

2014

Historic Sites Survey

PHASE TWO

Whiteside Cove & Norton Communities



Cashiers, North Carolina

CASHIERS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

==== PHASE TWO ====

Whiteside Cove & Norton Communities

By Sybil H. Argintar, *Preservation Planning Consultant* April 2014

Prepared for the
Cashiers Historical Society

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Project Description	3
Project Methodology	5
Background History: Phase Two	7
Overview of Survey Results	10
Inventory of Surveyed Properties	12
Map of Survey Area	13
Whiteside Cove Community	15
Norton Community	41
Cashiers Community	71
Recommendations for Future Work	75
Bibliography	76
About Sybil H. Argintar	77
Acknowledgments	78
About the Cashiers Historical Society	79
Notes	80
Message to the Community / 2014 Board of Directors	81

INTRODUCTION

Reading this house-by-house survey is like going back to the past in a time machine. It's an exciting journey made possible by the Cashiers Historical Society when, in 2013, it engaged Sybil H. Argintar, Preservation Planning Consultant. She spent much time going site to site with her camera and notebook in hand, to photograph and document each building and then taking a step beyond to gather the identities of the families who built these structures or made them their homes and/or businesses. Phase Two Historic Sites Survey, with a couple of exceptions, concentrates on the Whiteside Cove Community and the Norton Community.

Whiteside Cove was settled by Barak Norton. It pre-dated the settlement of Cashiers Valley by almost a decade. For many years before the Cherokee, in 1819, ceded land that includes today's Macon and Jackson Counties, the Nortons were living in what is now Oconee County, South Carolina, near today's DAR School on Highway 11. From that location, on a cloudless Carolina-blue-sky day they could raise their eyes and look north to the distant Blue Ridge Mountains and clearly see the sun shining like a beacon on Whiteside Mountain. They had heard that there was good farming land at the base of that rock-faced mountain so in the 1820s just as soon as that area became available for homesteaders, Barak Norton, his wife and children made the relatively short trip and claimed land grants under Whiteside Mountain. That was the beginning of Whiteside Cove.

The Norton Community saw its first settlers about two decades after the founding of Cashiers Valley. Around 1850, Roderick Norton, one of the sons of Barak Norton, ventured from Whiteside Cove to an excellent unsettled farming area in Hamburg Township. He may have felt he needed more land. After all, his father, Barak Norton had complained about the Zacharys homesteading in Cashiers Valley in ca. 1833, saying Colonel John A. Zachary was 'crowding' him. Incidentally, Roderick's son, David Norton, became one of the first local people to move around 1875 from Norton to the newly established Highlands. There are interesting Civil War stories about Norton and an abundance of nineteenth century houses still occupied by either descendants of the earliest Norton settlers or by summer people who have shown great respect for the original buildings through restoration and the addition of all the modern day conveniences. The beginning of Norton Road is off Highway 64 East, coming from Cashiers, and it is a road that has not been straightened out but allows one to twist and turn through the area much as the wagons and buggies did so long ago.

Jane Gibson Nardy, Cashiers Historian
Spring 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

From December 2010 through May 2012, the Cashiers Historical Society completed a survey of forty-nine historic properties within the village of Cashiers along the NC Highway 107 South and US 64 corridors. This second phase of work extends beyond Cashiers Valley to encompass the Whiteside Cove and Norton communities. Historically it appears that the Norton community was comprised of Norton Road, N. Norton Road, Yellow Mountain Road, Laurel Knob Road, and Jody Town Road. The Whiteside Cove community, further to the south, was a separate area. The completion of this phase of the survey work continues the Society's goal of a thorough architectural survey of all of Cashiers Valley and the surrounding communities.

To complete the second phase of the survey, the Society contracted with preservation planning consultant Sybil H. Argintar. The results of this survey will be used to continue the Society's work towards long-range planning for these resources and as a way to further educate the local community about the wealth of social, cultural, and architectural history in the valley.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the second phase of the survey, like the first phase, incorporated the survey standards utilized by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Initially, a survey area was identified in consultation with Annie McDonald, preservation specialist, of the SHPO. The boundaries are roughly Whiteside Cove Road on the south, North Norton Road on the east, Yellow Mountain Road on the north, and the Macon County line on the west. Next, a windshield survey was conducted by survey committee chair Ann Austin, consultant Sybil Argintar, and Annie McDonald. Numerous, easily identifiable historic properties located near the roadways were noted on a map for further investigation.

The consultant then took the windshield survey map and conducted further research at the SHPO office in Asheville to see what properties had previously been surveyed within the designated survey area. Eighteen properties were identified from a survey completed twenty years previous. It was determined, in consultation with the Society's survey chair, that an update of these properties should be conducted, along with identifying properties not previously included.

Sybil Argintar, the consultant, then undertook a detailed driving tour of the geographic area, including all public roads, to make note of other potential properties. Additionally, the consultant began meeting with local historians and long-time residents of the Cashiers Valley, to determine where additional historic houses, not sited along the main roads, might be located. Thirty-three additional historic sites were identified, along with inclusion of two properties within the Cashiers town limits which had not been included in Phase One. The consultant then requested permission to come onto private property to meet with current owners and to begin photographing houses in detail. Some properties were accessible on the interior, but the majority were accessible from the exterior only. Some interiors have been documented as part of the survey process. Additional general background history was also compiled. Two of the previously surveyed properties, JK 344, a house on SR 1148, and JK 643, a house on SR 1149, were not found, based upon earlier location documentation, and are considered to have been demolished since the last survey.

Survey files were then completed, including photos, field notes, documentary photos if available, interview notes, and tax maps. After all of the survey files were compiled, the consultant then entered all known history and architectural details into a data base as required by the SHPO, and at the same time compiled this report, including a general background history essay of the Whiteside Cove and Norton communities.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

==== PHASE TWO ====

Whiteside Cove & Norton Communities

The area that now comprises the survey area of Whiteside and Norton, was originally Cherokee land. A treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation in 1819 freed up the opportunity for white settlers to come to the mountains. The first known settler into Whiteside Cove, located south of the town of Cashiers, was Barak Norton, who moved here from South Carolina. Other early settlers to the area included the Zacharys from Surry County, North Carolina. These two families obtained several large land grants each.¹

Life in the 1820s and 1830s in and around the Cashiers Valley was not easy. Most early farmers settled in the fertile bottomlands, developing self-sufficient farming lifestyles for their families. Roads were rough and transportation in and out of the valley was difficult at best. A poll book from 1835 noted some of the earliest residents in the valley, including Barak and Elias Norton (in Whiteside); Alexander Wilson (Hamburg); John and Alexander Zachary (Cashiers); Moses Butler; and members of the Reed, Lowe, Burrell, and Dodgin families.²

Whiteside Cove was settled in the 1820s by Barak Norton (1777 – 1869) and wife Mary Nicholson Norton (1788 – 1883), when the area was still part of Macon County. The Nortons had a total of twelve children, including Roderick, Mira, Pickeril, Martha, Jemima, Giles, Edward, Sarah, Elias, Rosal, Elizabeth, and William.³ Families in Whiteside, and in the southern part of Jackson County generally, while producing food for their own use, also took advantage of the available farming markets in South Carolina for both agricultural goods and livestock trade.⁴ While landholdings were often several hundred acres in size, land that was farmed was typically only twenty to thirty acres.⁵ The first postmaster for Whiteside Cove was Mrs. Elizabeth Grimshawe, who began service on May 28, 1878.⁶ Whiteside Cove's post office changed its name on September 11, 1909 to Grimshawes, with the first postmaster for Grimshawes being Elizabeth F. Grimshawe.⁷

The Cashiers Valley, north of Whiteside Cove, was settled ca. 1833, primarily by the Zachary family. In 1848, William Holland Thomas, the valley's representative to the General Assembly in Raleigh, introduced a petition to build the Tuckaseegee-Keowee Turnpike to

1 Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County*. Sylva, North Carolina: The Jackson County Historical Association, 1987, p. 94.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid, p. 371.

4 Ibid, p. 147.

5 Ibid, p. 83.

6 Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County*, p. 592. Following this, Thomas Grimshawe served as postmaster, beginning on October 15, 1878, followed by Elizabeth F. Grimshawe on August 31, 1893.

7 Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County*, p. 587. Later postmasters, with their beginning dates of service, included Bessie Picklesimer, November 8, 1911; Bessie Dillard, November 21, 1912; Warren S. Alexander, August 31, 1914; Mrs. Lena P. Alexander, March 18, 1938; Mrs. Mae Alexander Passmore, May 1, 1947; and Thomas E. Picklesimer, September 20, 1952. The post office was closed on May 31, 1953.

run through the Cashiers Valley and on to South Carolina. This petition was signed by landowners along the route, and the new route was built.⁸ In the late 1840s, the population within the greater Cashiers Valley was very small, numbering about 300, including Cashiers Valley and surrounding communities. Farmers were self-sufficient, growing their own food, but having very little cash. Bartering for items that couldn't be grown was common, and there was at least one community store in every area of the valley where items could be bought or bartered for. These included salt, rum, shoe leather, tobacco, coffee, thread, knives and forks, glass, whiskey, horseshoes, nails, and tools. Women produced woven cloth, butter and cheese, and these were often traded for other items.⁹

The Norton Community, northwest of the town of Cashiers, was settled ca. 1850 by Roderick Norton, son of Barak Norton of Whiteside Cove, who had settled in the Whiteside Cove Community (later Grimshawes) in the 1820s. Roderick Norton built the earliest section of the Norton-McGuire House ca. 1850, in the Norton community. Like the earlier settlement of Whiteside Cove, Norton was overwhelmingly agricultural in the mid-nineteenth century. Jackson County was formed in 1851, from Macon County.¹⁰ Despite the difficult transportation, even after the Turnpike was completed, summer visitors began to make the trek up the mountain from South Carolina, beginning in the early 1850s, to escape the brutal summer heat of the lowlands. The higher valley of the southern part of the county was remote from the commerce and larger population centers of the northern part of the county, including Sylva. Visitors to the southern part of the county would often board at homes in the Norton and Whiteside communities, beginning in the mid-1850s. Three houses in the survey area date from the ca. 1850 to 1865. These include the Charlie Edwards House (#12, JK 255, 1854); the Colonel John H. Alley House (#14, JK 253, 1856); and the rear portion of the Norton-McGuire House (#40, JK 367, 1850). Charlie Edwards opened his home to travelers along Whiteside Cove Road, which at the time was the only route available connecting Cashiers to points south. The first postmaster for Norton was David Norton, who began his service on September 13, 1878.¹¹

Later in the nineteenth century, children of some of the early descendants of the Cashiers Valley and the Norton community began building homes, including the James Madison Zachary House (#25, JK 366, 1880); the Rodrick Pierson House (#28, JK 369, 1890); and the daughter of Roderick Norton, Marcella, who married Samuel McGuire and added on to her family home in 1880. These properties, all included in the current survey, were all working farms, again built in low-lying areas with often hundreds of acres of crops being grown. By 1900, according to census records, farming began to drop overall in Jackson County as the main economic mainstay, but farming did continue in the southern part of the county.¹²

8 *Historic Tales of Cashiers, North Carolina*, p. 87.

