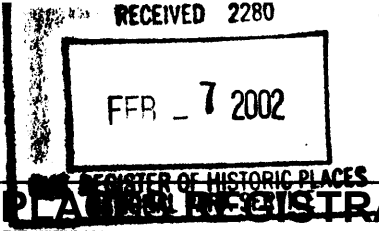


191



OK

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PLANNING REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cagle House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Georgia State Route 108 (Tate-Waleska Road) approximately one and one-half mile west of Georgia State Route 5/515
city, town Tate (X) vicinity of
county Pickens code GA 227
state Georgia code GA zip code 30177

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

2-1-02
Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 3/20/02

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

gor

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/HOTEL/INN

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: I-HOUSE

Materials:

foundation	Brick; Concrete
walls	Wood/Weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	Stone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Cagle House, a two-story I-house constructed c. 1872 (photograph 1), is situated on a slightly raised hill surrounded by fields of open pasture land in rural Pickens County, Georgia. The property is located approximately one and one-half miles west of the intersection of Georgia State Route 108 (Tate-Waleska Road) and Georgia State Route 5/515 in an unincorporated area historically known as Cagletown. Built by Peter Cagle, hereafter referred to as "the younger," and several of his brothers, the house was used continuously as a residence until a mid-1980s restoration changed the function of the house from a single-family dwelling to a bed-and-breakfast inn. The original two-story I-house is a side-hipped structure sided with weatherboard and features a central hallway and two rooms on each level. A one-story rear ell, which was original to the house and contained the kitchen, has been incorporated into the 1980s addition (photograph 6).

The original configuration of the house conformed to an L-shaped plan with the main block and a rear ell that housed the kitchen. In many ways the original house appears earlier than its actual date of construction due to the fact that the Cagle family brought to Georgia a building tradition established in North Carolina and designed and built the house in the manner in which they and their ancestors built houses for generations. There are several distinctive and uncommon features to the building. A post-and-beam structural system is used in the house and is composed of hand-hewn vertical posts and horizontal beams that are mortised together. Massive hand-hewn log sills are found at the base of the structure. The Cagle House features a central entrance with rooms to either side of the hallway on each level, and yet the front elevation is not symmetrical. What would be a typical I-house front facade organization into three vertical divisions is interrupted by the presence of a second front entrance situated just to the east of the main entrance (photograph 3). According to family history and a structural report the door is original to the design of the house. Fenestration on the second level of the front facade echoes that of the first level except that there is no opening on the second

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

level that corresponds to the second entrance on the first floor. Exterior end chimneys are located on the east and west elevations of the front portion; the chimney on the west elevation is centered while that on the east elevation is positioned several feet closer to the front facade. The front façade features a two-story porch with a hipped roof. Porch roofs on both levels are supported by square wooden posts (photograph 2). The porch features decorative scrollwork and balustrade on the second level. During the 1980s restoration the nonhistoric first-floor portion of the porch was removed and a porch similar to the original Folk Victorian-style porch was constructed. Other stylistic exterior features include Greek Revival-styled transom, sidelights and door at the principal front entrance; decorative, pedimented window crowns; prominent corner boards; and a wide cornice composed of undecorated boards.

The interior of the original house is organized around a central hallway that features a stairway leading from the first floor to a hallway and two rooms on the second floor (photograph 7). The simple square stairway balusters are not on line with the balustrade but instead are rotated one-eighth turn, a treatment seen in other houses designed by North Carolina Moravians such as several dwellings at Old Salem, North Carolina, as well as at the Chief Vann House, Chatsworth, Georgia. Unlike the two lower rooms, the upper rooms are of unequal dimensions. A wider hall was needed upstairs to accommodate the turn in the stairway as well as an adequate space between the stair and the wall of the west room (photograph 12). Most original wall surfaces in the house are exposed hand-planed boards and fireplaces are located in each room on both levels (photographs 7 – 14). All original doors are hand-planed and pegged.

