

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04001557

Date Listed: January 28, 2005

Property Name: Vienna Historic District

County: Dooly

State: Georgia

Georgia County Courthouses Thematic Resources
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Daniel J. Viana
Signature of the Keeper

January 28, 2005
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Criteria Consideration G is hereby added to reflect the exceptional significance of the United States Post Office Building, which is the only example of International-style architecture in the district and an important federal institution in the community.

The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Vienna Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly centered on the downtown commercial district and includes residential areas to the north and east of downtown and the rail line to the east of downtown
city, town Vienna () vicinity of
county Dooly **code** GA 093
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31092

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	182	85
sites	2	1
structures	2	1
objects	1	0
total	187	87

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4

Name of previous listing: Leonard-Akin House, listed February 14, 1977; Stovall-George-Woodward House, listed April 27, 1979; Dooly County Courthouse, listed September 18, 1980

Name of related multiple property listing: Georgia Courthouses Thematic National Register Listing

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Luce

12-9-04

Signature of certifying official

Date

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

to

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Daniel J. Vivien *1/28/05*

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
DOMESTIC/HOTEL
COMMERCE/TRADE/BUSINESS/OFFICE BUILDING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL/LAW OFFICE
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/SPECIALTY STORE/HARDWARE STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/RESTAURANT
COMMERCE/TRADE/WAREHOUSE
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/PROCESSING
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/STORAGE/COTTON WAREHOUSE
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
DOMESTIC/HOTEL
COMMERCE/TRADE/BUSINESS/OFFICE BUILDING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL/LAW OFFICE
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/SPECIALTY STORE/HARDWARE STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/RESTAURANT
COMMERCE/TRADE/WAREHOUSE
GOVERNMENT/GOVERNMENT OFFICE/MUNICIPAL BUILDING
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MUSEUM
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/PROCESSING
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/STORAGE/COTTON WAREHOUSE
LANDSCAPE/PARK/CITY PARK
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/GOTHIC REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE
LATE VICTORIAN/ROMANESQUE/ROMANESQUE REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/CLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/CLASSICAL REVIVAL/NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/COMMERCIAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN
MODERN MOVEMENT/INTERNATIONAL STYLE
OTHER/FOLK VICTORIAN
OTHER/ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL
OTHER/CENTRAL HALLWAY
OTHER/GEORGIAN COTTAGE
OTHER/GABLED ELL COTTAGE
OTHER/QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
OTHER/NEW SOUTH COTTAGE
OTHER/ENGLISH COTTAGE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/BUNGALOW
OTHER/AMERICAN SMALL HOUSE
OTHER/RANCH
OTHER/GEORGIAN HOUSE
OTHER/GABLED ELL HOUSE
OTHER/QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Materials:

foundation Brick; Stone/Granite
walls Wood/Weatherboard; Brick; Stone/Granite/Limestone
roof Metal/Tin; Asphalt
other Terra Cotta

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Vienna Historic District encompasses the contiguous historic commercial, residential, industrial, and community landmark resources associated with the historic development of Vienna. The town is located in central Dooly County in west central Georgia and serves as the county seat.

The Vienna town plan was laid out in 1841, when the area was designated the county seat. It is an example of a variation of the Washington-type courthouse plan, which traces its origins to Washington, Wilkes County (founded 1783). As employed in Vienna, the plan features a central courthouse square within a surrounding grid of streets. The streets along each side of the courthouse intersect at the corners of the square. The first courthouse was located in the square, but burned in 1847. A second courthouse, constructed that same year, occupied the public square but was replaced by the present courthouse, built on the west side of the square in 1891.

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First called Berrien and later Centerville, Vienna was named by Wiley Cobb, a member of the legislature from Dooly County, on February 28, 1841. The town was incorporated on February 18, 1854. Vienna was chosen as the county seat due to its location as the approximate geographical center of the county. Economic prosperity came to Vienna in 1888 with the arrival of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad (now Norfolk Southern Railroad). With the railroad came the first telegraph office, the first waterworks, and electric lights in 1903.