9 *Ibid*, p. 93.

10 *Ibid*, p. 94.

11 Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County*, p. 588. Additional Norton postmasters and their beginning dates of service included Marcella McGuire, June 5, 1888; Alice J. Zachary, December 28, 1891; Alice J. Norton, February 13, 1905; Cella McGuire, July 13, 1908; Lawrence McGuire, February 12, 1921; and Mrs. Lula P. Norton, February 18, 1937. The Norton post office was closed May 31, 1953.

12 Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County*, p. 92.

Local families continued to build homes in these communities in the early years of the twentieth century, continuing to farm as permanent residents. Examples of some of these houses include the John Mack Stewart House (#41, JK 346, 1900); the Hunter House (#44, JK 488, 1905); and the Earnest and Hazel Potts House (#42, JK 489, 1915). When the train finally stopped in nearby Toxaway, more tourists came up to the mountains and then on to the Cashiers Valley in the summers. Some of the early settlers in Whiteside Cove took advantage of this tourist trade and began building and renting guest cabins on their property. The Grimshaws were the first to do this, beginning in the 1890s (with the Alexander family continuing to do so through 1946).

As roads were built in the Cashiers Valley in the early twentieth century, more and more families built summer homes or recreational retreats in the area. Simple, vernacular cabins were built in both the Whiteside and Norton communities in the 1920s, some for local residents, and some as summer cabins. The early summer homes were similar in form and exterior finishes to those of the local community. A fish camp was built ca. 1920, serving Asheville attorneys who would come up on weekends to fish and camp in the mountains. A particularly notable house, the Charles and Ester Metz House (#30, JK 486), was built in 1923 as a summer home for this family. Several homes were built in the Whiteside Cove community in the 1930s, including the Charles Warren Slack House (#1, JK 502), the James Ewin Warren Sr. House (#6, JK 505), and the Richard Patrick Sr. House (#13, JK 254), all built as summer places for families from Charleston and Atlanta. The Lombard family built guest cabins in the 1930s, and they were the only ones who continued renting cabins after Grimshaws shut down operations in 1946.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, simple vernacular wood cottages were built all through these communities. An exception to this is the brick Moss House (#45, JK 491, 1960). This house is a bungalow style, serving as the main house for a family farm. In the late twentieth century, second home developments began to be built in the Whiteside Cove and Norton communities. Most of these homes tend to be built high up the mountainsides, capturing the views, but no longer relating to the rich, fertile bottomlands which the early settlers needed in order to survive in the rugged early years, and often larger and more elaborate in design, form, and finish than the earlier summer homes built in the area. Many of the early family farms continue in operation today, but several have begun growing Christmas trees rather than the food crops they had grown in years past.

OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

Overview

A total of forty-nine historic sites are included in this report. As mentioned earlier, eighteen of these had already been surveyed in previous studies conducted through the State Historic Preservation Office, with two found to be demolished, and the rest newly surveyed. Most of the properties surveyed were originally single family residences, both year-round farms and summer homes, but the survey area also includes one original commercial store, one post office, a hunting and fishing club, and three historic schools. Family cemeteries are also included in the survey, giving a timeline of early settlers and their descendants who lived their lives in these communities. Together, these properties represent the settlement of a portion of the Cashiers Valley from the early years of the nineteenth century through the middle of the twentieth century. A detailed inventory follows.

Architectural Trends

By far the most common house forms noted in the survey were small vernacular one-story, side-gabled cottages, built from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Most had weatherboard, shingle, board and batten, or log siding. Of these cottages, most were built for use by year-round residents, with the same house style used for a small number of summer cottages. A notable example of this house type from the late nineteenth century is the Dewitt MacDonald and Meeky Evitt House (#47, ca. 1882). From 1900 through the early 1920s, there are several other examples, including the John Burruss Norton House (#32, ca. 1900); the Whiteside Cove Hunting and Fishing Club (#2, ca. 1905); a house in Norton (#37, ca. 1900); the Earnest and Hazel Potts House (#42, ca. 1915); two houses in Whiteside Cove (#17, ca. 1920) and (#19, ca. 1920); and the Fox-Coward House (#43, ca. 1922). In the 1930s, there are several examples, including the Mae Alexander Passmore House (#7, ca. 1930); the Tom Picklesimer House (#11, ca. 1937); and a house in the Norton area (#23, ca. 1930). There were a handful of bungalows built in the Norton Community in the early twentieth century, including the Lula Evitt Norton House (#22, ca. 1925); and another house (#34, ca. 1930). Another architectural trend, from the 1920s to the 1930s, was the use of the Rustic Revival style, where summer homes were built using logs or continuing the pattern of board and batten siding, sometimes on small cabins and sometimes on larger houses. There are several examples of these, including the Charles and Ester Metz House (#30, 1923); a house in Whiteside Cove (#10, ca. 1925); the Richard Patrick Sr. House (#13, 1936); and the James Ewin Warren Sr. House (#6, 1938).

Larger, two-story homes were also built by local residents in both Whiteside Cove and Norton, from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Some examples include the Norton-McGuire House (#40, 1850, ca. 1880), the Charlie Edwards House (#12, ca. 1854); the Colonel John H. Alley House (#14, ca. 1856); the James Madison Zachary House (#25, 1880); the Rodrick Pierson House (#28, 1890); the James Woodfin Watson House (#26, 1916); and the Warren Alexander House (#3, ca. 1920). One-room school houses were built in the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century, serving a small population of students in these communities until they were all closed in 1953. The two best remaining examples of these schools include the Whiteside Cove School (#18, 1920); and the Norton School (#27, 1922). Most communities had at least one general store such as Holden's Store (#33, ca. 1940), and all had a post office, either as a separate building (Grimshawes, #8, 1878) or in their homes.

INVENTORY OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

The following inventory is arranged by the two communities surveyed, Whiteside Cove, and Norton. Properties are arranged roughly geographically within those communities, but, to respect the privacy of owners, no specific addresses are given. Jackson County survey site numbers are in parentheses. Two properties in Cashiers were also included in this phase of the survey, as recommended from Phase I. Additional photographs and information on each property is included in the property files maintained by the Cashiers Historical Society and by the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Inventory # Page

Whiteside Cove Community

1. Charles Warren Slack House (JK 502)	16
2. Whiteside Cove Hunting & Fishing Club (JK 493)	17
3. Warren Alexander House (JK 261)	18
4. Grimshawes (JK 260)	19
*5. Norton Cemetery (JK 252)	21
6. James Ewin Warren Sr. House (JK 505)	22
7. Mae Alexander Passmore House (JK 494)	24
*8. Grimshawes Post Office (JK 259)	25
9. House (JK 495)	26
10. House (JK 496)	27
11. Tom Picklesimer House (JK 497)	28
12. Charlie Edwards House (JK 255)	29
13. Richard Patrick Sr. House (JK 254)	30
14. Colonel John H. Alley House (JK 253)	31
*15. Green Creek Cemetery (JK 498)	33
16. House (JK 499)	34
17. House (JK 256)	35
*18. Whiteside Cove School (JK 257)	36
19. House (JK 258)	37
20. House (JK 500)	38
21. House (JK 501)	39

Norton Community

22. Lula Evitt Norton House (JK476)	42
23. House (JK 475)	43
24. Pearl Zachary Henion House (JK 474)	44
25. James Madison Zachary House (JK 366)	45

Inventory # Page

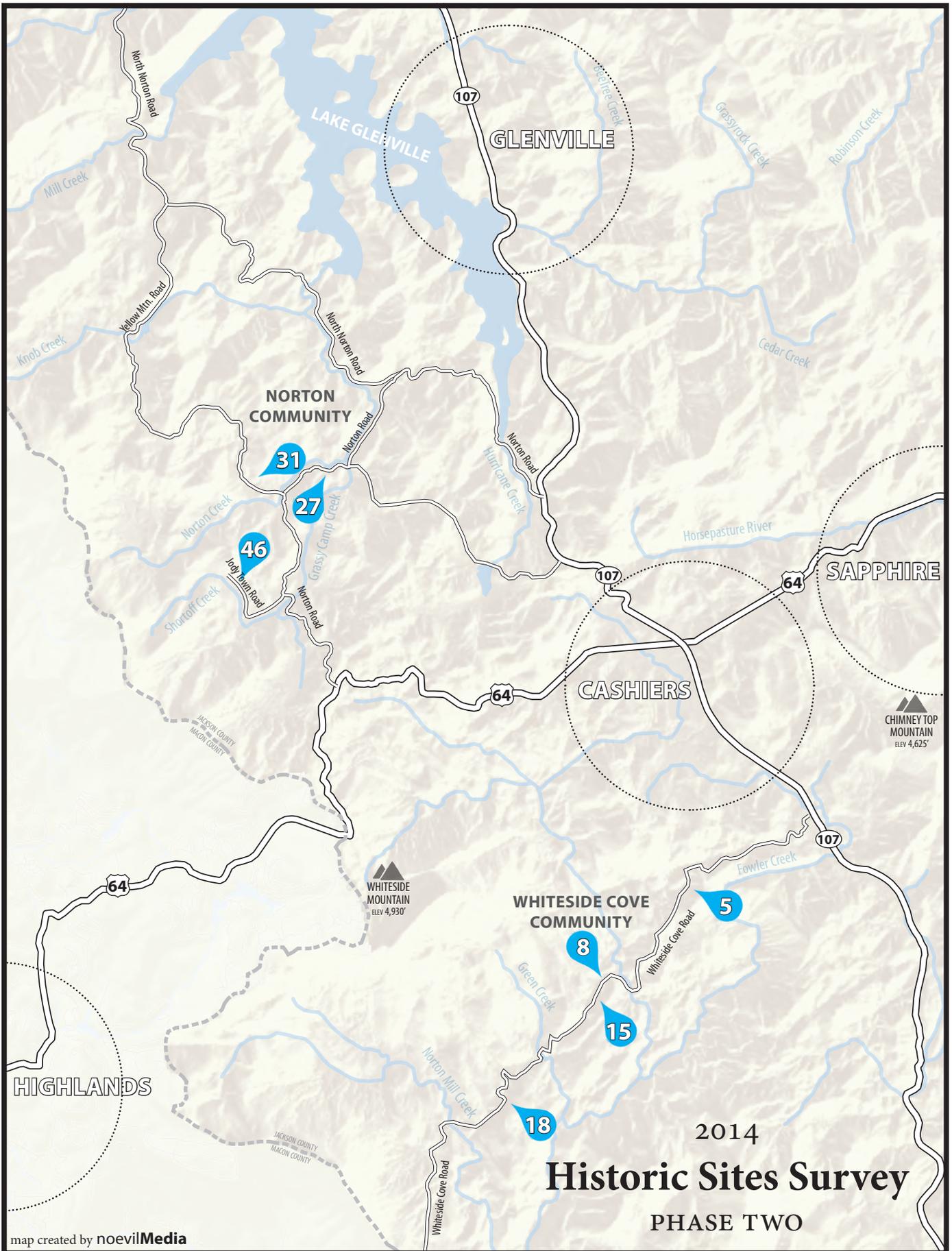
Norton Community (cont)

