwest elevation is carried on square wood posts and shelters a single-leaf entry door. The modest house is an unremarkable example of a common domestic form that lacks historic integrity. It does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

**24. House, 67 Hedden Road, ca. 1960s, PIN 4570-1552-7753-000**

Resting on a concrete block foundation, the one-story side-gable frame Ranch house has been covered with vinyl siding. It features an exterior brick chimney flue, façade picture window, and two-over-two double-hung windows with horizontal muntins. The engaged full-width porch is carried on replacement turned wooden posts. The house is an altered example of a fairly common house type and as such does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

**25. Anderson House (CE0083), 505 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1910, PIN 4570-1554-1005-000**

The Anderson House is a one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, weatherboards, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. Stamped metal sheathing covers the foundation, and the porch is carried on square wood posts with a simple wood railing. The porch shelters a single-leaf paneled wood door. The house features a metal roof, exterior stone chimney, and a gable-roof rear ell. The rear ell is covered with vertical wood siding and has a projecting shed-



roof bay on the south elevation. The windows appear to have been replaced with various sash configurations. According the HPO survey file, the house was moved to this location for the construction of US 19-129 in the mid-1930s.

A one-story frame shed stands to the rear of the house. Covered with weatherboards, the building has a metal-clad side-gable roof, horizontal plank siding, and double-leaf metal garage doors on the north end. A single-leaf solid wood door provides access to the interior from the west elevation. A small frame building—possibly a spring house—stands to the northeast of the shed. The diminutive structure has horizontal wood siding and a metal-clad shed roof.

The Anderson House and outbuildings stand in the southwest corner of a 34-acre tract that also includes a house and garage built around 2005. The modern residence and detached garage building occupy a grassy hillside site reached by a curving unpaved driveway.

The Anderson House is a fairly typical example of a common early twentieth century house type. The integrity of the house is diminished with replacement windows and having been moved to this site. The property does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**26. House, 290 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1960s, PIN 4570-1444-3835-000**

Situated on an elevated site that backs up to a wooded slope, the one-story side-gable brick Ranch house has a metal-clad roof, interior brick chimney, façade picture window, and six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows. A projecting front gable-wing features an inset corner entry porch carried on a thin metal post and wide weatherboards in the gable end. The modest dwelling is an undistinguished example of an early Ranch-type house that lacks architectural significance and integrity. It does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

**27. Foster's Market, 100 Blairsville Hwy, ca. 1950s, ca. 1995, PIN 4570-1035-8683-000**

It is unclear when the various buildings comprising Foster's Market were erected, but at least two small structures appear to be more than fifty years of age. The two principal buildings were either built or substantially remodeled around 2010, and the older market shed dates from around 1995.

The two small buildings that may be more than fifty years of age are both one-story side-gable frame structures with metal-clad roofs and attached shed-roof porches. Both buildings are significantly altered. The front building has weatherboard siding, a shed-roof side wing, replacement double-entry doors, and log porch posts. The second building is largely obscured by it enclosed porch, which displays plywood sheathing, screened openings, and modern single-leaf entry doors.

The collection of frame sheds and small buildings have a low degree of material integrity and insufficient historical or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**29. Ranger Convenience Store and Market, 5585 Hwy 64 W, ca. 1960s,  
PIN 4570-1035-7910-000**

Located at the southwest corner of the junction of US 19-129 (Blairsville Hwy) and US 64-74, the 1.75-acre property contains two structures for two separate businesses. The Ranger Convenience Store is a one-story side-gable commercial building constructed of concrete block and clad with stone veneer on the façade and side elevations. It has wood sheathing in the gable ends, plate-glass single-pane store windows, and glazed double-leaf entry doors.

Located to the rear (southwest) of Ranger Convenience, Ranger Market is a roughly U-shaped frame pavilion with a asphalt-shingle gable roof and plywood sheathing in the gable ends. The structure is carried on square wood posts and individual vendor units are enclosed with plywood-clad partition walls and single-leaf solid wood doors.

The modest buildings are typical examples of their type and do not possess any special historical or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.