Although the dimensions of the rooms in the front portion of the house have never been altered, there have been several changes to the building since its construction. The window on the east elevation, to the south of the chimney, is not original (photograph 4). This fact was discovered during the rehabilitation of the building when it was observed that a cross-brace had been cut to allow for the addition of the window. This window is present in a wedding photo dated ca. 1900. The mantelpiece in the west room is not original (photograph 9); it was built by Martin Cicero Cagle (third son of builder Peter Cagle) and his oldest son, Oman, for Oman's house ca. 1920 and installed in the Cagle House during the 1980s restoration. The original mantelpiece was removed from the Cagle House in the 1920s and replaced at that time by a brick mantelpiece that was the only brickwork in the house. A chair rail and wainscoting were also added to this room at about the same time. The kitchen originally had no entry point from the front portion of the house. It was entered from a porch that extended along the kitchen's east elevation. The east wall of the kitchen was originally recessed beneath the kitchen roof and was later pushed outward (probably in the 1880s or 1890s based on the presence of cut nails) to expand the interior space. This early change meant that stairs to a larder located above the kitchen were in the middle of the kitchen. The stairs were removed and the opening to the larder was closed. The presence of cut nails here again suggests that the larder was closed off prior to 1900, very likely at the same time that the kitchen wall was pushed outward. In the early 1920s an interior wall was constructed in the kitchen dividing the space into two rooms.

The addition constructed to the rear of the Cagle House during the 1980s (photograph 6), as well as the rehabilitation work completed at that time, was planned and designed by owner James Thomas Eubanks, a descendent of the builder and first owner of the property. The house was very close to

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Georgia State Route 108 owing to the paving and realigning of the highway, and so it was moved back (north) 75 feet to return its relationship to the road to what it had been originally before the highway was paved and realigned. The front porch was returned to its original appearance by removing a wrap-around section that was built along the east elevation in the 1920s. First-level three-over-one windows that were installed in the 1920s, were replaced with nine-over-six windows to return the fenestration to its original appearance. Work completed on the interior was also significant. The fireplace wall in the lower east room suffered considerable water damage and had to be substantially rebuilt; the original mantelpiece was retained, however. The stairway leading from the central hallway on the first level to that upstairs was reworked to create additional space in the upper hall for access to the addition. The stair turn was repositioned to the north a few feet but the original appearance was retained and the same number of treads is used in the reworked turn as in the original stair.

The addition is one-and-a-half stories in height with a basement and incorporates the original kitchen (now the dining room) without altering the interior dimensions of the kitchen space. The main portion of the addition is a rear ell and is situated beneath a gabled roof that is the same width as the original kitchen, although it does extend further to the north to allow for the inclusion of a large new room. On the second level above the rear ell is a bathroom and a large bedroom/library. A new breakfast area is now situated to the west of the rear ell; located on the second level of this space is a bathroom and a master bedroom. The original kitchen chimney was replaced during construction of the rear addition, but the new chimney occupies the exact location of the original. The roof is covered with architectural asphalt shingles, giving the appearance of wood shingles that covered the roof when the house was first constructed. The original roof was replaced by a metal roof during the 1950s.

During the mid-1980s the current owner rolled the wood-framed house back (north) approximately 75 feet to re-create the feeling of the property's historic setback that was destroyed by a road widening project that acquired several feet from the front yard of the property. Much of the property's historic landscaping remains intact. The front yard features large mature pecan, maple, and walnut trees, historic boxwoods, and stone steps leading from a circular driveway.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture

Period of Significance:

c.1872-1930

Significant Dates:

c.1872 – construction of the house

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Peter Cagle (the younger)
John Cagle
William Cagle
Levi Cagle

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Cagle House is a rare surviving example of an I-house located in a rural setting located in the Highlands region of Georgia near its border with the Piedmont region. The house was built by Peter Cagle, the younger, whose grandfather, also Peter Cagle, migrated with his family in 1839 from Moore County, North Carolina, to Cherokee County, Georgia. A few years later, Peter Cagle, the elder, and his wife, Rachel, and their four children settled in Pickens County. With the help of his brothers Peter Cagle, the younger, built his house c.1872. The property is significant in the area of architecture as a good representative example of an I-house built in rural Georgia during the late 19th century. The I-house is far less common in Georgia than in other southeastern states; less than two percent of the houses in the statewide field survey are I-houses. Appearing sporadically in Georgia throughout the 19th century, most of the remaining I-houses were built in the 1840s, 1850s, 1870s, and 1880s. The Cagle House is a rare example of this type found in North Georgia since most surviving examples are found in small towns in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain regions of the state. The significant exterior character-defining features of the house include its two-story height, weatherboard cladding, exterior chimneys, and trabeated main entrance. The significant interior character-defining features include the intact central hallway plan, window and door surrounds, hand-planed wall boards, doors, and mantels. The house's heavy braced frame with hand-hewn sills, posts, and beams is a relatively late example of this traditional 18th and 19th century building method.

