

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 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 Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Roy Road and Georgia Highway 52
city, town Ellijay (X) vicinity of
county Gilmer **code** GA 123
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30539

not for publication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	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	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.

Riverend Cloves
Signature of certifying official

3-8-01
Date

W. Ray Luce, Director, Historic Preservation Division and
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

Elson H. Beall

4.19.01

() determined eligible for the National Register _____

() determined not eligible for the National Register _____

() removed from the National Register _____

() other, explain: _____

() see continuation sheet

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH

Current Functions:

RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

NO STYLE

Materials:

foundation STONE
walls WOOD
roof METAL/TIN
other

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery are located in rural Gilmer County at the intersection of two country roads approximately one-half mile south of the Cartecay River. Constructed in 1859, the church is a wood-frame, front-gabled building with novelty board siding, a tin roof, and field-stone foundation piers. The front facade contains two doors and the side elevations contain four evenly spaced windows. All windows are double-hung construction with six-over-six light configuration. The cemetery is located on the north side of the building with a few graves located behind the building.

The building's front gable form is a familiar meeting house form. Decorative elements include boxed eaves, gable returns, and wide frieze board in the gable ends (photograph 1). The front facade contains two doors, a rectangular gable vent, and no windows. The doors are symmetrically placed. The side elevations have four evenly spaced windows. The rear elevation of the original building has a rectangular gable vent. All exterior wall surfaces are sheathed with simple drop board (novelty board) siding which was probably added in the 1940s to replace the original siding. All windows are double-hung construction with a six-over-six light configuration. Window surrounds are simple with no molding (photograph 4). The front doors are wide, four panel doors of pegged construction. The panels are of equal size set two above and two below a wide center rail (photograph 3). The church is largely unadorned. Gable returns continue the boxed eaves and have a simple bed molding along their upper edge. All windows and doors have plain surrounds without molding.

The building is of simple frame construction on a raised foundation. The framing system is braced frame using hand hewn logs for the sills. The markings on the piers appear to be from that of a broad axe. The joists consist of half logs set on the sills with half-lap joints. The building rests on a foundation of field stone piers which are dry laid.

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Section 7--Description

The interior plan is a single room oriented to the altar (photograph 9). The seating area is symmetrical consisting of a center bank of ten pews separated by aisles from banks of pews that are attached to both side walls. The bank along the north wall has only nine pews; a heating stove (no longer extant) occupied the place of the tenth row. The pews face southeast and the back pew in all three banks abuts the wall. The center bank of pews is divided down the middle by solid planking about four feet high (photograph 11). Two south facing pews are located in the northeast corner. These were presumably reserved for the choir. The pews are constructed of single planks of heart pine joined with a half-dovetail mortise-and-tenon. The tops of the pew backs are finished with a three-quarter round molding. The altar is a platform raised about six inches above floor level with a turned balustrade separating it from the seating area. A northwest-facing built-in pulpit is located on the north side of the sanctuary and is placed slightly off the center line of the building (photograph 10).

The walls and ceiling are wide, tongue-and-groove, flush board. With the exception of the floor, which is presently carpeted, all wood surfaces of the interior have faux bois finishes. The panels on the interior side of the doors are beveled. The door jambs are flush with the walls. Like the exterior, the interior of the building is largely unadorned. The window surrounds are simple wide boards unadorned by molding. A simple beveled baseboard skirts the entire room. The balustrade surrounding the altar is constructed of turned balusters and posts. The simple design and lack of uniformity in dimension indicate that these were lathed on-site, probably using a spring lathe or similar tool. The pulpit is U-shaped with a center projection containing two panels. The flanking sections contain one narrow panel each (photograph 10). The hinges for the doors are hand-forged strap-and -in hinges (photograph 12). All original nails in the building are hand forged.

The church was constructed without indoor plumbing or electricity. The interior was lit using oil lamps. A wooden pulley located on the center ceiling beam was used to raise and lower a suspended lamp or chandelier. Several metal pulleys located on the ceiling were presumably for the same use. On the south wall is a cast-iron lamp bracket. There are ghosts, one on each the north and south walls, indicating the former existence of two more such brackets. There are presently six electrically lit globes suspended from the ceiling dating to the late 1940s and rural electrification.