26. James Woodfin Watson House (JK 365)	47
*27. Norton School (JK 368)	48
28. Rodrick Pierson House (JK 369)	49
29. Irvin Preaulo and Alda Lee Corbin House (JK 487)	50
30. Charles and Ester Metz House (JK 486)	51
*31. Norton Cemetery (JK 477)	52
32. John Burruss Norton House (JK 478)	53
33. Holden's Store (JK 482)	54
34. House (JK 483)	55
35. House (JK 479)	56
36. House (JK 480)	57
37. House (JK 481)	58
38. House (JK 484)	59
39. House (JK 485)	60
40. Norton-McGuire House (JK 367)	61
41. John Mack Stewart House (JK 346)	63
42. Earnest and Hazel Potts House (JK 489)	64
43. Fox-Coward House (JK 505)	65
44. Hunter House (JK 488)	66
45. Moss House (JK 491)	67
*46. Evitt Cemetery (JK 490)	68
47. Dewitt MacDonald & Meeky Evitt House (JK 492)	69

Cashiers

48. Hampton School (JK 503)	72
49. Thompson Robert Zachary House (JK 504)	73

*** located on map**



**WHITESIDE
COVE
COMMUNITY**



1. Charles Warren Slack House (JK 502)

1937

The one-and-one-half-story Charles Warren Slack House (“Slack’s View”) faces southwest, but several large shingled modern additions surround it. The steep, front-gable original section of the house retains its tapered chimney and second story window placement, but openings onto the porch have been changed and the porch posts and railings are modern, to match the recent wraparound porch. The house is significant as one of the early summer homes built in Whiteside Cove. There are several outbuildings associated with this property, including a modern one-story, side-gable-roof, shingled guest house with a stone, tapered façade chimney, large picture window and four-over-one windows; a ca. 1960 front-gable one-story storage shed with rusticated wood siding; a one-story, front-gable, two-car garage with bark siding, four-over-four and six-over-six windows, likely built concurrent with the original house; and a modern hip-roof carport.

Charles Warren Slack, treasurer of Southern Bell Telephone Company, built the original section of this house in 1937. He built the house about the same time as James Ewin Warren Sr. While not fully documented, it is likely that the builders of the James Ewin Warren Sr. House (JK 505) also built this cabin. Later owners of this house have included the Rust, McKee, Pope, Gary, Parsons, and Newsom families.

Sources: *The Cashiers Area Yesterday, Today, and Forever.*

Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company. 1994.



2. Whiteside Cove Hunting and Fishing Club (JK 493)

ca. 1905

This one-story, Rustic Revival log cabin has a side-gable roof, four-over-four windows, six-panel doors, and an exterior end stone chimney. The roof and shed-roof covering over the front door are covered with metal. To the rear and north side, wrapping the original cabin in an L-plan, is a later addition with board and batten siding. To the south is a two-level porch with a shed roof, wood posts, and simple board railing. The property drops in elevation to the east side, and the later addition is two stories at the rear. The house sits above Fowler Creek, accessible from the cabin by a series of trails down the slope. Inside, the cabin has exposed round log beams, and knotty-pine paneled walls and ceilings in the original section. The addition has board and batten walls and ceilings on the upper level, and on the lower level, flush board walls and exposed ceiling structure. Floors throughout are wood.

This building may have been built as a school house by the Grimshawes. In 1958, Tyson Betty, a local resident, started the Whiteside Cove Hunting and Fishing Club, which leased the building from Warren Alexander. The club has remained as the use for the building since that time. There are twelve members in the club, and they use the cabin during the week and on weekends with their families. The earliest use of the building is not known.

Sources: Betty, Mitchell. Local resident. Interview with Sybil Argintar, January 13, 2014.



3. Warren Alexander House (JK 261)

ca. 1920

This two-story, hip-roofed, square massed, Colonial Revival house with wide eaves with exposed rafter ends has a wraparound porch with square posts and two-by-two balusters interspersed with a star motif, single and double one-over-one windows, weatherboard siding, and a notable exterior end stone chimney. The floor plan of the house has been slightly altered from the original.

Built by Warren Alexander, the second owner of the Grimshaws property, this house replaced an earlier house on the same site, which burned. The house served as the main residence for the Alexander family, with the outlying cottages rented out to summer visitors. Grimshaws was one of the earliest summer resorts in Whiteside Cove which at the time was the only road between Cashiers and Highlands. Warren Alexander served as postmaster at Grimshaws beginning on August 31, 1914.

Sources: Archives & History survey files



4. Grimshawes (JK 260)

ca. 1910, ca. 1916, ca. 1920, 1947

The 332-acre Grimshawes property includes the ca. 1920 Warren Alexander House, five cabins dating from the early part of the twentieth century, and two barns dating from 1947. The majority of the property is forested, with open fields surrounding the house and cabins. The North Fork of the Chattooga runs in a north-south direction through the property. The Warren Alexander House is described elsewhere in this report. The five cabins are located to the east and west of the main house, and the barns are located down a drive to the northwest of the house. The earliest of the cabins, a one-story cabin known as the “Graphic Cabin”, was likely built before 1911 by the Grimshawes, but more documentation is needed to determine the exact date of construction. It is the most intact of all of the cabins, with a side gable roof, shed roof porch, single-shoulder stone chimney, and board and batten siding. The later cabins are all one-story, and have weatherboard siding, porches, stone chimneys and interiors of knotty pine paneling. The barns are gambrel roofed with flush board siding. In addition to the historic buildings, there are three newer houses on the property.

Thomas and Helena Grimshawe migrated to Whiteside Cove from Canada in 1874. They purchased land from the Zachary family, originally owning over 500 acres. The original home they built on this property was built ca. 1877, along with several barns and saddle houses. Originally from England, the Grimshawes brought many formal traditions with them to the Cashiers Valley, including afternoon tea and dressing formally for dinner. Two of the Grimshawes children, Dick and Nicholas, settled in Charleston, but Thomas Grimshawe Jr. and wife Bessie moved to the property in 1880. They began taking in boarders in the 1890s, some of the early summer visitors to the valley, who often came up to the mountains from Charleston, South Carolina. One of the earliest cabins, possibly

built by the Grimshawes, was known as the “Graphic Cabin” due to the fact that it was papered with copies of the London Graphic. Some of the acreage on the Grimshawe farm included apple orchards, with some of the seed originating from England. There was a saw mill and a lumber yard on the property, along with a grist mill.

The Grimshawes owned the property until 1911 when they rented it to locals Lena and Warren Alexander and moved to Flat Rock, North Carolina. After five years of renting, the Alexanders bought the property, in 1916, built several small cabins, and along with their two daughters, May and Anne, continued the tradition of taking in summer boarders. In 1920, the main house and one cabin burned, with the Alexanders building a new main house that same year (the Warren Alexander House). The new house included bathrooms, running water, and electricity. In 1946, the Alexanders sold the property to Philip G. Rust.

Sources: Archives & History survey files

Crouch, Sarah. Descendant of Grimshawe family. Interview with Sybil Argintar, June 5, 2013.

Frances Baumgarner Lombard, *From the Hills of Home*

Lathrop, Virginia. 1946 newspaper article, paper name unknown, and “Grimshawe House, Famed Mountain Spot, to Close” (*Greensboro Daily News*, June 30, 1946).



5. Norton Cemetery (JK 252)

1857

This cemetery is the burial place of the first settler of Whiteside Cove, Barak Norton (1777 – 1869). Barak Norton moved to the area ca. 1820, and many of his descendants are buried in the cemetery. Barak Norton's tombstone has been replaced with a modern granite marker, but other stones are the original sandstone of granite. A notable feature of the cemetery are the granite slabs covering the full length of the burial site at many of the grave sites. Some areas of the cemetery have sunken areas where graves are likely located, but there are no markers. Some of the oldest graves in the cemetery include Mary Norton, wife of Barak Norton (1788 – 1883); B. P. Norton (1831 – 1857); L. H. Norton (1838 – 1857); Edward R. Norton (1821 – 1865); Dreusilla Norton (1815 – 1902); and Rodric Norton (1808 – 1866).

Sources: Archives & History survey files, 1979; Jackson County Cemetery Records.



6. James Ewin Warren Sr. House (JK 505)

1938

The original saddle-notched side-gable, Rustic Revival style log cabin, built in 1938 was one room, with a bath and a small kitchen, set on 300 acres. The rustic front porch has a shed roof, tree log posts, and a balustrade built of tree branches. There have been two additions to the house, a one-story section to the north, built ca. 1981, and a two-story shingled section to the north of that, completed in 1986. The one-story, front-gable chestnut-log garage building was also built in 1938, and the log cabin to the northeast of the main house was built recently. The interior of the cabin retains its original stone fireplace and mantel, exposed chestnut log beams and rafters, and exposed log walls. Skylights have been added over the kitchen area. Windows are six-over-six, foundation is stone, and the front door is the original flush board with diagonal bracing. The one-story addition is built of chestnut lumber and contains the dining room; bedrooms are located in the two-story addition, much of which is built of heart pine.

This house was built on a former sawmill site in 1938 by James Ewin Warren Sr., the current owner's grandfather, as a day cabin for his family when they visited the Cashiers valley in the summers. Some family members would camp out overnight, but the family's main summer home was located near Cashiers Lake. This cabin, built by local builders "Cooter" Autry and "Cub" Robinson, the saddle-notched cabin was a style often seen in the mountains. The cabin is built entirely of chestnut logs cut on the property, and the stone was cut from Timber Ridge (Timber Ridge and Whiteside Mountain form the backdrop to the house). The stone chimney was built by local stonemason Ralph Fugate. James Ewin Warren Sr. was from Nashville, Tennessee originally, but lived in Atlanta, Georgia at the time this cabin was built. He was president of Southern Bell Telephone Company, and still served on the company's Board of Directors at his death in 1952.

