



530

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Cobb, T.R.R., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 175 Hill Street not for publication
city or town Athens vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Clarke code 059 zip code 31901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] 5/30/13
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain: _____)

[Signature] 7.23.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood: weatherboard

roof: Metal

other: N/A

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The T.R.R. Cobb House is a large, Greek Revival-style house located at the intersection of Hill Street and Prince Avenue in Athens, Georgia. Built in 1834, the house was originally an I-house located two blocks east on the north side of Prince Avenue. In the 1850s the house was enlarged and remodeled by Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb. Under subsequent ownerships, the interior was updated at the turn of the 20th century and the house was renovated in the mid-20th century. In 1985, facing demolition from imminent redevelopment, the house was moved to Stone Mountain Park in DeKalb County, Georgia, 60 miles east of Athens. Plans and funding at the park to restore the house did not materialize, however. In 2004, the house was moved back to Athens, to its current site, just two blocks from its original location. The house has been restored to its mid-19th-century appearance and opened as a house museum for special events. The Cobb house is a variant of a Georgian-plan house with four main rooms divided by a central hall on each floor however; the stairway is situated transversely off the central hall. The main façade is highlighted by two, projecting, two-story, octagonal-shaped end bays, a recessed porch with two colossal Doric columns, and a heavy Greek-Revival-style entablature. At the rear of the house is a two-story ell, built in 2004 for fire stairs, an elevator, and a new rear entry. The raised half-basement is new construction. The house features Greek Revival-style details on both exterior and the interior, including the exterior doors, double- and triple-sash windows, wood-plank floors and ceilings, and some wood wainscoting and interior trim. The house is set on a gently sloping lot featuring period-inspired landscaping on the front and sides and a small parking area in the rear. The lot is adjacent to the Cobbham National Register Historic District in a neighborhood of large and small houses as well as some nonhistoric commercial buildings along Prince Avenue.

Narrative Description

**The following description derives from Sam Thomas, "T.R.R. Cobb House, Athens, Georgia," Historic Property Information Form, October 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The T.R.R. Cobb House is a large Greek Revival-style house located at the intersection of Hill Street and Prince Avenue in Athens, Georgia.¹ Built in 1834, the house was originally an I-house located two blocks east on the north side of Prince Avenue. In the 1850s it was enlarged and remodeled by Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb. Under subsequent ownerships, the interior was updated at the turn of the 20th century and the house was renovated in the mid-20th century. In 1985, facing demolition from imminent redevelopment, the house was moved to Stone Mountain Park in DeKalb County, Georgia, 60 miles east of Athens. The house, which was listed in the National Register in 1975, was delisted in 1985 because the Stone Mountain Park site was not approved by the National Park Service. Plans and funding at the park to restore the house did not materialize, however. In 2004, the house was moved back to Athens, to its current site, just two blocks from its original location. Since then, the house has been restored to its mid-19th-century appearance and opened as a house museum for special events.

¹The T.R.R. Cobb House, owned by Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb from 1844 to 1862, was listed in the National Register in 1975 under the name "T.R.R. Cobb House." The house was historically called the T.R.R Cobb House and is commonly known by that name.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

The house is a variant of a Georgian-plan house with four main rooms divided by a central hall on each floor; however, the stairway is situated transversely off the central hall (see floor plans and attachment 1). It is a two-story, side-gabled house built with a heavy-timber frame and sheathed in weatherboard. The house was constructed using mortise-and-tenon joints, which are visible in the first-floor bedroom (photos 15-16) and the stair hall (photos 25-26).

The main façade features two, projecting, two-story octagonal-shaped end bays, a recessed porch with two colossal Doric columns *in antis*, and a heavy Greek-Revival-style entablature (photos 1-8). Pilasters line the corners of the octagonal bays. In addition, the front paneled door is surrounded by narrow sidelights, rectangular transom lights, and heavy pilasters and entablature in the Greek Revival style. The windows on the first floor of the front façade are floor-length, six-over-six-light, triple-hung sash windows. The side windows in the octagonal bays and throughout side and rear elevations are double-hung sash windows with six-light sashes on the first and second floors. The cast-iron balustrade on the second floor of the front portico is also in the Greek Revival style (photos 34-36).

The sides are relatively plain with a gable-end roof. The west side has fewer windows to accommodate the lateral stair. The five chimneys were rebuilt when the house was moved to its current location (photos 13-14). At the rear of the house on the east side is a two-story ell, built in 2004, for fire stairs, an elevator, and a new rear entry. The raised half-basement is new construction.

The interior plan of the main floor includes a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The front rooms include interior passage to the octagonal bays and exterior doorways to the front porch. The second-floor layout mirrors that of the first floor. Fireplaces are centered in each of the twelve main rooms of the house. The open-well stair is located transversely between the west parlor and the bedroom. The stair features a molded hand rail and plain rectangular balusters.