The historic commercial development in Vienna is concentrated on the blocks surrounding the courthouse in the western part of the district. The rows of attached historic stores are oriented towards the courthouse square and feature the Commercial, Classical Revival, and International styles. The buildings were constructed along front lot lines and are flush with the sidewalks. The rows of attached stores feature one- to two-story height, decorative brick detailing along the cornices and above doors and windows, flat-arched windows, recessed storefronts, and large display windows (photographs 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9). Good examples of the Commercial style include the Roberts Shop Building (photograph 6, center) on the South side of the square, the Forbes Building (photograph 2, center) at 101 Third Street, and the Stevens Building (photograph 2, background) on Third Street. The Roberts Shop Building (photograph 6, center) housed the Dixie Tavern and motel upstairs and a café downstairs. It was later a clothing store. The Stevens Building (photograph 2, background) was a truck stop and café on the first floor with ten guest rooms on the second floor. Another building of note is located at 101 East Union Street (photographs 2 and 3). This Classical Revival-style building is characterized by a dentil course between the first and second floors, modillions at the cornice, flat-arched windows, Ionic pilasters, and an accentuated entrance pediment with dentil molding supported by Ionic columns. The only International style building in the district is the United States Post Office (photograph 6, right) that is located downtown. The one-story building was constructed in 1960, and ends the period of significant development in downtown Vienna during the historic period. The character-defining features of the building include the flat roof, flat, unadorned wall surfaces, ribbon windows, and the asymmetrical façade. United States Post Offices constructed during the middle of the 20th century are often the only examples of International style architecture found in small Georgia cities (other examples are often found as additions or auxiliary buildings on early 20th century school campuses). It is often times the only building associated with the federal government in small towns as well.

The Vienna Historic District also contains two historic gas stations on the edge of the downtown commercial core. Both stations (photographs 53 and 54) are the house with canopy type as defined in the Journal of American Culture. One (photograph 53) reflects Mission or Spanish Colonial styling with its stuccoed walls, parapets, and tile roof; the other (photograph 54) is more utilitarian in design. One still serves as a gas station while the other has been converted into a restaurant.

The residences in the Vienna Historic District are one- and two-story buildings constructed of wood and brick. The district contains an excellent collection of houses constructed from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century, representing a variety of architectural styles and house types. The first homes were built on Union Street, Church Street, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Streets. The residential areas began one block from the courthouse square and developed north and east. This

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continues to be the main residential area today. The larger high-style houses built from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries are located closer to the downtown commercial core with smaller more modest houses built from the early 20th century to the mid-20th century scattered throughout the district and located along the borders of the district.

The architectural styles and house types represented in the district have been identified as important in Georgia during the historic period in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context. The architectural styles represented in the district begin with the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style (photographs 16 and 57, background), Georgia's most popular 19th century style, features such characteristics as steeply pitched roofs with an irregular configuration, a dominant front-facing gable, and an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch that is usually one-story in height. The house located at 201 East Church Street (photograph 18) exhibits many of these characteristics. Folk Victorian houses were built in large numbers across Georgia from the 1870s to the 1910s. The houses usually feature simple forms with porches with spindle work detailing, jigsaw trim, cornice brackets, and gable decoration (photographs 12, left; and 34, left). The house at 312 East Church Street (photograph 20) features gable decoration and turned porch posts and balusters. The Colonial Revival style was popular in Georgia for a very long period of the time, the 1890s through the 1950s. The character-defining features of the style include a symmetrical façade, accentuated front door with pediment supported by pilasters, fanlights, sidelights, and double-hung-sash multi-pane windows that may be paired (photograph 57, background). The house located at 204 East Union Street (photograph 17, left) is an excellent example of a mid-20th century Colonial Revival-style house. The Classical Revival style is also represented in the Vienna Historic District. Common features of the style include a symmetrical façade, dominant entry portico supported by classical columns, and double-hung-sash windows. One of the only examples of the style in the district is located at 305 East Church Street (photograph 10, left). The English Vernacular Revival style was common in Georgia in the early 20th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, half-timbering, masonry walls, variety of materials, and tall, narrow windows (photograph 57, center). The house located at 414 North Sixth Street (photograph 40) features many of the characteristics of the English Vernacular Revival style. The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. Several excellent examples of the style are located in the district, including 300 South Fifth Street (photograph 11, left), 205 North Fifth Street (photograph 26, left), and 306 East Union Street (photograph 57, left). Many other Craftsman-style houses are located within the district (photographs 10, background; 19; 27; 28, background; and 54, left).