John Stephens and Marsha Warren have restored the cabin and have recently established a conservation agreement with the Highlands-Cashiers Land Trust, preserving the property for future generations.

Sources: Warren, John and Marsha Warren. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, August 26, 2013.

The Cashiers Area Yesterday, Today, and Forever.
Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company. 1994.



7. Mae Alexander Passmore House (JK 494)

ca. 1930

This one-story, side-gable, wood frame building has board and batten siding, a shed-roof front porch with hand-hewn railing, and in interior, stuccoed chimney. Two wings, dating from the 1960s and the 1980s, have been added on the north and south, and some modernization of the original section has also taken place, including modern doors and windows. There are several outbuildings associated with the property, located southeast of the main building. These include a frame, board and batten storage shed, a greenhouse, a two-story shed-roof garage and storage building, and a barn which sits above the house in a curve of the road. The house sits up on a knoll above the road, facing a lake.

Mae Alexander Passmore (1910-1984) was the daughter of Lena and Warren Alexander, owners of the Grimshawes property from 1911 to 1946. She lived in this house when she married into the Passmore family. Mae Passmore served as postmaster until 1953, when the postal stop at this house was discontinued.



8. Grimshawes Post Office (JK 259)

1878

This front-gable-roof frame building is five feet wide by six feet long, with an engaged front porch with exposed framing. It appears that the original siding was half-round logs, including covering the porch gable. The rear of the building is currently horizontal flush boards, but it may also have been covered in logs originally.

This post office, known as the smallest United States post office building, was originally located on the Grimshawes property. Thomas Grimshawe Sr. built the building and served as the first postmaster, and son Thomas Grimshawe Jr. served as postmaster from 1902 to 1928. Warren Alexander, a later owner of Grimshawes, served as postmaster through 1946, when he sold the property. In 1946, the building was moved to the front of the Mae Alexander Passmore House, where it remained in use as a post office until the stop was discontinued in 1953. The building was then moved to the top of Whiteside Mountain, at a time when cars were allowed to drive to the top of the mountain. In 1976, the building was moved here, across the street from the Passmore House.

Sources: Archives & History survey files

Cashiers Area: Yesterday, Today and Forever.

Newspaper article posted in the building.



9. House (JK 495)

ca. 1960

This one-story, side-gable-roof frame, Ranch style house is sited back from the road, with an expanse of open, uncultivated land to the rear, with Whiteside Mountain in the background. Roof covering is metal and there is a deck on the west side of the house. Siding is rough-sawn weatherboard, windows are two-over-two horizontal, and the front door is two-light-over-four-panel. All features of the building date it to ca. 1960.

This house is typical of later cottages built in the Whiteside Cove community that are in use as summer cottages but not part of the larger developments up the mountainsides. This is more typically sited as early settlers would have done, in the bottomlands.



10. House (JK 496)

ca. 1925

This one-story, Rustic Revival style log cabin has a front gable roof, hip-roof front porch with log balustrade, an exterior end, tapered stone chimney, and board and batten siding in the gable end. Windows are square, four-light and six-light. There is an addition at the southwest side of the building with board and batten siding.

This house, like a few others located in the Whiteside Cove community, is an example of a summer cottage built in the bottomlands of the community, whereas many of the other homes built around this time were constructed further up the hillsides, to capture the views toward the mountain.



11. Tom Picklesimer House (JK 497)

ca. 1937

This side-gable-roof, one-story bungalow with a shed-roof dormer sits on a knoll above the road, with Whiteside Mountain in the background. The house is presently covered with aluminum siding, windows are one-over-one, and there is a brick chimney on the north side. There is a small one-story addition on the north side, and the front porch has been enclosed. In addition to the main house, there is a front-gable-roof, two-story apartment/storage building with a shed-roof garage extension, built into the hillside. Foundation of this building is stone.

Tom Picklesimer, a descendant of Colonel John Alley, moved back to the Whiteside Cove area in 1937. He lived in this house upon his return, but it is not known if he built the house.

Sources: *Cashiers Area: Yesterday, Today and Forever.*



12. Charlie Edwards House (JK 255)

ca. 1854

This two-story house with side gable roof, weatherboard siding, interior stone chimney, and shed-roof wraparound porch, was built ca. 1854. As noted below it is likely the smaller section to the south was built first. To the rear of the house are later L-shape additions, and to the north, connected to the house by a covered breezeway, is a two-car garage, added in 2009 by the current owners. Windows are six-over-six, and foundation on original section is stone, with concrete block under the rear additions. House sits on three acres, with a creek to the rear (west) of the house. To the southeast of the main house is a stone well with a gable-roof covering.

History collected to date on this house notes that it was built ca. 1854, but further research is needed to determine a possible earlier construction date of ca. 1846. The house is thought to have been built by Charlie Edwards, serving in its early years as a stop for travelers from points south to Cashiers. Whiteside Cove Road was the main route between these two communities and several houses along the way served as stopping points for overnight guests. The south side of the building appears to be older, originally a two-story log house. There are indeed two separate entrances to the sections of the house, which kept the oldest section available for travelers and apart from the family's quarters.

Sources: Archives and History survey files, 1990; Curtis, Sydney R. and Janet M. Curtis, owners.

Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, May 24, 2013.



13. Richard Patrick Sr. House (JK 254)

1936

Built in the Rustic Revival style, this one-story, two-room log house with a side-gable roof, shed roof porch with tree trunk posts and log balustrade, multi-light casement windows, and single shoulder fieldstone chimney, was constructed by Hobert Gibson, a builder from Barker's Creek, out of poplar logs. Gibson built several cabins in the Whiteside Cove area, including another nearby cabin, the Monroe Cabin, built in 1938. Inside, the house still retains its original log walls, with wide flush board ceiling and exposed log rafters. There is a stone fireplace on the west side of the main room.

This log house, built in 1936, was constructed on a portion of land obtained from the Lombards, owners of the Colonel John H. Alley House. The cabin cost \$400 to build, and was originally owned by the Rhodes family. Margaret Llewellyn Rhodes, a teacher in Sylva, married Richard Patrick Sr. Electricity was added in 1949, the same time that the small flush-board barn on the property was constructed. A gable roof addition clad in board and batten siding was added to the house in recent years. The house has remained as a summer home for the Patrick family since its construction. While log construction has been utilized in the mountains of western North Carolina for centuries, the use of the technique into the early twentieth century was not as common. Houses utilizing these materials and building techniques at this time were often part of the Rustic Revival movement which frequently appeared in summer homes. This particular house was built as a summer home for Richard Patrick Sr.

Sources: Patrick, Dick. Son of original owner. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, June 20, 2013;
Archives and History survey files, 1990.



14. Colonel John H. Alley House (JK 253)

ca. 1856

Set in an open valley with Whiteside Mountain in the background, this two-story L-plan house with a high hip roof, weatherboard siding, and wraparound porch was built ca. 1856 by Colonel John H. Alley, one of the earliest settlers in Whiteside Cove. The oldest section of the house is currently the rear ell, with the front section added ca. 1920. About two-thirds of the roof is clad in pressed tin. Porch details include chamfered posts and bead board ceiling. An interior central stone chimney is located on the south of the two-story main block. Windows are six-over-six, foundation is stone, and the front door is four-panel. There are three bays on the first floor and two on the second of the façade of the house. A 2000 one-story addition to the house, with a side gable roof, vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, and a deck to the rear, is located on the south side, along with what appears to be a shed-roof enclosed porch at the southeast corner of the original section of the house. There are several outbuildings located on the property, including a barn, smokehouse/root cellar and storage shed, all built by the Lombards. Across the creek at the west side of the property is the gambrel-roof barn clad in flush-board siding. Three guest cabins, built in the 1930s, were also constructed by the Lombards. Two of the cabins are of log construction, and the third is clad in board and batten siding.

According to Sandy Bryson and Freda McCall, great-great granddaughters of Colonel John Heywood Alley (1814 – 1902), the house was built ca. 1860 and included one of the largest landholdings in the valley, encompassing over six hundred acres. Colonel Alley, a lawyer, arrived in Whiteside Cove in 1835. He served as a superintendent for the Jackson “County Board of Common Schools in 1853. The 1860 Federal census notes that he owned \$1500 worth of real estate, \$700 in personal property, and had seven slaves. Alley married Sarah Whiteside Norton (1828 – 1902), daughter of Barak Norton, the first settler

in the Whiteside community. Barak Norton gave them the property from his holdings when they married. Sarah Norton Alley and Colonel John H. Alley had fourteen children, ten of whom lived to adulthood. The second owner of the house was James and Lou Alley, one of Colonel Alley's sons. They moved to the property to take care of their aging parents, and were given the property. James Alley sold the house in 1913 to E. G. "Bud" Lombard. Frances Baumgarner Lombard, great-granddaughter of Colonel Alley, married Everett G. Lombard in 1939, and they had three children, daughters Sandy and Freda, and a son, Randy, Sandy's twin. In keeping with the tradition other families in the Whiteside community had established, the Lombards began operating guest cabins in the 1940s, after those at nearby Grimshawes ceased operations. Several families in the area bought land from the Lombards and built homes. There originally was a grist mill on the Lombard property, but it was destroyed in the flood of 1940.

Sources: Archives and History survey files, 1989

Bryson, Sandy and Freda McCall. Descendants of Colonel Alley.
Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, June 2013 and October 2013.

Cashiers Area: Yesterday, Today and Forever.

Lombard, Frances Baumgarner.. *From the Hills of Home in Western North Carolina.*
Unpublished family history.



15. Green Creek Cemetery (JK 498)

1851

This cemetery, also known as Whiteside Cove Cemetery and the Alley-Picklesimer Cemetery, is sited off the main road, on a knoll, with a circular gravel drive around it. The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of William Wright, an infant, who was born December 6, 1850 and died October 8, 1851. Colonel John H. Alley and his wife Sarah Norton Alley, are buried here. Other families include Touzalin, Wellington, Baumrucker, Fricks, Clifton, Alexander, Baumgarner, Lombard, Kirby, Palmer, McCall, Hicklbe, Parks, Rosson, Kline, Picklesimer, Norton, Spurlock, Pierson, Rice, Joy, Nellis, Charshee, and Earley. Warren and Lena Alexander, second owners of Grimshawes, are buried here, as are Frances and Everett Lombard, later owners of the Colonel John H. Alley House.

Sources: *The Cemeteries of Jackson County*



16. House (JK 499)

ca. 1950

This cabin, built ca. 1950, is a two-story, front-gable house with a one-story addition at the rear that has a side gable roof, with a projecting front-gable bay in the center. The house is set within a wooded lot, up on a knoll, with a creek below. The house is currently sided in hardiplank, a replacement of the original, has a standing seam metal roof, brick pier foundation, and a wraparound porch. Windows are one-over-one and there is a central brick chimney in the addition. A modern front-gable garage and a flat-roof storage shed with German siding are located to the south of the main house. Interior photos from a real estate brochure indicates there is exposed ceiling structure and knotty pine paneling in some of the rooms.