National Register Criteria

The Cagle House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare surviving example of an I-house located in a rural setting in the highlands region of Georgia near its border with the Piedmont region.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

During a mid-1980s restoration, the current owner of the property rolled the wood-framed house back (north) approximately 75 feet to re-create the property's historic setback which was destroyed by a recent road-widening project that acquired several feet from the front yard of the property.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1872 with the construction of the house and ends in 1930, when the last historic changes were made to the house.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Cagle House is the one contributing resource on the nominated property. There are no noncontributing resources on the property.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by John Kissane, Historic Preservation Consultant, January, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Located in south central Pickens County just north of the Cherokee County line, the Cagle House was built by and has been occupied for all but approximately twelve of its 124 years by members of the Cagle family. In 1839, Peter (b. 1775), hereafter referred to as "the elder," and Rachel Cagle migrated from Moore County, North Carolina, to Cherokee County, Georgia, with their four adult children. The Cagle migration was originally intended to continue to Mississippi where the family planned to purchase land and farm cotton, but the Cagles remained in Georgia after spending the winter of 1839-1840 in Cherokee County. There they were employed at Keith Plantation completing work on the plantation house and building furniture. Peter and Rachel Cagle's youngest child, twenty-three year old Martin Cagle (b. 1816), brought his wife Mary O'Brien Cagle (b. 1817) and one-year-old son John with him from North Carolina and settled with other family members on Hickory Log Creek in Cherokee County just north of Canton. Martin worked as a blacksmith, cabinet maker and carpenter, and with his wife raised a family of eleven children (John M., b. 1838, William, b. 1840, Lutisha, b. 1842, Peter, b. 1844, Levi, b. 1847, Francis M., b. 1849, Loucinda, b. 1852, Lorinda, b. 1854, Nancy, b. 1855, Mary M., b. 1857, and Fanny I., b. 1859), all of whom, with the exception of eldest son John, were born in Cherokee County between 1840 and 1859.

Martin Cagle's four oldest sons (John, William, Peter and Levi) initially claimed conscientious objector status during the Civil War, and as an alternative to serving in the Confederate Army were permitted to work in an iron factory at Lost Town in Cherokee County. When this facility was burned by Sherman's troops, the brothers were advised that they would be given no protection from the Pro-Southern McCollum's Raiders, a terrorist band that robbed and often killed Union sympathizers in Cherokee and nearby counties. John, William, Peter and Levi Cagle, and brother-in-law Zach T. Evans, therefore joined the Union Army and sought protection by moving to Cartersville until the end of the war. Within a few years the brothers began acquiring land in Pickens County, which had voted against secession. Peter Cagle, hereafter referred to as "the younger," married Martha Emeline Carpenter on December 29, 1870.

In May of 1869, brothers John M. and William Cagle acquired 260 acres of land in south central Pickens County from the estate auction of William J. Nelson. Both men moved to Pickens County sometime during 1869, as they are listed in the 1870 census. In February of 1871, Peter and Levi Cagle purchased 130 acres of land from Abraham Crow located just to the west of that previously acquired by their brothers. The Cagle House was built c.1872 by Peter Cagle (the younger) with the assistance of his brothers who were all trained as carpenters as was their father, Martin. That the Cagle House is two stories in height was unusual as Peter Cagle's brothers all built themselves one-story dwellings. The account passed down through the Cagle family is that Peter was trying to impress his father-in-law who owned a large two-story house in Cherokee County. Martin Cagle remained in Cherokee County at least until 1870, as he is listed in the census as residing in Cherokee County that year, but he and his fifth son, Frances M. Cagle, (b. 1849), joined the other

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

four sons in Pickens County in the early 1870s and helped settle the area that soon became known as Cagletown.

Peter Cagle (the younger) undertook a fairly diverse variety of farming, as did his four brothers. All acquired additional lands during the 1870s and 1880s, and according to the 1880 census Peter owned a total of 105 acres that year. He had 45 improved acres in 1880, on which he produced 200 bushels of corn, 110 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of apples and four bales of cotton. He also was recorded as owning 20 chickens, 10 swine, six sheep, two head of cattle and one milk cow, and cut 15 cords of wood on his property. This level and type of production is similar to that of the other four Cagle brothers in 1880, and that year the five brothers together owned a total of 629 acres, all in south central Pickens County. They would eventually own more than 1,000 acres in the Cagletown area.