Interior finishes include the original floor boards throughout the house and the ceiling boards on the first floor. The first-floor also retains horizontal flush sheathing on the main façade, the east octagonal bay (photo 24), and the anterooms to the octagonal bays (photos 18-19). The original plaster was lost when the house was moved and the walls are now covered with gypsum board. Most rooms are lined with paneled wainscoting and trim, including the molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks (photos 15, 29, 31). The exterior Greek Revival-style doors (photos 8-10, 33-34) and the double- and triple-sash windows are original (photos 11, 22, 24). Most rooms feature plain Greek Revival-style mantels and two-panel doors.

The Hill Street site lies on the south side of Hill Street facing the historic Fire Hall No. 2. The house is set on a gently sloping lot at the same elevation as it sat at the original Prince Avenue location. The new lot features period-inspired landscaping on the front and sides and a small parking area in the rear. The lot is adjacent to the Cobbs National Register Historic District in a neighborhood of large and small houses as well as some nonhistoric commercial buildings along Prince Avenue.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the last fifty years.
within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1844-1852

Significant Dates

1844—Cobbs receive house as a wedding gift and began renovations by extending the house to the rear.

1852—Cobbs enlarge portico and add octagonal bays in Greek Revival style.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles McKinley (builder)

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1844, when Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb and his wife, Marion Lumpkin Cobb, received the house as a wedding gift and begin renovations, and ends in 1852, when the Cobbs rebuilt the front of the house with a two-story portico and octagonal bays in the Greek Revival style.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The T.R.R. Cobb House meets Criterion Consideration B as a moved building because the house was moved as a measure to save it and because it has been moved to a new location very close to its original location in Athens and on a site that is compatible with its original site.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The T.R.R. Cobb House is a two-story Greek Revival-style house located in downtown Athens, Georgia. Built in 1834 as an I-house house, the Cobb house featured two principal rooms divided by a center hall on both floors and a full-width shed-roofed front porch and a rear range of rooms covered with a shed roof. In 1844, the Cobbs received the house as a wedding gift and began renovations, which increased the size of the house. In 1852 the Cobbs added a recessed portico with colossal Doric columns flanked by octagonal end bays. The Cobb house was listed in the National Register in 1975, but was delisted from the National Register in 1985 because the second location at Stone Mountain Park in DeKalb County did not receive the approval of the National Park Service. The T.R.R. Cobb House is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an exceptional and unique interpretation of the Greek Revival style in Georgia with its octagonal bays, recessed portico, and Greek Revival-style entablature. The Cobb house meets Criterion Consideration B as a moved building because the house was moved as a measure to save it and because it has been moved to a new location very close to its original location in Athens and on a site that is compatible with its original site on Prince Avenue.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The T.R.R. Cobb House is a two-story Greek Revival-style house located in downtown Athens, Georgia. Built in 1834 as a Plantation Plain house, the Cobb house featured two principal rooms divided by a center hall on both floors and a full-width shed-roofed front porch and a rear range of rooms covered with a shed roof. In 1844, the Cobbs received the house as a wedding gift and began renovations, which increased the size of the house. In 1852 the Cobbs added a recessed portico with colossal Doric columns flanked by octagonal end bays. The T.R.R. Cobb House is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an exceptional and unique interpretation of the Greek Revival style in Georgia with its octagonal bays, recessed portico, and Greek Revival-style entablature. The house meets National Register Criterion Consideration B because the house, although moved to Stone Mountain Memorial Park in DeKalb County, has been relocated two blocks from its original location on Prince Avenue in a setting that is consistent with its historic location.

The Greek Revival style was popular in Georgia from roughly 1820 through the 1860s. The style was popular in cities and towns throughout the state and especially in a broad swath of the Piedmont from Augusta to Columbus where the soil was rich for cotton production. The Cobb house features an elaborate entrance porch supported by two colossal Doric columns *in antis* that bulge slightly above the midpoint, an optical correction used by the Greeks called *entasis* that allows the vertical lines of columns to appear straight rather than concave. The plain, heavy entablature, which serves to obscure the roof pitch, is also characteristic of the Greek Revival style. Trapeated window and door surrounds on the main façade emphasize the Greek Revival style. The entrances feature surrounds that include sidelights and transoms and, in the pilasters, a carefully carved Greek key motif. The corners of the octagonal bays are emphasized with unfluted pilasters. The interior features plain, paneled wainscoting and Greek Revival-style mantels in most rooms.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