17. House (JK 256)

ca. 1920

This one-and-one-half-story side gable cottage has shed-roof porches on both front and back. The porch on the east side has tree trunk posts, while the more altered west side has narrow square wood posts. Neither porch has balustrades. House is clad in weatherboard siding, and retains its original six-over-six windows. Doors on the front and rear are board and batten, and the foundation is concrete block piers. House sits on a knoll with Whiteside Mountain visible in the background.

This house clearly pre-dates other newer construction around it on Garnet Hill Lane (SR 1109), and may have served as a residence for a local family. In more recent years it appears this house has been in use as a summer cottage.

Sources: Archives and History survey files, 1990.



18. Whiteside Cove School (JK 257)

1920

The front-gable, one-room schoolhouse has weatherboard siding, a hip-roof bell tower, hip-roof entry vestibule, a five-panel door, and a bank of nine-over-nine windows on the north side. The façade is three bays wide, consisting of a single nine-over-nine window flanking the central entry. There are three small outbuildings at the rear of the building, in use as bathrooms and storage.

The Whiteside Cove School, built in 1920, served as one of many community school houses until 1931. In 1946 it became Whiteside Community Church, and is now used as a community center and home of the Episcopal summer chapel for summer residents. Whiteside Cove School is one of six remaining one-room school buildings remaining in Cashiers Valley. This, along with the Norton School, and Pleasant Grove School, retain their original form. Three others have been converted to other uses.

Sources: Archives and History survey files, 1990.

Cashiers Historical Society. "Reading, 'Riting & 'Rithmetic: Historic One-Room Schoolhouses in Cashiers Valley". Valley Insights, Volume 1, 2009.



19. House (JK 258)

ca. 1920

This one-story, two-room, side-gable-roof cottage with shingle siding has a shed-roof front porch, metal roof, six-over-six windows, and an interior brick chimney. A small deck has been added at the rear. The house sits close to the road, and is located towards the front of a wooded nearly seven-acre site. The house is in poor condition, but is typical in form to many year-round and summer cottages in Cashiers Valley dating from the early to the mid-twentieth century.

Sources: Archives & History survey files, 1990.



20. House (JK 500)

ca. 1920

This one-and one-half-story, front-gable-roof, board and batten cottage has a single-shoulder stone chimney on the south side of the building, along with a deck, which is a later addition. To the rear of the property is a large open field surrounded by forest. Windows are four-over-four in the gable ends, and six-over-six on the first level. There is a screened porch on the north side and a one-story addition which wraps the house on the east and north. This house may be an early summer cottage or have been a year-round residence.



21. House (JK 501)

ca. 1960

Based upon the rusticated siding on this two-story cottage, it likely dates as a summer cottage from ca. 1960. The one-story, front-gable house has a fully screened wraparound porch with French doors opening onto it. There is a front exterior stone chimney, and one-story front gable wing at the rear. Windows are six-over-six, and the foundation is concrete block. At the northwest edge of the property there are two stone piers, which appear to pre-date the house and may have been the entrance to an earlier house. The house sits in an open grassy field of approximately one and one-half acres.

NORTON
COMMUNITY



22. Lula Evitt Norton House (JK 476)

ca. 1925

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow sits up on a hill above the street. The house is currently clad in asbestos siding, a change made in the 1940s. Roof covering is metal, and there is an engaged porch at the southwest corner with square posts and a modern lattice railing. Lattice covers the openings between the parged foundation piers. There is a single-shoulder stone chimney on the north side, and windows appear to be modern replacements. There are two outbuildings at the rear of the property, a modern metal storage building and a front-gable wood frame well house. The interior of the house has chestnut timbers visible in the attic. The original floor plan has been altered by the current owners to a more open plan, with a larger kitchen space.

This house was built by Lula Evitt Norton, but she lived in a house across the street and rented this one out. Lula Evitt Norton was a weaver who operated a cottage industry in Norton, and was a member of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild. Weaving was important to many of the women in Norton, who worked with Lula Norton as The Cabin Weavers. Others who worked with her included Minnie Buchanan and Hilda Jamison.

Sources: Coward, Jule. Norton historian and long-time resident. Interview with Sybil Argintar, November 6, 2013.

McCall, Robert Russell. Current owner. Interview with Sybil Argintar June 20, 2013.

Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County. Sylva, North Carolina: The Jackson County Historical Association, 1987.*



23. House (JK 475)

ca. 1930

This one-story-plus-basement, side-gable, board and batten cottage sits slightly below the road, with the elevation dropping to the rear. There is a full-width front porch with square posts and exposed rafter end, a stone foundation under the porch (parged at the rear), a multi-light front door, and replacement modern windows. There is a single-shoulder, exterior end brick chimney on the north side, along with a modern deck. There is a small, shed-roof addition at the rear. There is a front-gable, board and batten garage at the rear, ca. 1930.



Pearl Zachary
Henion House

Kitty Zachary
Stevens House

24. Pearl Zachary Henion House (JK 474)

ca. 1950

This one-story, side-gable-roof, raised cottage was built ca. 1950. It has board and batten siding, six-over-one windows, a central stone chimney, a shed-roof porch with scrollwork balustrade and shutters with the same heart-motif scrollwork as on the porch. There are several other buildings on the property, most of which pre-date this house. To the north of the entry drive is a one-story, side-gable building, clad in board and batten siding, dating from ca. 1922, which was a logging cabin. It has a shed-roof full-width porch with modern lattice balustrade. To the rear of this are two modern metal storage sheds. To the south side of the driveway is a shed-roof storage shed with board and batten siding, and to the southwest side of the property is a small, one-story, side-gable-roof cottage with board and batten siding, built in 1928. A shed-roof porch with a rustic balustrade has been added. Windows are modern. There is a small, one-story, steep side-gable-roof modern cabin with a porch, built recently, near the driveway, which currently houses a retail shop. All of the buildings are located within a wooded site, with the main house set up on a knoll above the road, at the north side of the property. The current owner's grandparents were the creators of the Raggedy Ann and Andy children's stories. While not fully documented, Kitty Zachary Stevens may have lived in the ca. 1922 logging cabin.

Sources: Gruelle, Kim. Current owner. Interview with Sybil Argintar June 22, 2013.



James Madison
Zachary House



James M.
Zachary Cabin

25. James Madison Zachary House (JK 366)

1880

The original section of this house is a side-gable I-house with a two-tiered, front gable porch. The porch retains its original detailing, including the sawnwork on the second level and a six-light lancet window in the gable end. The house is three bays on both levels of the façade, with single six-over-six (replacement) windows flanking a central door with transom and sidelights. There are end chimneys, currently stuccoed, on both ends of the house. Several additions have been made to the house, all to the rear of the house. These additions include a two-story front-gable ell with a stuccoed end chimney, a one-story, L-plan, gable-roof addition to the rear of that, and a covered patio, to the northwest of the main house. To the northeast of the main house is a one-story, front-gable garage, a patio, and another one-story side-gable addition. To the north of the house are tennis courts. To the front of the house, surrounded by a circular driveway, is an open lawn, with a modern two-car garage to the southwest. The house still is located on a large parcel, just over 131 acres.

Dr. James Zachary, in addition to his other professions, operated a saw mill. Lumber for this house was milled there, and there was a brick kiln on the property as well where bricks for the chimney were created. The cabin where Alice and James Zachary lived while the big house was under construction is a side-gable board and batten cottage, with a shed-roof porch, built from lumber from the Zachary's saw mill. Windows are six-over-six. It includes two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a living area. Walls and ceilings throughout are

knotty pine paneling. The modern garage is a side-gable, one-story building. In addition to the house and outbuildings on the property, there is a family cemetery, where both James and Alice Zachary are buried.

Dr. James Madison Zachary, a dentist, married Alice Rogers in 1877 and built this house three years later on a parcel of land of approximately 1500 acres. Dr. Zachary was a descendant of Alexander Zachary. In a December 1880 letter to his brother, T. R. Zachary, he wrote that he had spent the last three years establishing his farm, while he and his bride lived in a cabin on his property. He first bought a parcel of land of approximately forty-five acres, but found it to be too small and then purchased 1500 acres in the Norton community. He fenced off 400 acres for grass and grains and twenty acres for wheat and rye. He raised hogs, cattle, and horses, and also planted an apple orchard with over 2,500 trees. A total of 105 acres was devoted to fish ponds, and he also built a sawmill and machine shop on the property. At the time of his letter to his brother, he noted that the lumber for his house was cut and ready, but he had not yet begun to build the main house. He planned to build 8' x 16' rooms, two stories, with three chimneys, six fireplaces and was hoping to start building in early January 1881. Documentary photos note that there were numerous beehives on the property, with the beeswax used in Dr. Zachary's dental practice. The Zacharys had all daughters, Jessie, Lucy, Tela, Pearl, Kitty, Nora, and Daisy. Daisy Deen Zachary married Wayne McGuire and practiced dentistry in Sylva. One other daughter also became a dentist, and four became school teachers, teaching at the nearby Norton School and Yellow Mountain School. James Zachary died in 1898, and Alice Zachary continued to operate the farm on her own. She also served as postmaster, a position she held until 1905. She died in 1927, and the property was divided among the daughters.

In addition to his dental practice, as was common for so many settlers in the Cashiers Valley, Dr. Zachary was involved in a variety of other endeavors including tin type photography, raising horses, apple orchards, and general farming.

Sources: Archives & History survey files

Krepps, Pearl. Interview with Sybil Argintar, September 24, 2013.

Nardy, Jane Gibson. *Historic Tales of Cashiers, North Carolina*. Charleston, South Carolina: The History Press, 2008.



26. James Woodfin Watson House (JK 365)

1916

The house was built from timber cut from the property and milled at a nearby sawmill. Originally, the four-square house with a wraparound porch was four rooms on the first floor and four rooms upstairs. Walls and ceilings were unpainted bead board. This is still intact in the house, except for the first floor hall which has been painted white. A new kitchen takes the place of the original dining room. Bathrooms and closets have been added within the one-story, shed-roof wing at the rear, likely originally a rear porch. Recently, the weatherboard on the house was stripped of years of built-up paint, and repainted. There is a central, stuccoed chimney, one-over-one windows, concrete block foundation, and a single-light-over-three-panel front door. There are three outbuildings, a one-story shed with side gable roof, modern plywood siding and a three-horizontal-light window; a gabled well house of concrete block; and a one-story front-gable building with board and batten siding that drops away to two stories at the rear. The lower level is concrete block with a central door, likely a root cellar.