It is difficult to isolate the agricultural and business activities conducted at the various Cagle properties, for the brothers worked together and for all practical purposes functioned as a team in their various undertakings. One of the most important components of those endeavors was Cagle's Mill, located on Sharp Mountain Creek on the property initially purchased by John and William Cagle in 1869. The site became a complex that included a gristmill, saw mill, cotton gin and distillery, which was operated for several years through a license with the Federal government. The Cagles ground mash at their gristmill and produced whiskey that was usually sold in Atlanta. This venture was important to the Cagles for bringing in cash that was used primarily for the acquisition of additional land in the area. Peter Cagle is believed to have owned a greater percentage of the distillery than did his brothers. Remains of the mill complex, located approximately a mile southeast of the Cagle House, are still visible on Sharp Mountain Creek.

Peter and Martha Cagle had eleven children, although two died at birth. Their first child, Lewis M. Cagle, was born on October 30, 1871, while their last child, Peter S. Cagle, was born on May 12, 1893, only two years before his father's death. It is therefore likely that all of Peter and Martha Cagle's children, with the possible exception of Lewis, were born in the Cagle House. Shortly after Peter Cagle's death in 1895, and due to financial difficulties, the Cagle House was sold and subsequently remained out of the family's hands for nearly thirteen years. During that time the Cagle presence in this section of Pickens County continued, and in 1908 Martin Cicero Cagle, the third son of Peter and Martha, re-acquired his father's property. It has remained under Cagle ownership since that time.

During the early decades of the twentieth century, the agricultural and business activities at the Cagle House property remained diverse. Martin Cicero Cagle planted cotton and also grew corn and peas and had a variety of animals. The Cagle brothers operated a "shop" on the opposite side of the road from the house, and this facility was used for blacksmithing work, woodworking and automobile repair. The Cagles were some of the earliest auto repairmen in the area and were known for being able to service the first Model Ts. Cagle Mill continued to operate during this time as well. Martin also worked for a time at the Georgia Marble Company in nearby Tate. In the 1940s the Cagles became some of the first farmers in Pickens County to become involved with poultry production, and to this day several members of the Cagle family remain active in the industry.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Martin Cicero Cagle married Annie Townsend and the couple had eight children. Annie died in 1924 and Martin Cicero married Alice Barnett two years later. Martin Cicero Cagle died in December of 1956 and gave his second wife, Alice, a life tenancy in the property. When Alice Cagle died in 1969 the property was acquired by three of Martin Cagle's grandchildren, Mary Annie Cagle Parker (b. 1928), Robert Thomas Cagle (b. 1929), and Mildred Sue Cagle Mullinax (b. 1936), all of whom were children of Oman Clyde and Laura Belle Pittman Cagle. The three divided the property, with the Cagle House itself going to Mary Parker. In 1980 James Thomas Eubanks, Jr., son of Mary Louise Cagle and James Thomas Eubanks, Sr., purchased the Cagle House and two acres of land from Mary Parker (his cousin) and has owned the property with his wife Barbara since that time. Although the historic acreage has long since been broken up, and several nonhistoric buildings have been constructed on several of the properties, all of the original Peter Cagle property remains under ownership of descendants.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Cagle, Thomas Townsend, uncle of present owner, grandson of Peter Cagle, and life-long resident of the Cagletown vicinity of Pickens County. Interview, October, 1995.

Census records: Agricultural census, 1880.

Eubanks, James Thomas and Barbara, present owners. Interviews, Fall, 1995; Winter, 1996; and Spring, 1996.

Pickens County deed records.

Pickens County tax records.

Walker, Charles O. The Cagle Families of Cherokee and Pickens County, Georgia. Unpublished family history, 1970.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 735756 Northing 3808182

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the current legal boundary and is indicated on the attached map with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Cagle House includes the house and its immediate surroundings that were historically associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 1, 2002
e-mail holly_anderson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title John A. Kissane
organization N/A
mailing address 310 Three Oaks Drive
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30607
telephone
e-mail

- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) James Thomas Eubanks
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address P.O. Box 429
city or town Tate **state** Georgia **zip code** 30177
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