Houses with octagonal bays are rare in Georgia. Architect William Jay designed the Richardson-Owen-Thomas House in Savannah in 1819 with two-story octagonal end bays on either side of the garden façade. The Simeon Parker Plantation in Prattsburg in rural Talbot County was built in the 1830s as a plain Georgian-plan house, though after his death, his brother, John W. Parker, added flanking one-story octagonal bays in the 1850s. The Raines-Carmichael House in Macon is a cruciform-shaped house with an octagon at its center. Walter Place, built in 1860 in Holly Spring, Mississippi, is a large eclectic house with a classical portico and octagonal end bays, similar in form to those of the TRR Cobb House. May's Folly in Columbus is among the few octagon houses in the state styled after the designs by phrenologist and architect Orson Squire Fowler.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

**The following developmental history derives from Sam Thomas, "T.R.R. Cobb House, Athens, Georgia," Historic Property Information Form, October 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The T.R.R. Cobb House was built c.1834 by Charles McKinley (1814-1870) at 194 Prince Avenue in Athens, Georgia. McKinley was also the builder of the Joseph Henry Lumpkin House, constructed in 1843. Lumpkin was Georgia's first Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and T.R.R.'s father-in-law. The Lumpkin house was located next door and Lumpkin owned the property on which the T.R.R. Cobb House was later built. McKinley built an I-house, a two-story house with two-rooms divided by a central, a porch across the front and a shed-roofed rear range of rooms across the back (see attachment 1). In 1837, Jesse Robinson purchased the house from C.G. McKinley.² Four years later in 1841, John B. Lamar purchased the house from Robinson for \$2,500.³ Joseph Henry Lumpkin bought the property from Andrew J Lamar, John B. Lamar's brother, in 1843 and then made a gift of the house to his daughter, Marion McHenry Lumpkin, upon her marriage to Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb in 1844.⁴

Cobb was a leader in education, politics, temperance, law, and military affairs in Georgia. He was among the state's leading antebellum legal authorities and proponents of slavery. Cobb, in 1858, produced the only scholarly defense of slavery, *An Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States*. In 1859, Cobb expanded the University of Georgia Law School and, with his father-in-law, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, established the Lumpkin Law School. Cobb wrote the "Civil Code" of the Georgia Code of 1861-1863, which is the basis of current Georgia state law.

Cobb's social standing is reflected in the architecture of his house. In the 1840s Cobb renovated the "Old Robinson Place" by extending the rear of the house (see attachment 1). This addition included a formal dining room and rear parlor divided by a central hall. In 1852, Cobb renovated the house to reflect the Greek Revival style. This included a new two-story front portico with colossal Doric columns flanked by two-story octagonal bays. The entrance, oriented to the south to face Prince Avenue, was detailed with a decorative cast-iron balcony on the upper story. The house also included a Greek-Revival style entablature, which concealed the house's main gable and chimneys.

In the 1850s several residents of Athens converted to gas for lighting. The Athens Gas Light Company, created in 1856, provided gas to consumers. One of the first residents to install gas lights was Asbury Hull who, in March 1857, had a "gasometer" with eighteen burners on his property. Evidence existed that the front octagons of the Cobb house originally had gas lines. These lines would have pre-dated the Athens Gas Light Company and were probably connected to an individual gas works facility on the property.

² Charles Goodloe McKinley to Jesse Robinson, 11 March 1837, Q282. McKinley was born in Newnan, Georgia and graduated from the University of Georgia in Athens.

³ Jesse Robinson of Clarke to John B Lamar, 8 February 1842, R254.

⁴ Andrew J. Lamar to Joseph Henry Lumpkin of Oglethorpe County, 24 October 1843.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

In 1861, after Georgia seceded from the union, Cobb was elected to the Provincial Congress of the Confederate States of America in Montgomery, Alabama. Cobb contributed to the Confederate constitution as well as heading a committee to draft the rewriting of the constitution of the state of Georgia. During the war, Cobb was commissioned as a colonel and later promoted to brigadier general. He led the Georgia Legion at Second Manassas and Antietam. Cobb was killed in 1862 at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Following Cobb's death, his wife, Marion, continued to live in the house on Prince Avenue until 1873, when she sold it to Robert Lee Bloomfield. In that year, Marion moved to Hill Street and the T.R.R. Cobb House was used, in part, as commercial property. Dr. T.A Sale opened a dental office "in the left wing of Gen. T.R.R. Cobb House" in early 1874.⁵ Later that year an announcement in the local newspaper again mentioned Dr. Sale in connection with the house, "Dr. T.A. Sale offering to the highest bidder at the residence of late Gen. T.R.R. Cobb on Tuesday 29th a fine lot of household and kitchen furniture."⁶

The Cobb house was occupied by a college fraternity at the turn of the 20th century. Between the 1930s and c.1960, it served as a boarding house managed by Myrt Chandler and her husband.⁷ In the early 1960s, N.A. Hardin, Hazel M. Hardin Wright, and Catherine J. Hardin Newton used as a rental property. They leased the house to the A.M. Dobbs and R.S. Taylor families and Lambda Chi and Phi Delta Theta fraternities.⁸ The house was purchased by the Archdiocese of Atlanta for St. Joseph's Catholic Church in 1962.