Originally located on over 300 acres, the land has been divided among the heirs through the years, and now is only two acres. The house remains in the Watson family, currently owned by the daughter of James Woodfin Watson. James Woodfin Watson was married to Etha Mae Roberts Hudson. She had two daughter's from a previous marriage. She later had additional children when she married Watson, Ralph, Thad, Gladys, Ernestine, and twins Dorothy and Dixie. Alice Woods lived in the house from the 1950s to the 1980s, and in 1956 started the Norton community organization with Lula Evitt Norton.

Sources: Archives & History survey files; Coward, Jule. Norton historian and long-time resident.

Interview with Sybil Argintar, November 11, 2013; Krepps, Pearl.

Interview with Sybil Argintar September 24, 2013



27. Norton School (JK 368)

1922

This one-room schoolhouse is one of several remaining in the Norton community. Built in 1922, this building replaces an earlier building, constructed ca. 1897, which burned in 1920. Set near the road on a grassy knoll, with forest to the rear, the front-gable building retains most of its original details, including a row of nine-over-nine windows on one side, a central single-light-over-panel door, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation pillars some of which have been replaced with concrete block. The building has been moved, onto what was originally McGuire land, as was the original building. Inside, the building retains much of its original architectural detailing, including one large room with smaller rooms either side of the entry, bead board walls, wood floors, and original woven curtains, made by Eula Evitt of The Cabin Weavers.

Early teachers at the school included Miss Cellie Bryson, 1904; Miss Alice McGuire, 1905-1906; Miss Lessie Norton; Miss Julie Henson; Miss Pearl Zachary, 1904, 1906; Miss Kitty Zachary, 1904; May Belle Jamison, 1907; Rugus Wike, 1906 to 1907; Miss Ola Tela Zachary, 1910; Olive Norton, 1912, 1913; Amy Stewart, 1914. At the new school, which operated until 1926, teachers included Elisa Henson, 1922; Callie McConnell, 1923; Pearl Corbin, 1924, and Minnie Breedlove, 1925. The school consolidated with Glenville in 1926. In addition to the school, the building was often used as a community center, for plays, with the money raised used to buy school supplies. Since the school closed, the building has remained in use as a community center.

Sources: Archives & History survey files; Krepps, Pearl. Norton historian.

Interview with Sybil Argintar September 24, 2013.

Williams, Max R., Editor. *The History of Jackson County. Sylva, North Carolina: The Jackson County Historical Association, 1987.*



28. Rodrick Pierson House (JK 369)

1890

Known today as Sunny Day Farm, this house sits on five acres and retains many of its original outbuildings, including a caretaker's cottage, chicken coop, and woodshed. Several varieties of apples remain in the orchard on the property. The weatherboarded house is an I-house in form, with a projecting front gable on the porch on the upper level, and a hip roof, wraparound porch on the first level supported by turned posts. A portion of the porch, on the south side, has been enclosed. While not fully documented, it may be that this I-house form was added to the one-story side gable cottage with a shed-roof porch, located to the rear, as often happened when families grew in size. The house has a central stone chimney, one-over-one and six-over-six windows, bay windows onto the front porch, and a concrete block foundation. There is a two-story addition to the rear of the I-house portion, at the northwest corner, and a new deck has been added on the south. Inside, the house retains its stone fireplace and wood floors. Closest to the house, just to the southwest, is a one-story, front-gable, flush-board root cellar, built into the hillside. To the west is a one-story, front gable board and batten cottage, where the caretaker lives, and across the field to the south is a one-story chicken coop with a shake roof, board and batten siding, and a stone foundation.

Originally a seventy-acre farm, Rodrick Pierson owned the property for ten years, selling it to his brother Mack Pierson and wife Martha Potts Pierson. Both Mack and Martha Pierson are buried in Norton Cemetery.

Sources: Archives & History survey files; Krepps, Pearl. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 24, 2013.



29. Irwin Preaulo and Alda Lee Corbin House (JK 487)

ca. 1926

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable cottage has board and batten siding, an attached, shed-roof porch with square posts, and single and double one-over-one windows. There is a concrete block chimney stack on one side. It appears that the front porch has been replaced as well as some of the battens on the lower level, since they are spaced wider than those in the gable end. The house is set within a rolling farm landscape, and has three outbuildings, a front-gable-roof pole barn, a front-gable flush board storage shed, and a front-gable, dovetailed log storage shed.

Going east of Norton Road, out the wagon road called Laurel Knob Road, and crossing the headwaters of Hurricane Creek, Thomas Irvin Corbin (1847-1925) and his wife, America Pierson Corbin (1856-1930) arrived back in the mountains of Hamburg in 1904 onto two tracts totaling 150 acres that Thomas bought. America was a daughter of Roderick Ivan and Rebecca Norton Pierson. Thomas and America has married 1875, and had been away in the Gneiss community near Franklin, North Carolina raising a large family. He was a school teacher and was in his fifties when he was brought his family of eight children aged from 3 to 23. One of their sons, Irvin Preaulo Corbin (1894-1961), married Alda Lee Pressley (1911-1996). America Corbin, as a widowed mother, and Irvin Preaulo's other siblings gave him sixty-five acres out of the property in 1926, where he built this house. Irvin Preaulo and Alda Corbin had nine children. The other grown Corbin boys built their own houses on the lands and became the second and third generation of Corbins on Laurel Knob Road.

Sources: Carol M. Bryson, Historian; vital records, census records and deed records



30. Charles and Ester Metz House (JK 486)

1923

Set on top of a grassy knoll, amid forty-nine acres, this one-and-one-half-story, front gable, Rustic Revival cottage captures many of the characteristics of houses of the Norton and Whiteside communities, through its use of gabled roof, board and batten siding, and two stone chimneys. The wood shingled roof has recently been replaced, but with in-kind materials. The main section of the house is an L-plan, with a stone patio at the juncture of the “L”. Across a covered breezeway is a dormered, side-gable bedroom wing with five bedrooms and two baths. Windows throughout the house are single, double, or triple multi-light casement. Inside, the main section of the house includes a great room with poplar paneling and a granite fireplace, two lofts, and a kitchen. Each of the bedrooms have built-in bookcases, sitting nooks, and integrated vanities. At the base of the driveway is a 1950s caretaker’s cottage, and there is a 1960s boathouse by the lake.

Built as a summer home, this cottage was designed by architect Ester King Martin Metz, an Asheville native. She is believed to be the first woman to receive a degree in architecture in the state of North Carolina. Her husband Charles designed the dam and lake (Hurricane Lake) on the property. During the Depression, the Metz family sold the property to the Huger family of South Carolina. The Huger family sold the property ca. 1940 to the Andrew Gennett family. Gennett was the owner of Gennett Lumber Company in Asheville, and bought the property primarily for its lumber potential. In 1942, Carter Gennett, Andrew’s son, and Carter’s wife Katherine Taylor Pearch Gennett, purchased 1500 acres of land from the lumber company, which included the house he loved. Carter Gennett’s daughters are the current owners of the property.

Sources: Summers, Ann and Colt Robinson. Daughter and grandson of Carter Gennett.

Interview with Sybil Argintar, June 26, 2013; Krepps, Pearl. Norton historian.

Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 24, 2013; “Cottage Comfort”.

WNC Magazine, 2008.



31. Norton Cemetery (JK 477)

1897

The earliest grave in this cemetery is that of Davis H. Norton (1889 – 1897), son of Griffin and Fannie Norton. Other family names which appear in this cemetery, set on a knoll, back in the woods, include Norton, Stewart, Bryson, Baumgarner, Henson, Steward, Reilly, Zachary, Pierson, Galloway, Moss, Carroll, Hedden, Henson, Ridley, Watson, Woods, Steele, Vinson, McGuire (including Samuel L. McGuire of the North-McGuire House, 1852 – 1936), Childers, Corbin, Webb, Houston, Ammons, Snipes, Headen, Chappell, and Fisher.

Sources: Jackson County Cemetery Records



32. John Burruss Norton House (JK 478)

ca. 1887

Like so many other vernacular cottages in the Norton community, this house is also a single story, side gable, board and batten cottage with a shed roof porch. A log railing and a rhododendron branch lattice adds to the Rustic Revival character of the house. There is a central stone chimney, and a shed-roof addition on the west side. Windows are six-over-six, with two-over-two horizontal on the addition. Front door is two-horizontal-over-panel. The house sits on a knoll overlooking a creek. The house was originally part of Norton landholdings, and may have been a smaller house on the property. The main house further up the road is modern.

John Burruss Norton (1856-1937) was of the third generation of one of the first settlers of the Cashiers Valley, Barak and Mary Polly Norton. John Burruss' parents, Roderick and Drucilla Norton, came to the Norton Community in 1852. Burruss was born in the Norton-McGuire house (#40). John Burruss built this house near the Norton Cemetery, soon after he married his first wife, Sarah Arlena "Lena" Wilson (1860-1899), in 1887. Lena was a child of the fourth generation of one of the first settlers of Glenville, William and Catherine Wilson. They had four children before Sarah died at the early age of thirty-nine. Burruss managed to take care of the children by himself for five years until he married again to his long-time friend, Alice Josephine Zachary (1861-1927), who had been running a small store next door and was the postmaster of Norton. Alice was the widow of the dentist, Dr. James M. Zachary. In his sixties, Burruss was living with his son, Roderick Emmett Norton, and his young family in the house. Burruss Norton died at eighty-one years old and is buried in the Norton Cemetery.

Sources: Bryson, Carol M., Historian; census records, vital records, deed records;
North Carolina Archives and History



33. Holden's Store (JK 482)

ca. 1940

Documentary photos of the Norton Community note that there were small corner stores throughout the community, but this is the only one remaining in the survey area. Dating from ca. 1940, this front-gable, one-story, concrete block store building has asbestos siding in the gable end. The storefront retains its original double-leaf, single-light-over-panel doors flanked by display windows. A metal awning, ca. 1960, has been added at the front. There is a small, shed-roof addition at the northeast corner. To the north side of the property is another building, a two-story, concrete block, side-gable building with sliding windows, likely built after 1960. Alton and Daisy Holden ran the store, which originally also sold gas, with pumps in the front.

William Frank Holden (1874-1927) started the family tradition of being in the grocery store business when he purchased a 130 acre tract in the Village of Glenville in 1903 that is now under the waters of Lake Glenville. He opened a store called simply the Holden's store, along the wagon road going along the east side of the Tuckasegee River. His wife, Bessie Laura Moss Holden (1884-1951) was the postmaster of Glenville from 1913 to 1915. William and Bessie's son, Frank Alton Holden (1906-1984), and his wife, Daisy Stewart Holden (1906-1996), kept up running the grocery store, but when Glenville was flooded to create Lake Glenville in 1940, they moved to the North Norton area and opened a store there. They added Holden's Laundromat next door. Both businesses have now closed down, but many remember the friendly service and this being a favorite stopping place.