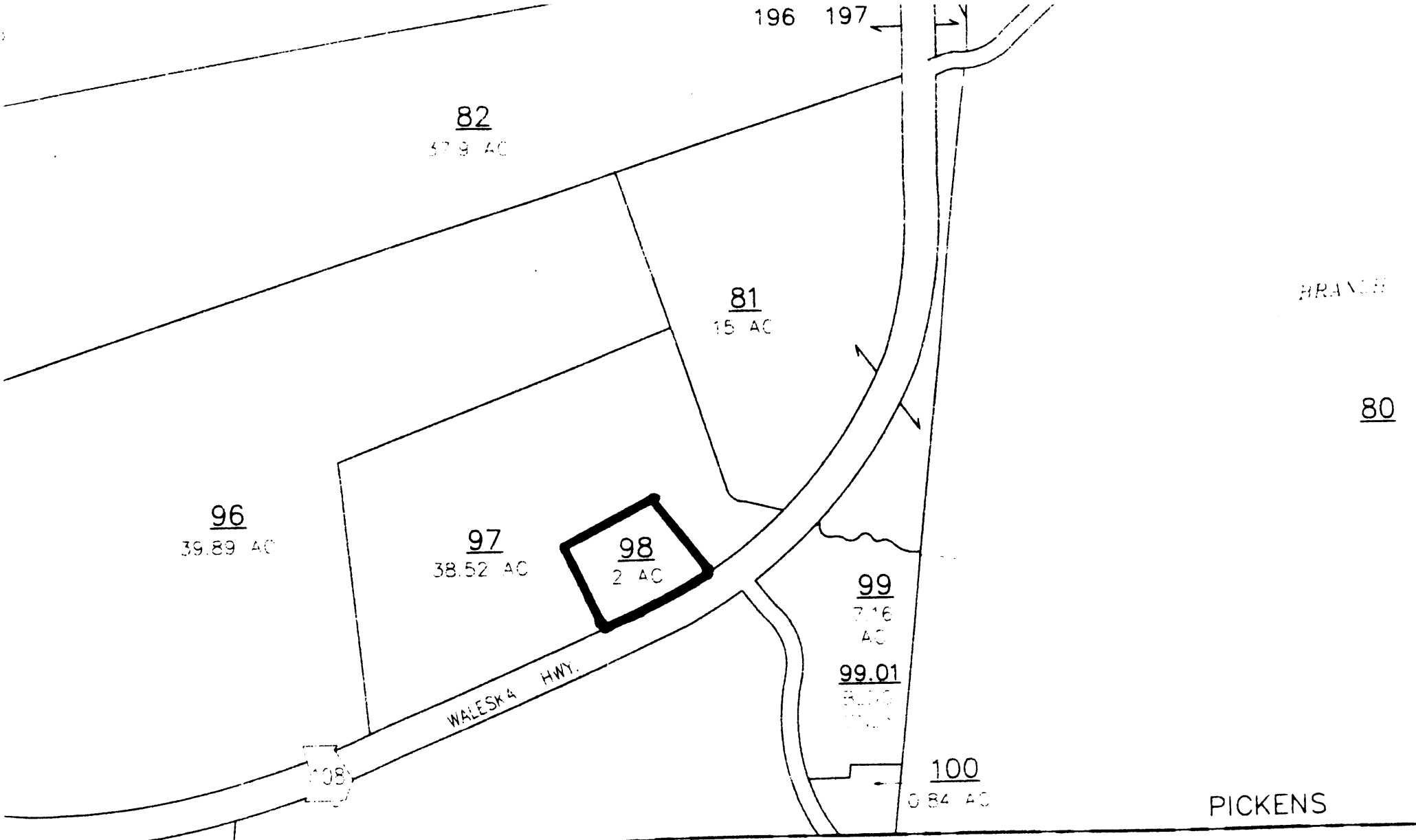
Name of Property: Cagle House
City or Vicinity: Tate, vicinity
County: Pickens
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 1999

Description of Photograph(s):


Number of photographs: 15

1. Front (south) façade; photographer facing north.
2. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
3. Front façade, detail of front door; photographer facing northwest.
4. East façade; photographer facing west.
5. East façade, detail of chimney; photographer facing north.
6. Rear (north) façade; photographer facing south.
7. Interior, first floor, central hall; photographer facing north.
8. Interior, first floor, west room; photographer facing southeast.
9. Interior, first floor, west room; photographer facing southwest.
10. Interior, first floor, east room; photographer facing southeast.
11. Interior, first floor, dining room; photographer facing northwest.
12. Interior, second floor, central hall; photographer facing south.
13. Interior, second floor, west room; photographer facing northwest.
14. Interior, second floor, east room; photographer facing southeast.
15. Front and west facades; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