House types are also important when describing the housing stock of an historic district. The overall form and layout, or floor plan, can be a clue to the period in which a house was constructed. Many different house types spanning the historic period are represented in the Vienna Historic District. The central hallway type house was very popular in Georgia throughout the 19th century. It consists of a central hallway between two rooms and distinguishes itself by being one-room deep (photographs 30

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and 34). The Georgian cottage, possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia, was constructed in almost all periods of Georgia's history, mostly between 1850 and 1890. The plan is square, or nearly so, and consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side, and chimneys are usually between each pair of rooms. Several good examples of this house type exist in the district, including the house at 305 East Church Street (photograph 10, left). The gabled ell cottage was popular in Georgia in the late 19th century. In plan it is T- or L-shaped and usually has a gabled roof. It consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing (photographs 23, foreground; 24, right; 33; and 39, foreground). The L-shape plan of the house located at 422 East Union Street (photograph 12, left) is clearly visible. The Queen Anne cottage derives its name from the architectural style that it is most associated with, but the house type also occurs with elements of other styles. It has a square mass with projecting front and side gables. The rooms are asymmetrical and there is no central hall. These houses were built during the 1880s and 1890s, and a good example is located at 209 North Fourth Street (photograph 29, foreground). The New South cottage was a very popular house type between the 1890s and the 1920s. It resembles the Queen Anne cottage with the notable exception of its emphasis on symmetry. It has a central square mass and gabled projections, but with a central hallway plan. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms. The house located at 215 North Sixth Street (photograph 24, left) exhibits the central square mass and gable projections common to this house type. The bungalow was very popular in all regions of Georgia from 1900 to 1930. It is most often associated with the Craftsman style. The house form is long and low with an irregular floor plan of rectangular shape, and integral porches are common. This house type is very common in the Vienna Historic District (photographs 10, background; 19; 27; 28, background; and 57, center). Excellent examples can be found at 300 South Fifth Street (photograph 11, left), 205 North Fifth Street (photograph 26, left), and 105 East Church Street (photograph 54, left). The English cottage is most closely associated with the English Vernacular Revival or Tudor styles. It is commonly asymmetrical with steeply pitched roofs and gables (photograph 57, background). The house located at 414 North Sixth Street (photograph 40) features many of the characteristics common to this house type. The ranch house (photograph 46, background) was an extremely popular house type in the mid-20th century. It is characterized by a long, narrow, rectangular shape that may or may not have projections. The roof is typically low-pitched and there is a garage or carport at one end. An excellent example of the ranch house is located at 204 East Union Street (photograph 17, foreground). The American Small House became a popular affordable solution to the housing shortage after World War II. This house type usually consisted of a living area, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom, arranged in various ways. This type of house began to emerge not only in Georgia, but nationwide during the housing boom of the mid-1940s (photographs 21, 22, and 23, background). A Georgian house is the two-story version of the Georgian cottage. It was also popular throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century although less numerous than the cottage. Good examples of this house type can be found at 305 East Union Street (photograph 15) and 309 East Union Street (photograph 14). The Queen Anne house, like the Georgian House, is the two-story version of the cottage that bears the same name. The house was popular during the same time period, 1880s and 1890s, but it was more often found in towns and cities rather than rural settings (photographs 16, 20, and 57, background). As with the one-story version, the Queen Anne house is most closely associated with the Queen Anne style that is evidenced by the house located at 201 East Church Street (photograph 18).

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One interesting house of note is the Allison House located at 217 Sixth Street (photographs 24, center; and 25). Constructed c.1890, the house was originally the Vienna Methodist Church. It was converted to a house in the early 1900s; however some features from the church are still present, including the steeple and original stained glass windows.

The historic houses in the district share common setbacks (photographs 10, 12, 22, 24, and 25) although lots vary in size. Landscaping in the district includes mature trees, foundation plantings, grass lawns (photographs 10, 24, 35, and 40), sidewalks, and walkways leading to houses, and some historic granite curbing is visible (photographs 10, 12, and 57). Some houses also retain their historic outbuildings.

Several industrial-related buildings are located in the district. Several cotton warehouses are located on East Cotton Street in the southwest portion of the district. The historic warehouses on the south side of the street are early 20th century brick buildings with parapet walls and large display windows (photograph 48, left). The historic buildings on the north side of the street are more recent 1950s corrugated metal warehouses (photograph 48, right). The Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad (now Norfolk Southern Railroad) runs north-south on the eastern edge of the district (photographs 49, 51, and 52). This historic rail corridor was established in 1888. Coley Gin and Fertilizer Company was established along the rail line in 1948, and continues its business today. Several historic buildings associated with the business are located in the eastern portion of the district (photographs 49, 50, and 51, right).