A single wood-burning stove, located in front of the north pews, originally heated the building. In the early 1950s this stove and its lateral interior chimney were removed and replaced by a gas heater in the same location as well as a second on the opposite wall. These heaters, which were vented by stove pipe through the side wall, have also been removed.

Two known alterations have been made to the interior of the original structure. A faux bois finish was applied to all interior surfaces except the floor in 1924 by a local craftsman and member of the church named Frank B. Haigler. His grave is located on the property. The second known interior alteration took place in the sanctuary. The wall behind the pulpit has ghosts in the finish alluding to

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Section 7--Description

the existence of a raised platform or a raised seat. There is evidence of steps leading from the south side on to the platform and a decorative element, possibly a seat back, with a rounded center and a scrolled ends. Research has not identified this missing element.

Two additions have been made to the rear of the structure (photograph 6). First, a gable addition with a significantly lower roof line and slightly narrower width was appended to the rear 1948. The addition is balloon-frame construction resting on a concrete-block pier foundation. The exterior sheathing matches that of the original portion of the structure. The windows are double-hung construction with a six-over-six light configuration and smaller than those on the original section. This addition has a simple two-panel exterior door on the south side. The gable roof has exposed rafter tails. The interior of this addition consists of two rooms each accessed through doors added to the rear wall of the original building. These doors are directly opposite the front entry doors and have plain glass transoms. A doorway in the dividing wall connects the two rooms of this addition. The walls and ceiling are sheathed with beaded, tongue-and-groove boards.

Second, a single-room, rear gable addition was appended to the 1948 addition. This addition, which dates from the late 1950s or early 1960s, has an off-center placement to the south of the earlier sections to avoid existing grave sites (photograph 5). The second addition is also balloon-frame construction resting on a concrete-block pier foundation. The exterior sheathing matches that of the original portion of the structure. The windows are double-hung construction with a six-over-six light configuration and are smaller than those on the original section. The gable roof has exposed rafter tails. A window of the south room of the earlier addition was altered to become the connecting doorway. The neighboring window on this wall was closed-in. The interior sheathing is wood paneling.

A cemetery is located on the north side of the church building, with a few graves located behind the building as well (photographs 5, 6, 7, 8). While the church is oriented to Roy Road (west), the graves are oriented on the east-west axis. The church and the rows of graves meet at an acute angle. There are approximately 200 marked graves with the earliest discernable death date being 1859. Former members, their families, and slaves are buried in the cemetery as well as non-members. The cemetery is still in use today. Many of the markers are unreadable and some are broken. Since the cemetery is active there are modern markers mixed among the older ones. There are four low markers marked "SLAVE," and are several graves marked with low markers with no names or dates.

Landscape features include several large hardwoods and a drive in front of the church.

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:

1859

Significant Dates:

1859

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Cartecay Methodist Church was first organized in 1834. In 1859, two acres of land were donated by Barnett Wilson and a frame structure was erected utilizing mortise-and-tenon construction techniques. The structure was built of virgin pine and all timbers were hand hewn and planed on-site. The original structure stood unmodified for close to sixty years, when a local craftsman and congregation member, Frank B. Haigler, applied a faux finish to the entire interior surface with the exception of the floor. Following the Second World War, two Sunday school rooms were added to the rear of the structure and remain today as the only additions to the building.

Cartecay Methodist Church is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent and intact example of a rural church building with a cemetery. The church is a good example of a simple church built for rural congregations throughout the 19th century in Georgia. The character-defining exterior features include the front-gable form and wood-frame construction. The historic interior features include the large open sanctuary, the use of wide tongue-and-groove board for the walls and ceiling, and the half-dovetail mortise-and-tenon technique used in the construction of the wooden pews. Also featured on the interior is an unusual faux bois finish which covers all interior surfaces with the exception of the floor.

The cemetery at Cartecay Methodist Church is an excellent example of the type of small country cemetery found with rural churches across Georgia. The cemetery, with its collection of historic and nonhistoric graves, forms the historic setting of the church. Cemeteries like this one commonly accompany rural churches in Georgia, although occasionally they are located some distance away from the church building. Most, like this one, are relatively simple, laid out in a fairly regular gridiron pattern with a variety of modest stone grave markers and minimal landscaping. Most of these cemeteries developed over a long period of time, and many are still active.