94 AC
95 AC

Cagle House
Pickens County, Georgia
Pickens County Tax Map 64
National Register Boundary: 
Scale: 1"= 400'
North:

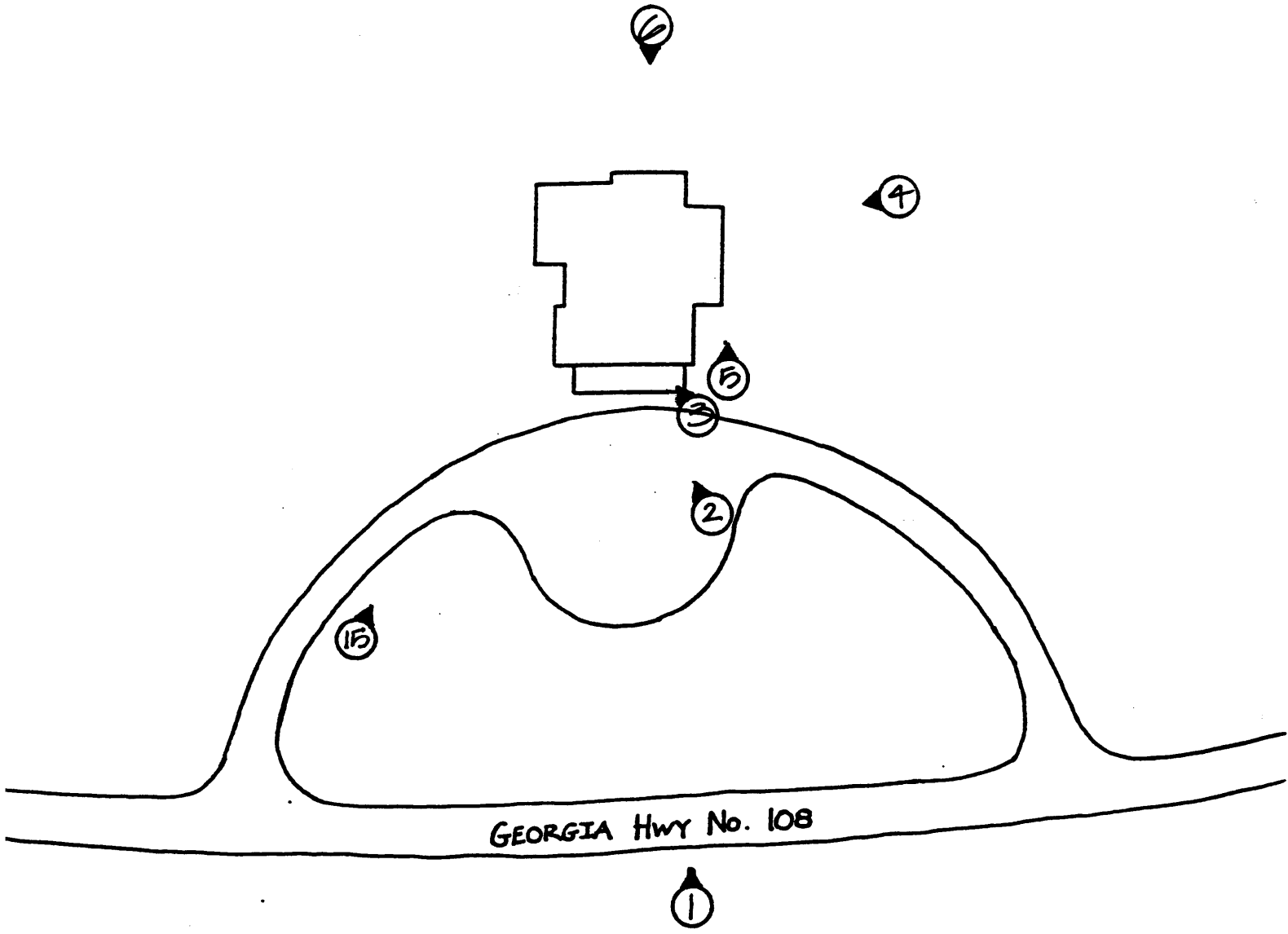
Cagle House
Pickens County, Georgia

Site Plan

Photograph Direction/Number: #

Scale: Not to scale

North: ↗



Cagle House
Pickens County, Georgia
Floor Plan-First Floor

Photograph Direction/Number: (#)

Scale: Not to scale

North: ↗