The Vienna Historic District also contains several community landmark buildings. The Dooly County Courthouse (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 18, 1980) is located on the west side of the town square at the western edge of downtown. The Romanesque Revival-style building (photographs 1 and 41) was constructed 1891 and designed by W.H. Parkins. The two-story red brick building features an asymmetrical façade with a central full-height gabled entrance porch, a truncated tower with an ornamental turret, and a square clock tower. Decorative elements of the building include a variety of window shapes and sizes, round and segmental arches, granite trim, and the name "Dooly County Courthouse" in molded terra cotta on the clock tower. Just east of the courthouse is the town square, the location of the first two county courthouses. The square remained vacant other than a few trees until 1908 when the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a Civil War monument in the square (photograph 1).

There are three historic churches in the Vienna Historic District. The Prince of Peace Episcopal Church (photographs 44; right, and 45, right) was constructed in 1903. It is a gable-front building with a corner tower, and is covered with weatherboard. During the 1940s the building was used from kindergarten classes. After being vacant and dilapidated for many years, the building was moved a short distance to its present location (the building originally faced East Cotton Street) and was restored by the Vienna Historic Preservation Society. It now serves as the Vienna Cultural center. Vienna Methodist Church (photograph 43) located on the corner of East Church Street and North Sixth Street, was constructed in 1907, and is a Gothic Revival-style building. Character-defining features include steeply pitched roof, steep cross gables, wall surfaces extending into the gables,

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and pointed arch openings. There is a corner entrance tower at the street corner, and there are two smaller entrance towers at the flanking corners. The building is decorated with limestone trim. The church also features two large tracery windows, one on each side of the entrance tower, filled with stained glass panes. The First Baptist Church (photograph 42) also exhibits the Gothic Revival style. Constructed in 1909, it is a red brick building on the corner of East Church Street and North Fourth Street. Character-defining features of the Gothic Revival style include steeply pitched roofs and gables, wall surfaces extending into gables, and pointed arch openings. There are entrance towers on each street-facing corner and a central tower on the east façade with a steeple. The church also features limestone trim and stained glass windows. Also located at the Baptist church is a cemetery (photograph 56). The cemetery is directly associated with the Baptist church and contains headstones and grave markers typical of early 20th funerary art.

Two historic education-related buildings are located in the Vienna Historic District. Jenkins School (now Faith Christian School) (photograph 44) was constructed in 1934 with funding from the Works Progress Administration. It is a one-story brick building that exhibits the English Vernacular Revival style. Character-defining features include the steeply pitched gable roof, projecting front gables, and multi-paned windows. Also located on the school property is a 1938 building constructed by the National Youth Administration (photograph 45, left). The one-story stone veneered building originally served as the Jenkins School lunchroom. Today it is the offices of the Dooly County Board of Education.

Another building that is considered a local landmark and contributes to the district is the Walter F. George Law Office (photographs 46 and 47), located in Busbee Park. Walter F. George was a 34-year Georgia Senator who was appointed NATO ambassador by President Eisenhower. He graduated from law school at Mercer and the school is now named in his honor. The late-19th-century building has housed many different businesses. The building was originally located on West Cotton Street (just outside the district boundaries) where it served as a laundry and then as attorney's offices from 1906 until 1922. From 1922 until 1976 it was a bicycle repair shop and an upholstery and woodworking shop. In 1976, the building was moved to a location on West Pine Street (outside the district boundary) to avoid demolition for a bank. At this location it served as a craft store for a county-run program. The building was vacant and in a severe state of deterioration for several years until the Vienna Historic Preservation Society acquired the building, moved it to its present location in George Busbee Park in the southern portion of the district, and restored it in 1984. Today it houses the Walter F. George Museum and the Vienna Historic Preservation Society Office.

The Vienna Historic District also contains a nonhistoric water tower (photographs 25, 28, and 55). It is located on a high point within the residential area of Vienna northeast of downtown.

African-American neighborhoods, called "quarters," sprung up on the outlying areas of town. These mostly modest shotgun style houses were demolished in the late 1960s and early 1970s and replaced with public housing facilities. Most of the historic African-American resources remaining in Vienna were destroyed by a tornado in 1999. Bethel Baptist Church (photograph 31, left background), constructed c.1916 remains along with a few historic houses in the area northwest of

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the district. The historic residences that were lost have been replaced by modern and prefabricated housing (photograph 31, right background).

The areas outside of the district boundaries include modern commercial development to the west along West Union Street (photograph 7, right background) and the south along South Third Street (photograph 8, right); nonhistoric government offices to the west (photograph 8, left), and nonhistoric residential resources to the north and west along Pine Street (photographs 31, right; and 32, center).