Sources: Coward, Jule. Norton historian and long-time resident.

Interview with Sybil Argintar, November 11, 2013.

Bryson, Carol M., historian; census records, deed records



34. House (JK 483)

ca. 1930

This one-story, front-gable bungalow retains its original German siding and double three-vertical-over-one windows. The original chimney on the east side has been replaced with a concrete block stack, and there is a small flat-roof addition on the west. The attached front porch has a front gable, wood posts, and no balustrade. There are two trailers located on the same lot.



35. House (JK 479)

ca. 1960

This one-story, side-gable cottage with board and batten siding is typical of the many vernacular cottages throughout the Norton Community, which appear to have been built from the 1920s through the 1960s. The shed-roof front porch has 2 x 2 balusters, square posts with triangular bracing, and exposed rafter ends. This house appears to be a bit newer than some of the others, including details such as concrete block piers, a picture window in the front, and six-over-one and six-over-six windows. There are two outbuildings, one with board and batten siding and one constructed of concrete block.



36. House (JK 480)

ca. 1930

Set on a knoll on a wooded lot, this one-story-plus-basement, hip-roof cottage has had some changes through the years, including the addition of asbestos siding, a picture window on the south elevation, a deck at the northwest corner, two-over-two-horizontal windows, and a shed-roof addition at the rear. The front porch appears to have a new balustrade. There is an exterior end, single-shoulder stone chimney on the south side. There are two outbuildings on the property, located to the west side. One is a front-gable garage apartment with asbestos siding, and the other is a front-gable storage shed with board and batten siding. This house was likely built as a summer cottage.



37. House (JK 481)

ca. 1900

Set within seventy acres, this one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roof, board and batten cottage has front gable dormers, an exterior end stone chimney, a wraparound, shed-roof porch with tree trunk posts, and a side-gable--roof one-story addition at the southeast corner in use as a screened porch. The house sits in a low-lying section of the property, near a creek, with most of the acreage extending up the hillside. There are several outbuildings associated with the house, including a barn up the hillside which is deteriorated and collapsing, and two others closer to the house. One is a two-story root cellar set into the hillside with a stone foundation, front-gable roof, flush board siding, and the other is a more recent three-car garage with rooms above that has a side gable roof, three front-gable dormers with modern windows and a stair on the south side leading to the upper level.

While not fully documented, it appears this house was likely originally part of a large farm that later has been in use as a summer cottage.



38. House (JK 484)

ca. 1900

Based on the architectural detailing of this house, it appears to date from the turn of the century. In keeping with later construction of similar vernacular cottages, this one-story, side-gable house with a projecting front-gable raised entry stoop, has board and batten siding, two-over-two windows, two modern six-over-six windows flanking the door, and is set on stone piers. There is a small one-story wing at the rear, with a shed roof and modern six-over-six windows. The rear of the cottage has a modern door and a six-over-six window. This house may have been a summer cottage, or may have been part of a larger farm complex.



39. House (JK 485)

ca. 1930

Architectural details lend clues on this house, to a construction date of ca. 1930. This one-story-plus-basement, side-gable-roof cottage is clad in vinyl siding, with four-vertical-over-one windows, a hip-roof wraparound porch with wide flush board ceiling and a modern railing, and a concrete block foundation. A new deck has been added on the east. The house sits high on a knoll, with a lake to the northeast.



40. Norton-McGuire House (JK 367)

1850, ca. 1880

Originally, Roderick Norton bought 600 acres and built a small log house on this property, which is currently incorporated into the later I-house, built by the McGuire family. It is probably the one-story portion to the rear of the current I-house. The house has several large additions to the rear (north) and projecting out to the northwest. There is a large two-story wing currently under construction to the rear. The side-gable, original section of the house has a projecting front gable on the second floor, a shed-roof full-width front porch with a central front gable, and steps to the porch. The house is clad in weatherboard and has an exterior end chimney on the west side. Windows are two-over-two, and the front door is glass with sidelights. There are several outbuildings remaining on the property including a corn crib, guest house, and three barns (one log, two modern).

Built by Roderick Norton, son of the first Whiteside Cove settler, Barak Norton, the one-story original section of this house was occupied by Roderick and Drucilla Norton until Roderick died in 1866. Drucilla remained on the farm with her children, but only daughter Marcella remained after her siblings had moved away. Marcella married Samuel Logan McGuire, and they added the I-house to the small cabin. Samuel, who owned a sawmill, was a carpenter, building houses, cabinets, and caskets. The McGuires raised sheep, and also ran a grist mill. Beginning in 1888, Marcella became the third postmaster for the Norton Post Office, running it for three years from a room on the side porch of the house. In 1897, the McGuires deeded a portion of their land for construction of the first Norton School. Marcella died in 1931 and Samuel died in 1936. The McGuire children retained ownership of the farm until 1947 when they sold it to a Dr. Payton from Miami, Florida. The property then was sold to E. B. and Ruth Darden in 1978, who added the sun porch. Part of the property was sold in 1982 to William A. and Joyce Foster, with a portion

going to an Atlanta developer who then built summer homes. In 1994, the property again sold, to Sallie and Brien Peterkin, who added a master bedroom to the house. Additional renovations and additions took place in 2003, under the ownership of the Sutherland family, and the house was again sold in 2011 to the present owners.

Sources: Archives & History survey files

Krepps, Pearl. Norton historian. Interview with Sybil Argintar, September 24, 2013.



41. John Mack Stewart House (JK 346)

ca. 1894

This one-and-one-half-story L-plan house with weatherboard siding was built by John Mack Stewart, postmaster of the Bessie community. The gable-roof house has a hip-roof porch supported by narrow posts, with a central multi-light front door flanked by single and double one-over-one windows (likely replacements). There are additions on the sides of the original L-plan house, both one-story, one with a shed roof and one with a side-gable roof. The roof on the original section of the house retains its original pressed metal shingles. A detailed site view was not accessible to determine the existence of the spring house and canning house.

The horse-drawn wagon was the typical means of travel when this home was built by John Mack (“Mack”) Stewart (1870-1954) in 1894. John Mack is part of the Stewart family who came in 1831 to settle the Pine Creek, Erastus, Bessie and Norton areas. Mack’s father, John Posey Stewart, Jr. (1843-1932) chose this area of North Norton to settle. John Mack married Arie Dialphia Moss (1872-1955) in 1894 and built this house for his wife and growing family. Mack became the postmaster of the Bessie, North Carolina Post Office in February of 1899. The post office was in this home. Mack was the official postmaster, however Arie took over the duties while Mack was away working for hire as a rock mason. He remained the postmaster of Bessie for thirty-nine years until it closed in 1938. Mack and his cousin, John B. Stewart, loved to get together on a Saturday night to play music and sing on the front porch. They were both banjo pickers, and John B.’s son, Luther, played the fiddle.

Sources: Archives & History survey files; Bryson, Carol M., historian; census records, vital records, deed records

Ashe, Ruth and Nardy, Jane, local historians; notes in archives of Cashiers Historical Society.



42. Earnest and Hazel Potts House (JK 489)

ca. 1915

This house, built as a farmhouse, was built by Earnest and Hazel Potts, and has remained in the Potts family until the present day. The one-and-one-half-story vernacular cottage has a side gable roof, shed roof porch with square posts and no balustrade, six-over-six windows along with double three-vertical-over-one windows, an exterior end, single-shoulder stone chimney, and a small shed-roof addition. The house has been partially covered in vinyl siding. The house is set near the road, with approximately four acres to the rear, currently in use as a Christmas tree farm. There are three outbuildings associated with the house, a side-gable barn with flush board siding and a shed-roof open storage area to the north of the house; and two storage sheds, both flush board, and one with a side gable roof and the other with a front gable roof, both to the east of the house. Hazel (Fox) Potts was born in the adjacent Fox-Coward house (#43).

Sources: Grandson of original owners.

Jule Coward. Norton historian and long-time resident.

Interview with Sybil Argintar November 11, 2013.



43. Fox-Coward House (JK)

1922

Set in the fertile bottomland along Jody Town Road, this one-and-one-half-story, side-gable roof vernacular cottage with weatherboard siding, a shed-roof porch, stone foundation piers, six-over-six windows and an exterior end stone chimney, was built in 1922. There is a shed-roof enclosed porch at the rear, which now houses a kitchen on one side. The stonework on the chimney was constructed by local stonemason Carl Potts. There are two modern storage sheds to the rear of the property. In 1949, Elda and Matt Ransom Coward purchased the house, and in 1960 Jane Coward restored the house and began using it as a summer residence. The house is currently occupied year-round.

Sources: Coward, Jule. Norton historian and long-time resident.

Interview with Sybil Argintar November 11, 2013.



44. Hunter House (JK 488)

1905

Built in 1905 as a farmhouse, this one-story plus ell, board and batten cottage has a side-gable roof, front-gable dormers, and a shed-roof front porch with square posts and two-by-two railing. There is a central stone chimney. Several additions have been made to the house, in the 1980s and 1990s, including a one-story addition on the south side, set slightly back from the original house, with a single-shoulder stone chimney, and a shallow-gable one-story wing, and an L-shape addition on the north side. To the north side of the house is a one-story former corn crib, moved to this site, built of logs, with a front-gable roof, and a shed-roof addition with flush board siding. This building now serves as a studio. There is a greenhouse next to this, and to the south of the house, a modern, one-story, three-car garage. Southeast of this garage, slightly down the hill, is an older, L-plan, flush board siding clad barn, with the oldest section dating from 1905. An addition has been made on the north and south sides.

Built as a farmhouse in 1905 by the Hunter family, the house was later owned by Bud and Ruth Darden, and then Walter and Stella Nesbaum before it was bought by the current owners and turned into a horse farm. Up the hill from the house is a modern horse barn, added to the property in 2005. The house and outbuildings sit on a twenty-five acre parcel of rolling hillside.

Sources: Visceglia, Robin. Interview with Sybil Argintar, July 13, 2013.



45. Moss House (JK 491)

1960

This one-story brick bungalow has a front-gable roofline, with a hip-roof wraparound porch with bungaloid piers. The house has three bays on the front, with the westernmost bay, with a picture window, projecting slightly forward. The front door and a second picture window comprise the remaining two bays. There is an exterior end brick chimney on the northeast side. The forty-five acre property is in use as a Christmas tree farm, and includes several outbuildings. To the northwest of the house is a gambrel-roof barn built of concrete block on the lower level, with board and batten siding above. Along the driveway to the southwest of the house is a root cellar/storage shed with a front gable roof. It, like the barn, is concrete block below, with board and batten siding above. At the end of the drive is a two-car garage with a front gable roof and board and batten siding. All of these were likely built the same time as the main house.