National Register Criteria

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery are eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G as a religious property primarily for the architectural significance of the church building.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is the year in which the church was constructed.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The church and the cemetery are the two contributing resources included in the nominated property. There are no noncontributing resources included in the nominated property.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****Note: The following history was prepared by Ken Kocher and Scott E. Messer, "Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery," Historic Property Information Form, March, 1998. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. Information was also obtained from a church-supported Internet web site.**

Cartecay Methodist Church first organized in 1834 and a small log building to hold services was erected about a mile north of the current structures. This original structure burned and the site was abandoned leaving only a small cemetery to mark the site today.

In 1859 two acres of land were donated by Barnett Wilson and a frame structure was erected utilizing mortise-and-tenon construction techniques. The structure was built of virgin pine and all timbers were hand hewn and planed on-site. Construction techniques throughout are characteristic of mortise-and-tenon methods. Even the pews, which are composed of solid one and one-half inch thick boards, are fastened together with dovetail mortise-and-tenon.

The original structure stood unmodified for close to sixty years, when a local craftsman and congregation member, Frank B. Haigler, applied a faux finish to the entire interior surface with the exception of the floors. Following the Second World War, two Sunday School rooms were added to rear of the structure and remain today as the only architectural additions. Several years later in the early 1950s, the original wood burning stoves were replaced with gas heaters. Generally, however, the structure has remained unchanged.

In 1974 construction began on a new brick building on donated property adjacent to the old church and churchyard. In February of the following year the new church was dedicated, and services have since been conducted in the new building.

Methodists in the Cartecay area of Gilmer County began to worship under a brush arbor before the first building was erected in August, 1834. Built on the property of Lewis Ellington about a mile and a half down Roy Road from present-day Georgia Highway 52, the first building of Cartecay Methodist Church, South was most likely a log structure which later burned. The property was deeded to the church July 20, 1844, but reverted to the heirs when the church site was moved.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The cemetery was nearby on the property of S.M. Simmons. His descendant, W.A. Simmons, deeded the cemetery to the church in 1940. The earliest dated tombstone in the cemetery bears the name of Wikle and is dated 1834. Older native stones are unmarked.

The first pastor of the congregation and the first Methodist preacher in Gilmer County was the Reverend William Ellington who was ordained by Bishop Francis Asbury on September 16, 1805, before Mr. Ellington came to Georgia. The ordination papers are on file in the Wesleyan Collection at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

The first Sunday school at Cartecay Methodist Church, South was organized April 20, 1851, with the Constitution for a Sabbath School drawn up on October 9, 1853. The officers and teachers of the Sabbath school were Lewis Duvall Ellington, William Adolphus Simmons, Sr., Daniel E. Slagle, Barnett Wilson, H.R. Wilson, Joseph McClure, Mrs. Jane E. Tabor, and Mrs. Mary E. Simmons. The Sunday school has met continuously since its constitution and celebrates its anniversary the first Sunday of each October.

In 1859 Barnett Wilson gave two acres of land for a new building and cemetery. The deed was signed October 25, 1859. The second building of Cartecay Methodist Church, South was erected that year out of virgin pine timber, hand-hewn and planed. The pews, altar, and pulpit were fashioned from solid pieces of wide pine planks, one and one-half inches thick, fastened together by dove-tailing and mortised wooden pegs. The floor, ceiling and walls were also constructed from hand-hewn wide planks. Frank B. Haigler, a church member, later refinished all the wood used in the sanctuary in a buff color accenting the wood grain with a soft finish.

As was the custom of the day, the church was built with two entrance doors, one on the left for women and the other for men. The pews were divided by a wooden partition, so that men and women did not mingle during the services. Pews set along the back wall were used by slaves, some of whom are buried in marked graves in the cemetery beside the church building.

The congregation was divided by the issues that divided the nation during the War Between the States. Often during that period, the men of Cartecay Methodist Church, South brought their shotguns and spent the nights in the church building to protect it from their enemies who had deserted their church for the Northern branch.