The Archdiocese of Atlanta, which planned to demolish the T.R.R. Cobb House, sold it to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. In 1985, the association dismantled the house into four pieces and moved it from its original site at 194 Prince Avenue in Athens to Stone Mountain Park in DeKalb County, Georgia. The house was reassembled, but funding to restore the house never materialized.

In 2003, the Watson-Brown Foundation purchased the T.R.R. Cobb House and the next year moved it back to Athens. To minimize potential loss of additional historical integrity to the building, the Watson-Brown Foundation, its architects, and contractors sought to move the house in the largest sections feasible. It was determined to go back to the 1985 movement of the house to Stone Mountain Park and "reuse" the 1985 cut lines, thus minimizing any additional damage to the house. The main floor of the house was once again cut into four sections along the previous cut lines. Boards, windows, doors, surrounds, and molding were numbered and inventoried for the move back to Athens.

The foundation acquired a lot within Athens, which was as close to the original location as possible and a site that could contribute some context with the house's original position within the community. A 1.14-acre lot was eventually located on Hill Street just off of Prince Avenue about two blocks from its original location. Reconstruction of the building began in 2004 and was completed in 2006. The house, which is located at 175 Hill Street, was rehabilitated as a house museum in 2007.

⁵ *Southern Watchman*, 14 January 1874.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 23 December 1874.

⁷ Interview with granddaughter Ann Huff/Peggy Branton, October, 2006; interview with Joe Davis, 11 May 2007 [Davis was a boarder in the early 1960s].

⁸ "Fraternity Chapter Houses," *Hajos' Souvenirs of Athens*, (Athens: Photo-Gravures, 1900).

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cassady, Jane. "General Information—T.R.R. Cobb House." *Historic Property Information Form*, December 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, Atlanta, Georgia, 1991.

Nash, Steven. New Georgia Encyclopedia. "Thomas R. R. Cobb." <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2487&sug=y>. (accessed May 2, 2013)

Thomas, Sam. "T.R.R. Cobb House, Athens, Georgia." *Historic Property Information Form*, October 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) September 17, 2008
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>17</u>	<u>279600</u>	<u>3760020</u>	C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses a portion of the city lot on which the house is now located. Because the house was moved to its current site, only the property immediately surrounding the house was included and property to the south, which is part of the Cobb house lot, was excluded.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date May 15, 2013
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: T.R.R. Cobb House

City or Vicinity: Athens

County: Clarke State: Georgia

Photographer: James R. Lockhart, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: July 2008

Number of Photographs: 43

- 1 of 43. Main façade from Hill Street, photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 43. Main façade from Hill Street, photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 43. Front elevation, photographer facing south.
- 4 of 43. Main façade, photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 43. Main and west sides, photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 43 West octagonal bay, detail, photographer facing south.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

7 of 43. Entrance portico, detail, photographer facing south.

8 of 43. Entrance portico, detail, photographer facing south.

9 of 43. Entrance portico, detail, photographer facing east.

10 of 43. Main entrance, detail, photographer facing south.

11 of 43. Entrance portico, southeast corner, detail, photographer facing southeast.

12 of 43. West side, photographer facing northeast.

13 of 43. West elevation, photographer facing east.

14 of 43. East elevation, photographer facing west.

**Interior photographs are noted on floor plans

15 of 43. Interior, first floor, bedroom, photographer facing northeast.

16 of 43. Interior, first-floor, bedroom, exposed framing, photographer facing southwest.

17 of 43. Interior, first floor, dining room with view to east parlor, photographer facing northeast.

18 of 43. Interior, first floor, east parlor with view to Cobb office, photographer facing east.

19 of 43. Interior, first floor, Cobb office, photographer facing south.

20 of 43. Interior, first floor, west parlor with view to east parlor, photographer facing east.

21 of 43. Interior, first floor, west parlor, photographer facing northwest.

22 of 43. Interior, west parlor, detail of window and mantel, photographer facing west.

23 of 43. Interior, first floor, office, view from portico, photographer facing west.

24 of 43. Interior, first floor, Cobb office, photographer facing northeast.

25 of 43. Interior, first floor, hall and stair, photographer facing southwest.

26 of 43. Interior, first floor, hall and stair, photographer facing southwest.

27 of 43. Interior, second floor, stair landing, photographer facing west.

28 of 43. Interior, second floor, west office, photographer facing south.

29 of 43. Interior, second floor, east exhibit room, photographer facing northeast.

30 of 43. Interior, second floor, east conference room with view to east exhibit room, photographer facing southwest.