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Politics and Government
Transportation

Period of Significance:

1841-1960

Significant Dates:

1841-Vienna designated county seat and town plan laid out which forms the developmental framework for the City of Vienna
1854-Vienna incorporated
1888-Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad constructed through Vienna
1960-Construction date of the United States Post Office

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

J.P. Heard, contractor-Dooly County Courthouse
W.H. Parkins, architect-Dooly County Courthouse

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Vienna Historic District encompasses the historic residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings in Vienna, a county-seat town in west central Georgia.

The Vienna Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its representative collection of intact 19th and early to mid-20th century residential, commercial, industrial, rail-related, and community landmark buildings that represents prevailing design and construction traditions of cities and towns in Georgia. Significant architectural styles represented by the residential resources within the district include Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Commercial, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, and International. House types represented within the district include central hallway, Georgian cottage, gabled ell cottage, Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, English cottage, bungalow, American Small House, ranch house, Georgian house, gabled ell house, and Queen Anne house. These architectural styles and house types have been identified as important in the architecture of Georgia in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context. Commercial buildings in the district include freestanding and attached one- and two-story buildings. Character-defining features of these types of buildings include: freestanding or attached with party walls; simple rectangular forms; oriented to the street, usually in lines or rows with a common setback usually fronting directly on the sidewalk; storefronts with cast-iron or wood columns, large display windows with transom lights and wood or brick bulkheads; architectural ornament primarily on the front and sometimes side facades; parapet rooflines, some with recessed panels; second-story segmental-arched windows; and ornamented projecting cornices. The Vienna Historic District also contains architecturally significant community landmark buildings including the Romanesque Revival-style Dooly County Courthouse; Prince of Peace Episcopal Church; Vienna Methodist Church and First Baptist Church, both Gothic Revival-style buildings; the English Vernacular Revival-style Jenkins School; Jenkins School lunchroom; the Walter F. George Law Office and Museum; and the International-style United States Post Office. These buildings generally possess a high degree of craftsmanship as evidenced by architectural details and ornamentation common to architectural styles represented in the district.

The Vienna Historic District is significant in the area of commerce as the historic commercial center of Vienna and the surrounding county. Typically the county seat was also the principal commercial center in the county. Such commercial centers generally featured a range of retail stores, offices and professional services, warehouses, artisans, mechanics, entertainment and related services, and communications-related businesses. Extant buildings in the Vienna Historic District represent many of these commercial activities including general merchandise, hardware, drug store, hotels, banks, and law offices. These historic buildings and the commercial activity they represent are directly related to the economic development and prosperity of the community and its surrounding region during the 19th- and early 20th-centuries. Vienna's development was due in large part to the arrival of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad in 1888.

The Vienna Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development for its

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intact historic town plan. This plan is a good example of the Washington-type of county seat plan, one of four major types of county seat plans that prevailed in Georgia from the late 18th-century through the early 20th century. The Washington plan features a central courthouse square with street leading directly to its corners. Although the current courthouse was constructed to the west of the square, the original plan of the town remains intact. This plan also reflects the designation of the community as the Dooly County seat. In Georgia, generally, only county seat communities were laid out in this distinctive manner. Reinforcing the importance of the plan is the concentration of historic commercial and community landmark buildings around the square and along the principal streets that creates a clearly defined downtown or central business district. This pattern of development represents the traditional way in which Georgia's county seats grew and developed over time. The architectural development of the central business district also reflects some of the major periods of community growth and development and the major economic factors that contributed to the community's growth and development.

The Vienna Historic District is significant in the area of politics and government as the county seat of Dooly County and because of the presence of buildings and structures directly related to activities and events associated with local county government. Throughout much of Georgia's history, the county has been the most important and powerful form of government. County governments made and enforced laws; provided essential public services including building and maintaining roads, water and sewer systems, and other utility services; administered important aspects of the legal system including courts, birth and death records, taxes, wills and probate, and property deeds; and provided public education throughout the county through county school boards. County commissioners, sheriffs, and judges traditionally are the most important local political figures. These important governmental functions and the politics that directed them are generally represented by the county courthouse, often a courthouse square, the county jail, and sometimes-auxiliary offices. In the Vienna Historic District, county government is represented by the courthouse, the courthouse square with its traditional placement at the center of the central business district and the accompanying Confederate monument.