Sources: Moss, James L. Interview with Sybil Argintar, July 13, 2013.



46. Evitt Cemetery (JK 490)

1896

This cemetery, set on a knoll above a dirt road, has a low stone retaining wall on the west side along the road. Grave sites are mounded up with white sand, a tradition common for decoration day. Family members would pat down the sand to make it smooth and rounded, and then fresh flowers would be pressed into the sand. Sandra Onchuck, in her book *Mudpie Memories*, noted that friends and family of the deceased would gather for this community ritual. Before the Sunday morning services, home-grown dahlias would be placed across the mounded graves. Services were held in the cemetery and a community potluck would follow.

The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of M. P. Evitt (1844 – 1896). Other family names here include Evitt, Dyher, Hedden, Leake, Phillips, Pope, Watson, Corbin, Stewart, Snowberger, Fox, Rogers, Scott, Potts, Bryson, Zachary, Rowbotton, Price, Manley, Wise, Manous, Woods, Snipes, Moss, Buchanan, Calloway, and Young. Many of these families have lived in the Norton community for several generations.

Sources: Jackson County Cemetery Records; Onchuck, Sandra Young. *Mudpie Memories*.
Plymouth, Vermont: Five Corners Press, 2003.



47. Dewitt MacDonald & Meeky Evitt House (JK 492)

ca. 1882

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, vernacular cottage is set within sixty-five acres of an active farm. It has a two-story, front-gable addition to the rear, on the north side, with a smaller one-story wing; a one-story, gable-roof addition on the east side, set back from the main house, and a one-story, front-gable addition on the west side, closest to the driveway, constructed of concrete block. The house is currently clad in vinyl siding, has a nearly full-width front porch, enclosed on the east side, and has a central stone chimney. Windows appear to be modern replacement. The Evitt House, according to documentary photos, was originally unpainted, but by the 1950s was painted white. There are two outbuildings associated with the house, both front gable with flush board siding and metal roof coverings. Both are in use as storage sheds.

The Evitt House exemplifies a self-sufficient farming lifestyle common in the mid to late-nineteenth century Norton Community, making use of the fertile bottomlands of the valley. Candles were the only source of light in the evening hours in this farm house built by Dewitt MacDonald Evitt (1837-1897) when he first came to the Norton Community in 1882. Mac as he was called, was married to Meeky Vaughn Evitt (1841-1896) and they had six children with them when they arrived. Mac accumulated 840 acres on the east side of Yellow Mountain and around the house. They divided and gave lands to their children when they came of age. The homestead passed to their oldest son, James Jasper Evitt. Jasper and his wife, Mary Jane Calloway Evitt raised eight children in the house. Meeky Evitt was the first to be buried on their lands when she died in 1896. Mac died a year later in 1897. Their burial grounds became the Evitt Cemetery, with many of their descendants buried there, alongside of many of their neighbors.

Sources: Bryson, Carol M., Historian; census records, vital records, deed records.

CASHIERS

(additions to CHS Phase I Survey)



48. Hampton School (JK 503)

ca. 1897

This one-and-one-half-story, weatherboard, front gable building was originally one room. When the school was converted to a residence, the front porch was added, along with a hip-roofed, board and batten siding, L-shape wing which wraps the building to the west and the north sides. There is a corbelled central brick chimney, six-over-six and one-over-one windows, a multi-light door, and a deck added to the north side.

The Hampton School, like many others in the Cashiers Valley, was established in the late nineteenth century. The Hampton School was founded by sisters of Wade Hampton, an early summer visitor from South Carolina who built a home in Cashiers. In 1922, the property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McKee of Sylva. The building is no longer in use as a school, but serves as a guest cottage for the High Hampton Inn. It was not included in the historic district nomination for the inn.

Sources: Cashiers Historical Society. "Reading, 'Riting & 'Rithmetic: Historic One-Room Schoolhouses in Cashiers Valley". Valley Insights, Volume 1, 2009.



49. Thompson Roberts Zachary House (JK 504)

ca. 1900

The original section of the Thompson Roberts Zachary House was built in 1882. It was a one-room, weatherboarded cabin with a stone chimney. An addition was made to this cabin ca. 1900, which was a two-story side-gable house with a central stone chimney and full-width porch. Documentary photos indicate that the 1882 section was removed, and then, in the 1940s, after World War II, the ca. 1900 house was slightly changed again, with the current nearly full-width porch added, along with a bay window on the south, asbestos siding, and plumbing and electricity for the first time. The shed roof of the porch is supported by square posts, has a flush board ceiling, and a concrete floor. The front door is a six-light-over-three-panel, and windows are six-over-six. An L-plan wing was added to the north and west side of the house at the same time, along with a shed-roof porch at the southwest corner, which is now enclosed. This wing has board and batten siding on the rear wall, double six-over-six windows, and a brick chimney stack at the rear. There are several outbuildings on the property, including a log apple house, a barn, and a metal storage building. The property currently is set within a twenty-acre parcel, and originally was access from Highway 107. Some of the original apple orchards are still visible to the southeast of the house. To the west of the apple house is a road leading to the original spring, and to the south of the apple house is a gravel road, added when the Highway 107 route was changed.

Thompson Roberts Zachary (1850 – 1921) was the son of Alexander Zachary and the brother of James Madison Zachary. He was born in the Cashiers Valley, but moved to Kansas for many years. He married and returned to the Cashiers Valley in 1882. T. R. Zachary was in the fruit tree business, managing two seed companies, Buncombe Seed Company and Zachary Seed Company. He sold fruit trees all over the valley. Additionally,

he raised livestock and horses, was a photographer, and a Justice of the Peace. He married twice, first to Julia Beazley of Union Point Georgia, with whom he had five children. He married a second time after Julia died, to Mary Rogers, when he was in his sixties. They had one child, Howard Zachary. The house remains within the Zachary family.

Sources: Nardy, Jane. Zachary descendant and historian. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, April 16, 2013.

Cashiers Area: Yesterday, Today and Forever.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Phase I of the Cashiers Valley survey focused primarily upon the Highway 107 and 64 corridors in Cashiers. **Phase II** has begun to expand into the area outside of the Cashiers Valley and has focused upon the Whiteside Cove and Norton communities. **Future phases** of work should include the Mill Creek, Pine Creek, and Glenville communities at a minimum, but ideally, so that Cashiers and the Cashiers Valley fits into the county context, a fully updated and expanded survey of Jackson County should take place. The Cashiers Historical Society could partner with Jackson County in applying for additional grant funds through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program so that the entire county can be surveyed.

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ABOUT SYBIL H. ARGINTAR

SYBIL HEDY ARGINTAR, a historic preservation planning consultant with her own firm, Southeastern Preservation Services, has practiced in the field of historic preservation for over twenty-five years. She received her Bachelor of Landscape Architecture and Master of Historic Preservation degrees from the University of Georgia in 1980 and 1986, respectively. An Asheville native, Ms. Argintar has worked throughout North Carolina since 1986, and has extensive experience conducting architectural surveys, preparing National Register and landmark nomination reports and has worked with property owners, local architects, builders, and developers in the Federal and State Investment Tax Credit programs. To date, Ms. Argintar has prepared applications and provided technical assistance for over thirty tax credit projects, all of which utilized the Secretary of Interior's Standards for design and all of which received final approval from the National Park Service. Ms. Argintar is a member of the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Preservation North Carolina. She is a charter member of Sigma Pi Kappa, the International Honor Society in Historic Preservation.

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Many thanks are owed to all the owners and descendants of historic properties within the Whiteside and Norton communities who so generously opened their homes and hearts to me during this architectural survey. Preservation of the area's history was a mutual goal, and everyone was very forthcoming with knowledge and resources. The mountains are filled with generous people who are fiercely proud of their heritage, and concerned that these places remain as they have been for a long time. Development pressures in these beautiful mountains is a constant threat, but surveys such as this one and those to come in the future will help to ensure that these special places will be there for the coming generations.

Sybil H. Argintar

ABOUT THE CASHIERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*The Mission of the Cashiers Historical Society
is Preserving the heritage of Cashiers Valley
through Education, Stewardship and Advocacy*

Since the founding of the Cashiers Historical Society (CHS) in the mid 1990's followed by the restoration of the c .1850s National Register Zachary-Tolbert House, the Cashiers Historical Society has grown in numbers and influence. This active organization is now the leading voice for the preservation of the historical and cultural character of the Cashiers valley community.

Our mission is accomplished through a variety of public initiatives and events. Programs and activities include seasonal Zachary-Tolbert House tours, academic symposia, historic sites Rambles, Music on the Grounds, Heritage Apple Day, Founders Day, Faces and Places oral history and photography project, and special activities for Summit Charter School's Heritage Club, Blue Ridge School's Summer Reading Camp, Student docents and local summer camps.

Currently CHS is busy restoring the Belnap-Waddell House, aka 'Crooked Corners', one of the earliest extant homes in Cashiers valley. This historic building was moved from a nearby location to a gentle knoll just south of the Zachary- Tolbert House. The building will provide needed space to house a visitors' center, education programs and rotating exhibitions.

The Cashiers Historical Society presents an annual Village Heritage Award to recognize an historic building adapted for current use contributing to the village character of Cashiers. Two phases of a comprehensive historic site survey of Cashiers valley have been completed. A third phase, beginning 2014, will focus on other surrounding communities.

The popular Cashiers Designer Showhouse in August is the organization's major fund raising event, and is widely recognized as one of the leading designer showhouses in the South, attracting thousands of visitors to Cashiers for the annual event.

If you would like to become involved in this active organization, we hope you will consider joining the Circle of Volunteers. Call the office at 828 743-7710 for details.

We welcome you to visit our web site at CashiersHistoricalSociety.org to make a donation or for membership information.

Gayle Eby
Chairman, Board of Trustees
April, 2014

MESSAGE TO THE COMMUNITY

The work of this historic sites survey, Phase II, is part of our continuing research to document the rich history of Cashiers Valley.

Every member of the community, especially those whose ancestors lived here, will have stories and information to add to this effort.

We welcome and encourage your input! Thank you.

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The Cashiers Historical Society is a not-for-profit 501c3 organization.



ERRATA

p. 12 Inventory of Surveyed Properties

43. Fox-Coward House (JK 506)

49. Thompson Roberts Zachary House (JK 504)

p. 51 30. Charles and Ester Metz House (JK 486)

Katherine Taylor Pearce Gannett

p. 65 43. Fox-Coward House (JK 506)

p. 76 Bibliography

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