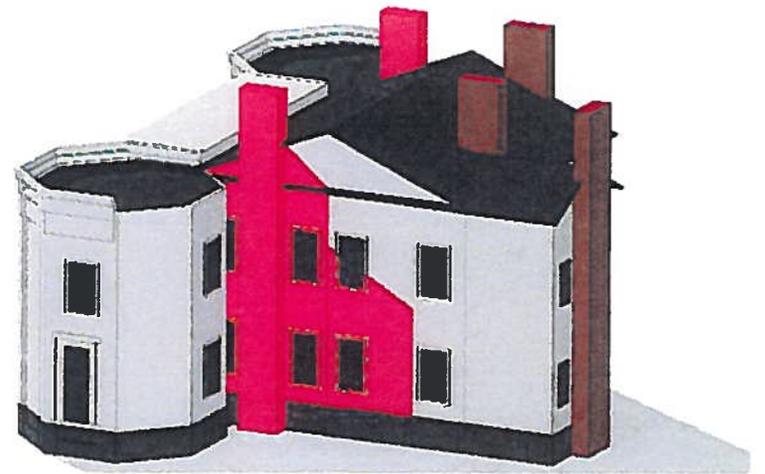
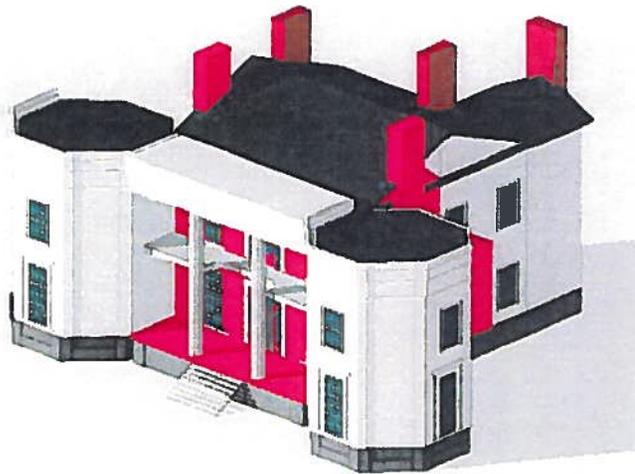
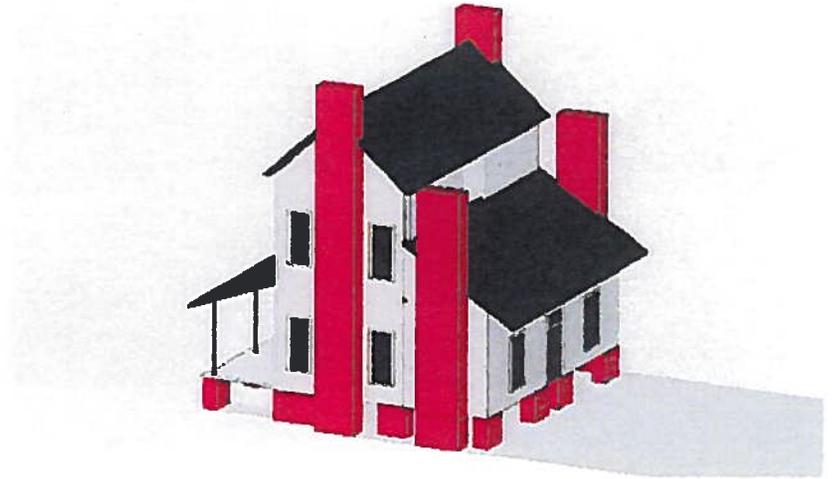
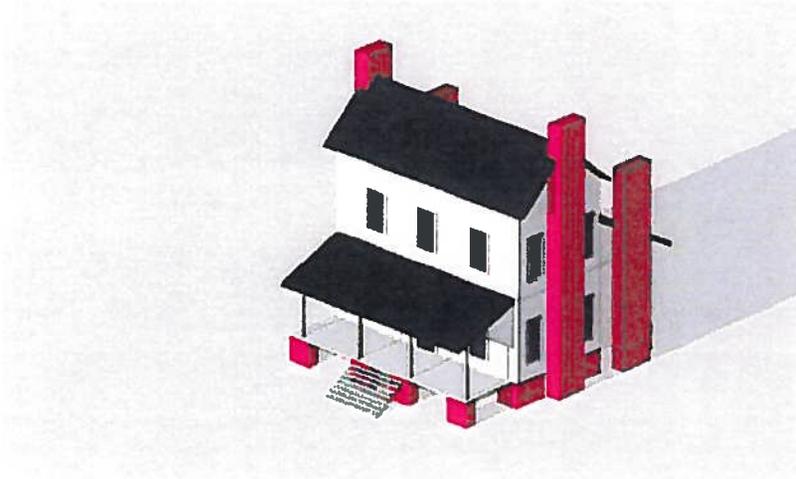
31 of 43. Interior, second floor, east exhibit room with view to west exhibit room, photographer facing west.