The Vienna Historic District is significant in the area of transportation the railroad-related activities that occurred during the historic period and the enhancement of the city's role as a commercial, industrial and rail-related center in Dooly County and for the important role of the railroad in the development of the downtown Vienna business district. The architectural development of the central business district also reflects some of the major periods of community growth and development and the major economic factors that contributed to the community's growth and development including the establishment of the railroad in the late 1880s. The development of downtown Vienna occurred around the courthouse square and residential development occurred to the north and east of the commercial core of the town. The railroad arrived in 1888 and was a catalyst for a period of great growth. The railroad's role is represented by the concentration of commercial and industrial development near the rail lines and the rail lines themselves. The railroad enhanced the city's role as a regional commercial center. The completion of the railroad provided the impetus for the development of the industrial area surrounding the railroad as well as the general growth of the town. The extant historic warehouses represent the industrial success that Vienna experienced during this

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period. During the early 20th century the dependence on the railroad shifted to the automobile. Several major state thoroughfares intersect in Vienna reinforcing its role as a transportation hub for Vienna and the surrounding area.

National Register Criteria

The Vienna Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Politics and Government, and Transportation for its development as the county seat and economic center for Dooly County. The Vienna Historic District is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its intact collection of historic commercial, residential, industrial, and community landmark buildings constructed from the 1860s through the 1950s.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Vienna Historic District begins in 1841, the year in which the town plan was laid out and Vienna was designated the county seat. The town developed around its commercial core, typical of county seat towns in Georgia, through 1960, the end of the historic period. The gridiron street plan laid out in 1841 provided the physical framework for development in the area and retains a strong presence in the district today.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The overall degree of historic integrity of the resources in the Vienna Historic District is very high. The historic street plan, lot layout, placement of houses, and residential landscaping remain intact. Most of the buildings in the district are houses that exhibit a high degree of integrity with few alterations. Some minor alterations to a small number of houses include artificial siding (for example photographs 11, right; 12, right; 21; and 23), partially enclosed porches (for example photographs 20, 27, and 30), and sensitive or historic additions (for example photograph 19, left). However, these changes do not compromise the historic integrity of the buildings. The commercial buildings in the district also display a high degree of integrity. Some alterations to commercial buildings include the addition of nonhistoric awnings (photographs 4, right, and 5, left), the addition of nonhistoric shingled canopies (photograph 9), and minimal storefront alterations (photographs 2 and 6, left). These changes do not compromise the historic integrity of the buildings. Contributing resources in the district are those constructed during the historic period that are significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, politics and government, and transportation. These resources include residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings, that have retained their historic integrity and contribute to the historic context of the district as a whole. The contributing sites in the district are the city square located in front of the county courthouse

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(photograph 1) and the cemetery located next to the Baptist church (photograph 56). The contributing structures in the district are the gridiron street plan that was laid out when the neighborhood began to develop in 1841 and the rail line that runs along the eastern edge of the district (photograph 49). The contributing object in the district is the Confederate monument located in the square in front of the courthouse (photograph 1).

The majority of noncontributing resources in the Vienna Historic District were constructed after the period of significance. There are very few dramatically altered houses. Noncontributing resources in the district include those constructed after 1960 (for example, photographs 3, left; 5, right; 7, left; 37, center; and 51, left) and those that have lost historic integrity due to alterations (for example photographs 2, center and right; and 36). Significant alterations within the Vienna Historic District include substantial additions to historic resources and loss of integrity of materials through the removal and replacement of historic exterior materials. The noncontributing site in the district is the city park located at the corner of East Union Street and North Fourth Street (photograph 47). The noncontributing structure in the district is the water tank located on the lot at East Pine Street and North Fifth Street (photograph 55)

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Janet Joiner, Executive Director, Vienna Historic Preservation Society, February, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

In 1821 the President of the United States, James Monroe, appointed commissioners to meet at Indian Springs, Georgia to make a treaty with the Creek Indians to eradicate all Indian titles in Georgia. This was done January 8, 1821. The territory acquired from the Creek Indians by the United States for the use of the State of Georgia was divided into five counties with Dooly County being created by an act of the legislature on May 15, 1821. The county was named for a Georgia Revolutionary War hero, Colonel John Dooly. The Dooly family originally came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina before migrating to Georgia. Dooly County originally contained 1,296 square miles and because it was larger than the states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, was sometimes called the "Kingdom of Dooly". The county was later divided, with its current size being forty miles north to south and twenty-five miles east to west. Three commissioners were named to locate an appropriate place for the county seat; it was three years before they agreed upon a suitable site. In 1824 the county seat was made permanent in the 7th land district on lot Number 57, and named Berrien (now Vienna) in honor of United States Senator John M. Berrien, at the time one of Georgia's most gifted sons. In 1836, the county seat was moved to Drayton located on the east bank of the Flint River. This was considered a more convenient location, as early settlements in Dooly County were along the navigable Flint River. In 1839 the legislature authorized the county seat to be moved back to Berrien, but at the time the Honorable John M. Berrien displeased the people of the county by his vote in the U.S. Senate, so the name Berrien was given up and in 1840 the name Centerville was chosen due to the town's location near the geographical center of the county. Before this went into effect, the name Vienna was proposed by Wiley Cobb, then a member of the

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legislature from Dooly County. On February 8, 1841, Vienna became the permanent county seat. It is unclear why residents of Dooly County chose to name their town after the Austrian capital other than a general trend at that time to name new towns after Old World cities.