Sunday school rooms were added to the rear of the sanctuary in 1948 and again in the mid-fifties. Gas heaters replaced wood-burning stoves in the early 1950s. Electric lights replaced oil or gas lanterns in the 1940s.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Hudson, Winfred., "History of the Cartecay United Methodist Church", 1977

Messer, Scott E. Historic Property Information Form. January, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental Information.

Ward, George Gordon., The Annals of Upper Georgia Centered in Gilmer County, Thomasson Printing and Office Supply, Carrollton, GA, 1965

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):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 739240 Northing 3836500

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property follows the boundary of the property originally deeded to the church in 1859 and indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line. On the south the boundary extends to the edge of Georgia Highway 52 and on the west to the edge of Roy Road.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property represents the intact boundary of the property originally deeded to the church in 1859.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, Survey and National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Avenue, SW, Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 19, 2001

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

name/title Ken Kocher and Scott E. Messer
organization Piedmont Preservation
street and number P.O. Box 205
city or town Athens **state** GA **zip code** 30603
telephone (706)548-1972

consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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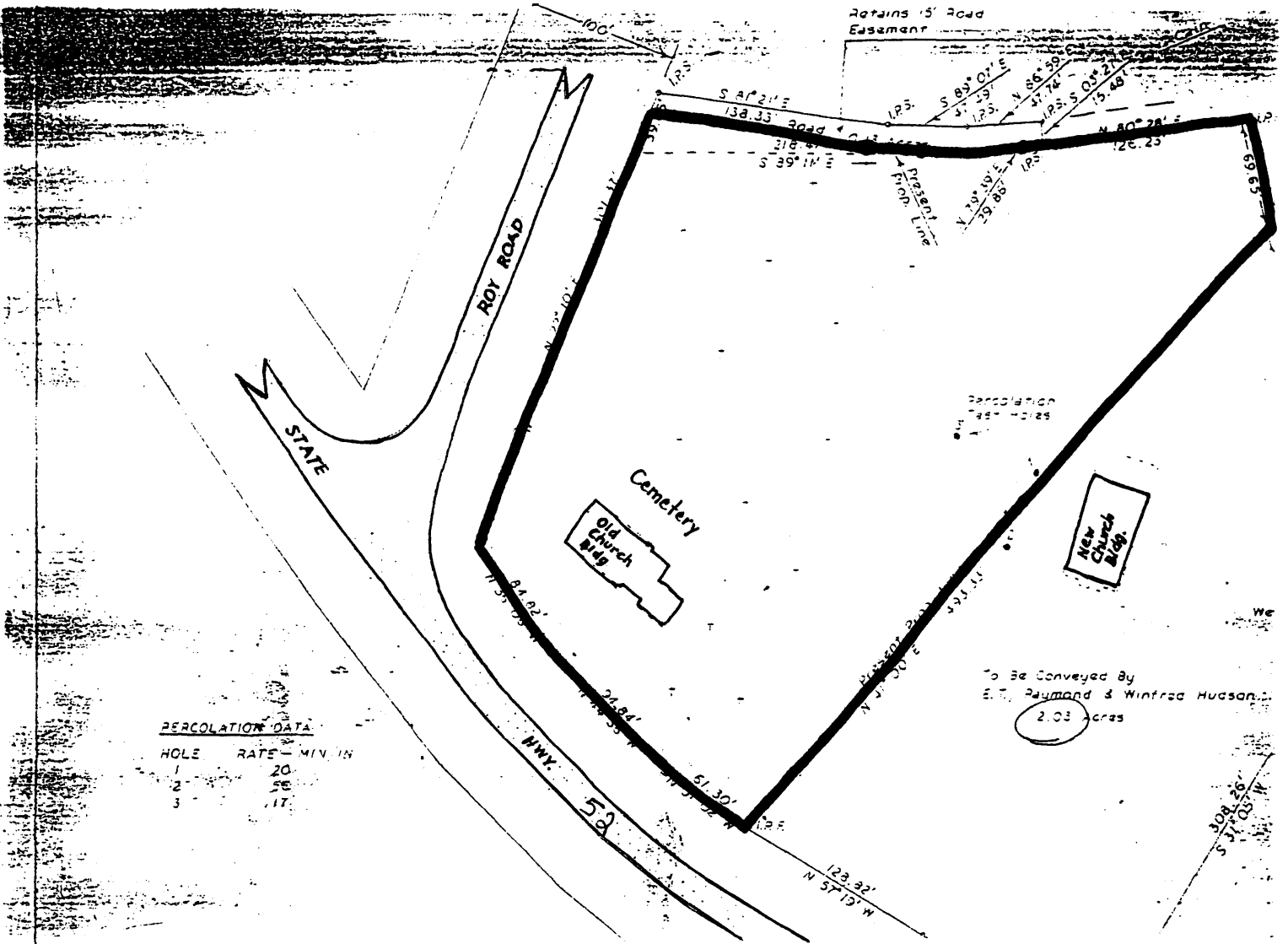
Photographs