Cobb, T.R.R., House
Name of Property

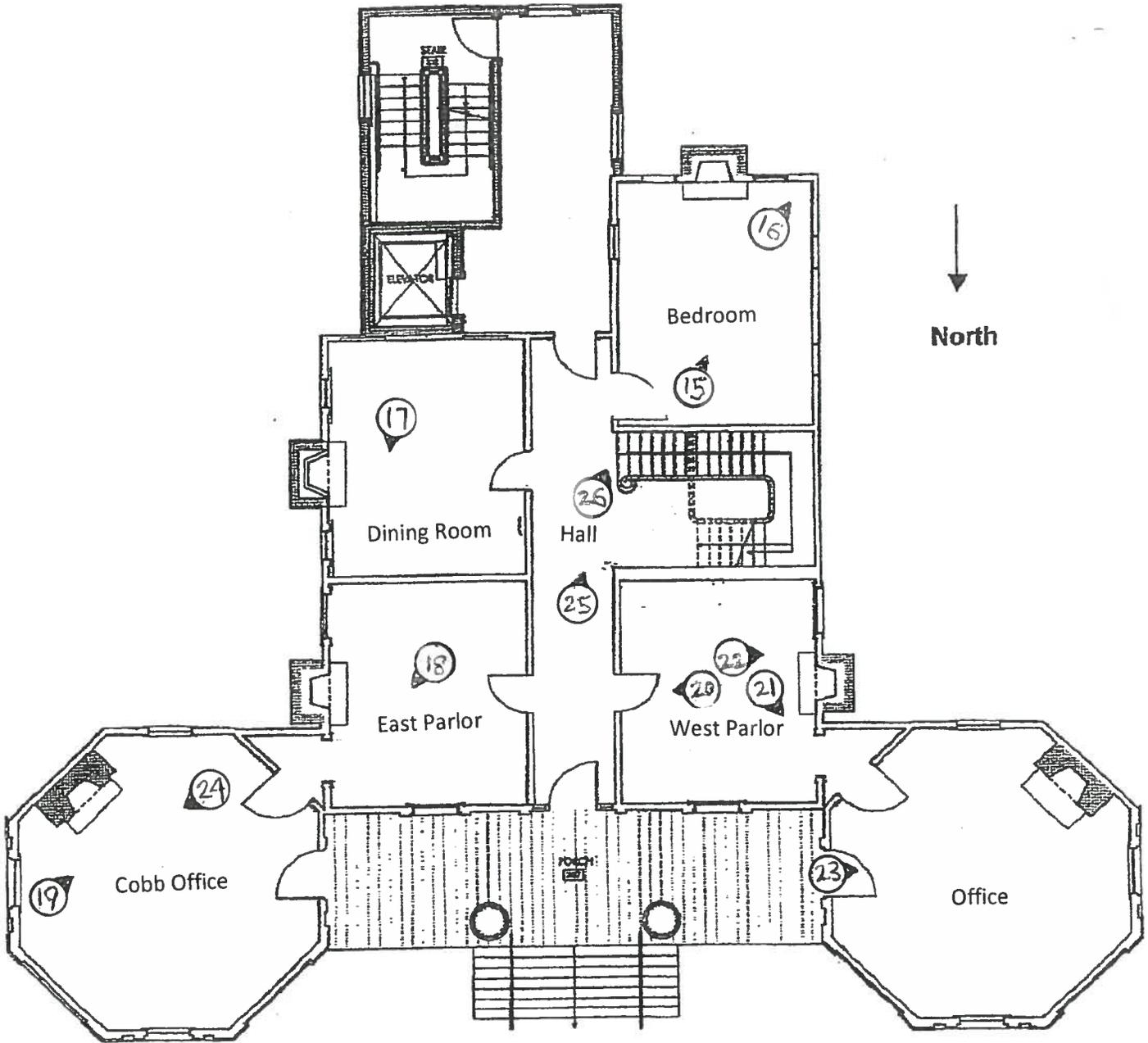
Clarke County, Ga.
County and State

- 32 of 43. Interior, second floor, west exhibit room with view to west conference room, photographer facing west.
- 33 of 43. Interior, second-floor, entrance to front balcony, photographer facing north.
- 34 of 43. Interior, second floor, entrance to front balcony, photographer facing north.
- 35 of 43. Second floor, front balcony, photographer facing west.
- 36 of 43. Second floor, front balcony, photographer facing east.
- 37 of 43. Main façade and setting, photographer facing southwest.
- 38 of 43. Main façade, photographer facing south.
- 39 of 43. Main façade and west side, photographer facing southeast.
- 40 of 43. South lawn and parking lot, photographer facing south.
- 41 of 43. South lawn and parking lot, photographer facing south.
- 42 of 43. Intersection of Prince Avenue and Hill Street, photographer facing east.
- 43 of 43. Main façade, view from Prince Avenue, photographer facing southwest.