The Vienna site was surveyed to be the county seat so a large central square was laid out with streets placed parallel and perpendicular to it. The first courthouse, which burned in 1847, was located in the courthouse square. A new courthouse was constructed on the same site in the square, and a large safe designed to protect important records in the event of another fire was ordered. This new safe inspired much local interest as it made its way to Vienna by rail and mule cart. Due to its extreme weight the cart bogged down several times. The safe fell off the wagon and had to be left on the roadside for some time. At last the safe was retrieved, reconditioned, and moved to Vienna only to discover that a courthouse wall had to be removed to get the huge safe inside. There is some uncertainty as to what actually happened to this second courthouse, but it is believed that the county simply outgrew the modest structure and constructed a larger, more elaborate courthouse. The third courthouse was not built in the square, but was constructed on the west side of the square at the northwest corner of Cotton Street and 2nd Street. The old safe was moved into the new courthouse before the walls were completed. Today this heavy portable safe is in storage. The men deeding the lot for the new courthouse, E.C. Everett, C.H. Everett, S.E. Everett, A.G. Mims, included a provision that the county must keep the property occupied by the earlier courthouse open as a park. This park was vacant, other than shade trees, until 1908 when the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy. In 1975 the park underwent change when plantings and walkways were updated and parking spaces were redesigned.

In 1831, Vienna had a population of 33 people. By 1841, the town had grown to 150 to 200 inhabitants. According to Greater Vienna, written in 1903, as early as 1840 one of Vienna's first businesses was conducted by W.H. Bedingfield on the northeast corner lot of what is now Third Street and Union Street where Akin Insurance is now located. In 1842, William Purvis had an establishment where the Stephens Building is now located (the nature of these businesses is not mentioned). The first hotel was the Bottoms House Inn, constructed in 1850. About 1890, Beauregard Franklin Forbes opened a drug store on the corner of Union Street and Third Street, where it is still located today, and remains in the Forbes family. On July 1, 1895, Vienna's telephone exchange, known as Ledbetter Telephone Company was put into operation. There were 73 telephones in Vienna by 1903. Later, the company was owned by William Turton and was located in house at 120 Union Street. It remained in that location until a new building was constructed next door in 1977. From the 1850 to 1900 Vienna grew steadily. In 1850, census records showed Dooly County to have a population of 5,586, but by 1890 the population had expanded to 18,146. According to Greater Vienna, the population almost doubled from 1900 to 1903 with 2,000 residents reported.

From 1863 or even before Vienna had three mail routes. One between Vienna and Montezuma (approximately 21 miles northwest) everyday except Sunday. Another route ran three times per week to Hawkinsville (approximately 29 miles northeast), and a third was a weekly route to Albany (approximately 48 mile southwest). The mail was carried in sulkies and distributed fro the courthouse

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by William Ira Brown, Vienna's first Post Master.

Progress and prosperity came more rapidly to Vienna with the arrival of the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad in 1888 on the east side of Vienna. The railroad runs in a north-south direction and is now known as Norfolk Southern. This railroad brought the first telegraph office and the first water works to Vienna in 1894. In 1903 the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad (not in the district boundaries) laid tracks on the west side of town. It is now CSX Transportation.

The public school system was adopted in 1894 and classes were first held in an old wooden building constructed by John Brantley in 1883. As the school grew, it became necessary to build a newer and larger facility in 1914. This building burned on Christmas Day in 1933. A new school was built by the Works Progress Administration in 1934 that still stands today. When a new Vienna High School was built in 1959 on U.S. Highway 41 north of town, the old school was renamed Jenkins Elementary in honor of a former superintendent and coach of the famous Wonder Five basketball team, Colonel Joseph H. Jenkins. Jenkins Elementary is now the home of a private school known as Faith Christian School.