Name of Property: Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Ellijay
County: Gilmer
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 12: Front facade and north facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 12: Historic marker; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 12: Front facade; photographer facing east.
- 4 of 12: South facade; photographer facing north.
- 5 of 12: Rear facade and cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 12: North facade and cemetery; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 12: North facade and cemetery; photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 12: Cemetery; photographer facing north.
- 9 of 12: Interior, sanctuary; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 12: Interior, altar; photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 12: Interior, pews, entry doors; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 12: Interior, door detail; photographer facing northwest.

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery
 Gilmer County, Georgia
 National Register Boundary
 Scale: No scale
 North: ↑



PERCOLATION DATA

HOLE	RATE - MIN. IN
1	20
2	25
3	17

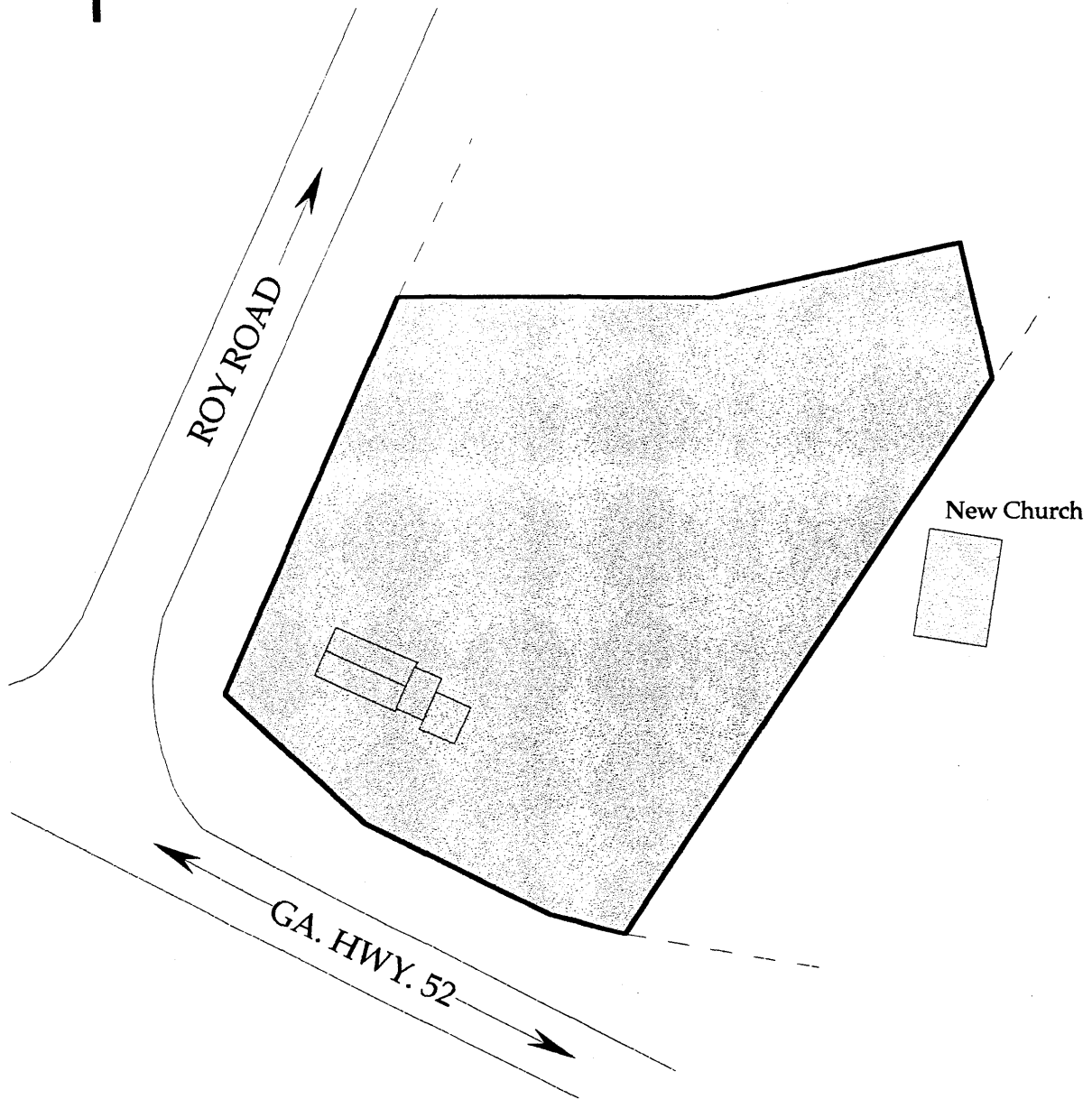
To Be Conveyed By
 E. T. Raymond & Winfred Hudson,
 2.03 Acres