T.R.R. Cobb House
Athens, Clarke County, GA
Attachment 1



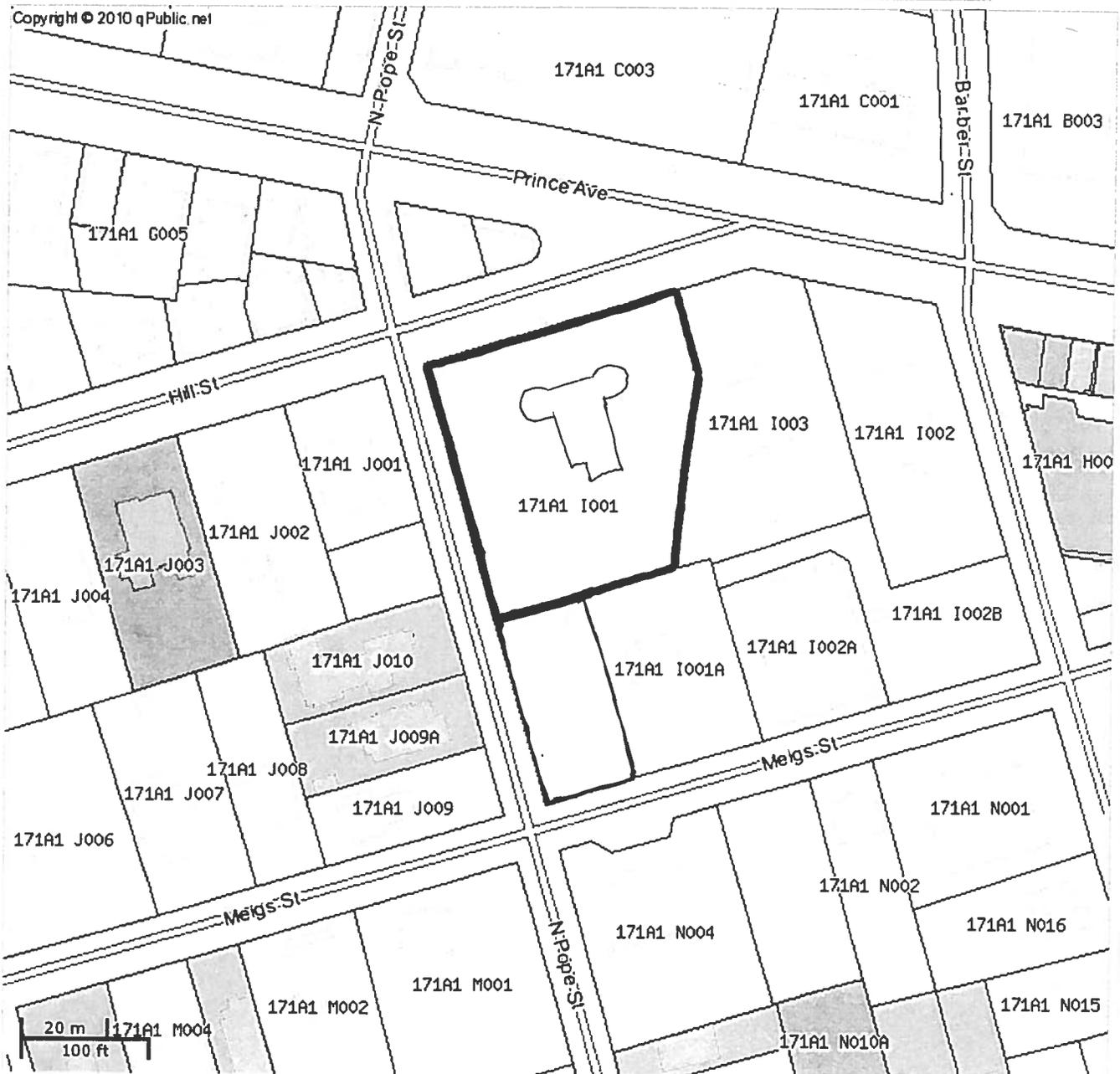
T. R. R. COBB HOUSE
Athens, Georgia



T.R.R. Cobb House
 Athens, Clarke County, GA
 First Floor Plan

No scale

Photo number/direction 

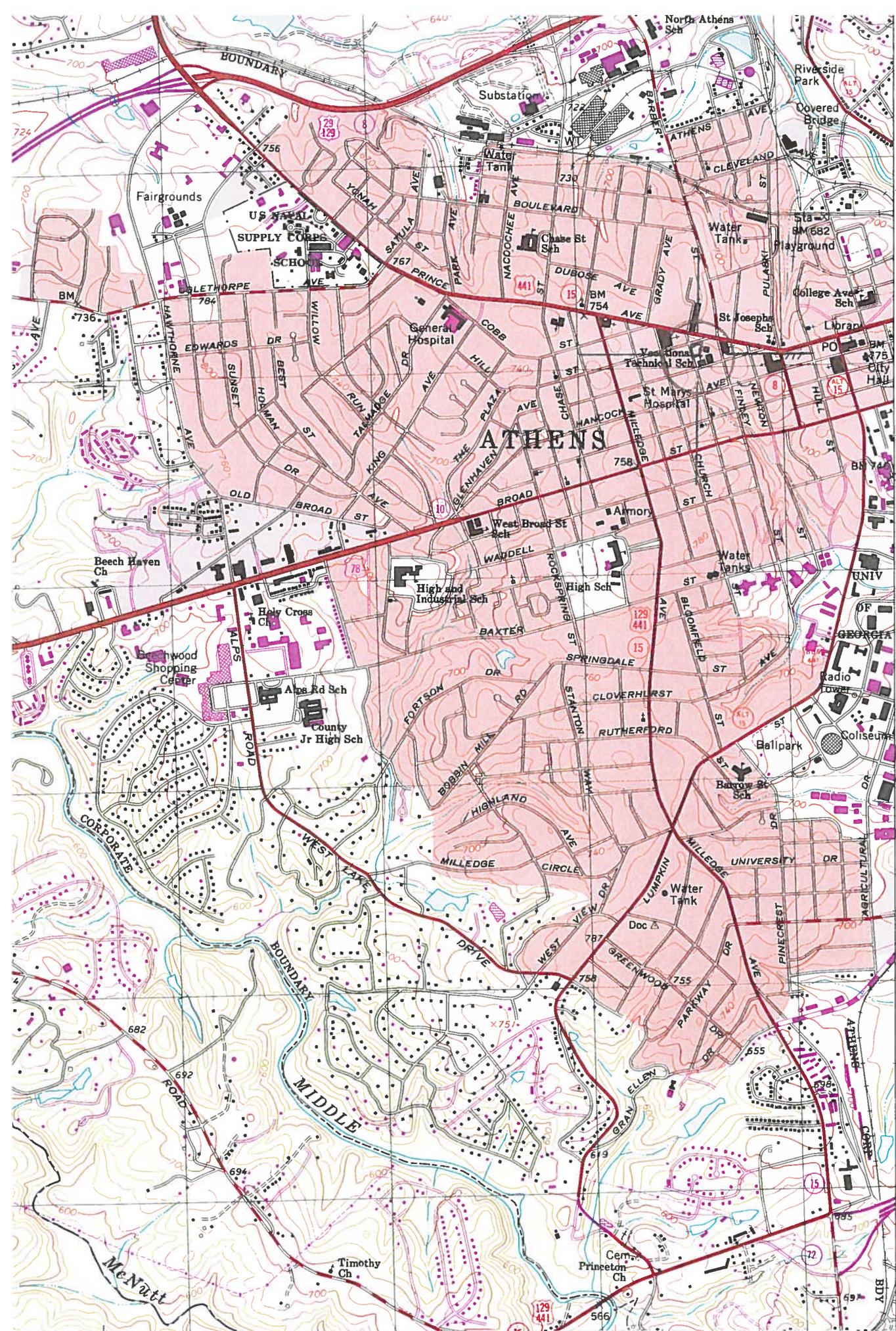


T.R.R. Cobb House
Athens, Clarke County, GA
Sketch Map

National Register Boundary 

Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 120 feet





TRR Cobb Hon
Clarke, Co., GA
UTM Ref.:
A) 17/279600/
3760020

37°61'

37°60'

57°30"

10 78

15

37°59'

37°58'

37°57'

129 441

72



END
SCHOOL
ZONE





















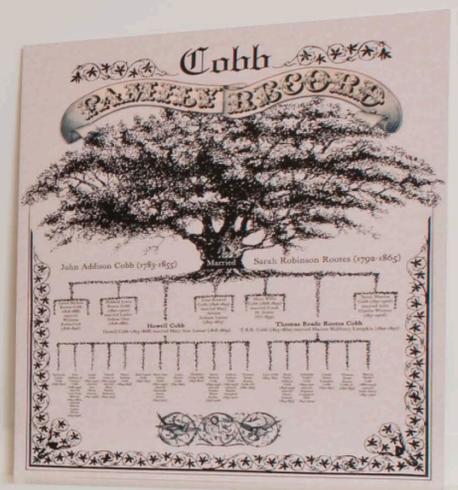






































EXIT





















END
SCHOOL
ZONE



DOBBS
194





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