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery
Gilmer County, Georgia

Site Plan

Scale: No scale

North: ↑



Cartecay United
Methodist Church
Cartecay, Georgia

Map B
Site Map and
National Register
Boundaries

prepared by



Piedmont
Preservation

Cartecay Methodist Church and Cemetery
Gilmer County, Georgia

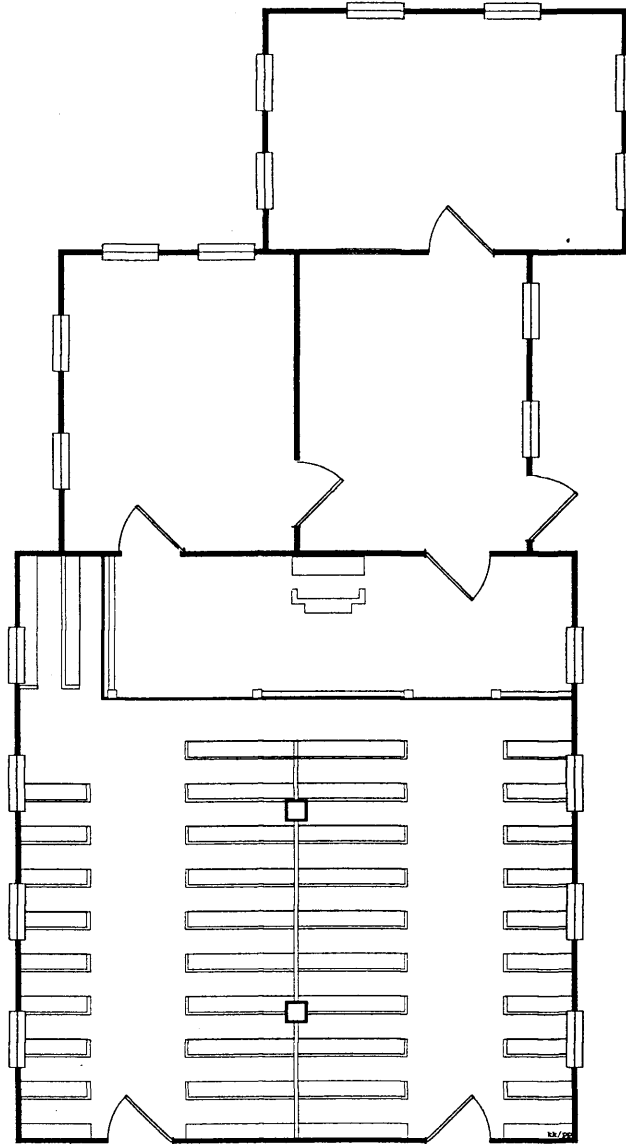
Floor Plan
Scale: No scale
North: ←



East
Facade

"North"
Facade

"South"
Facade



"West"
Facade

Cartecay United
Methodist Church
Cartecay, Georgia

Plan A
Floor Plan
Not to Scale

prepared by



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