The first newspaper published in Vienna was *The Dooly Vindicator*. After a long succession of editors the name was changed to *Vienna Progress*. This paper was later consolidated with the *Vienna News* and the second editor of this newspaper was Emily Woodward. Miss Woodward was a noted journalist born on a plantation near Vienna in 1885. She founded the Georgia Press Institute in 1928, and was the first woman to hold the position of president of the Georgia Press Association. She authored two books, Empire: Georgia Today in Pictures and Paragraphs and Forums: Why and How. Another person of notoriety associated with this newspaper is Eugene H. Methvin who also authored two books, The Riot Makers-The Technology of Social Demolition and The Rise of Radicalism-The Social Psychology of Messianic Extremism. Today the paper is published weekly under the name *News Observer*.

The landscape around Vienna as described in Greater Vienna consists of "thousands of acres of original pine forest, heavily timbered. The long leaf and yellow heart pines found here are the finest to be found in the world. There are a number of sawmills, shingle and turpentine stills operating in this section. The lumber, shingles, timber, and naval store products are shipped from Vienna. A large force of hands work at these mills and trade in Vienna.

There are thousands of splendid farms within trading territory of the city. Our farmers are prosperous and progressive; they plant a variety of crops. The land is easily cultivated and cost but little to make the crops. J.B. Smith, who lives five miles northwest of Vienna, made 54 bales of cotton in 1902 on 52 acres of land. J.B. Walton made 14 square bales on 12 acres in 1902. Many of our farmers make 20 bales of cotton to the plough." Corn, potatoes, sugar cane, peas, hay, oats, and wheat were also grown successfully.

Agriculture played a major role in the commercial development of Vienna and continues to do so today. The strength of the city's retail trade activity closely parallels that of the surrounding

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agricultural economy. The City of Vienna is surrounded by farmland and Dooly County is one of the largest cotton producing counties in the state of Georgia. As a result, there continues to be gins, warehouses, fertilizer plants, and farm supply stores in Vienna and the surrounding area much like the early days of development.

On January 1, 1903, the Vienna Cotton Oil Company began operations as a manufacturer of cottonseed by-products. This enterprise covered about five acres of ground along the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad in the eastern part of Vienna. It was owned by a stock company and started with \$40,000 paid up capital and investments of \$50,000 in buildings and machinery. This business employed 47 men and had a monthly payroll of \$1,300. The plant soon expanded to include a ginnery and an electric light plant. In 1916, the name was changed to Empire Cotton Oil Company. Later it was named the Southern Oil Company, and in 1948 it became Coley's Gin and Fertilizer Company, which remains in business at this location today.

A September 3, 1907 newspaper article lists these businesses in Vienna: a cotton mill, a fertilizer factory, an electric light plant, a saw mill, a planing mill, three banks, a concrete factory, two ginneries, four cotton warehouses, one semi-weekly newspaper, four real estate firms, several fire and life insurance agents, a hardware store, five supply houses, four millinery stores, three meat markets, two restaurants, a bakery, two hotels and several private boarding houses, two bottling plants, nine lawyers, five physicians, two railroads, two drugstores, one jewelry store, one dentist, twenty-five retail dry goods and grocery stores, one telephone company, two livery and feed stables, two sales stables, and opera house, and a blacksmith and wood shop.

In the early 1900s, Walter F. George, a graduate of Mercer University, located in Vienna and established a law practice. In 1922, Mr. George was elected to the U.S. Senate and rapidly rose through the ranks of Congress. He became chair of the finance committee and the foreign relations committee. President Eisenhower named him special ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.). Senator George was respected by men in many parts of the world and was considered one of the founding fathers of N.A.T.O. He retired in 1956 and died at his home in Vienna in 1957. The law office of Senator George was rescued from deterioration by the Vienna Historic Preservation Society, moved to Busbee Park (named after another of Vienna's sons), restored, and it is now open to the public as a museum. Senator George also maintained a local office during his congressional term that is located at 203 Cotton Street. This office is presently used as a lawyer's office.

In the last half of the 20th century, Vienna's economic health continues to be closely tied to the strength of the surrounding agricultural economy. Since agriculture propelled the local economy for so long, many may be surprised to learn of the contributions manufacturing is making to the economy. To the south and east of the Vienna Historic District are outlying industrial parks. Some businesses have sprung up along the Interstate 75 corridor but much is still open land, presently used for agricultural purposes. The Dooly County Library and Brannen-NeSmith Funeral home are two businesses that have relocated out of the historic district to this corridor. However, the downtown commercial area continues to be the heart of activity in this community and looks much the same as

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it did in the 1940s.

In 1970 the corporate city limits were extended to Interstate 75 to the east. This was done in order to control the development between downtown Vienna and the major north-south corridor. In the mid 1980s the City of Vienna developed two industrial parks, one east of the city and the other to the south (both outside the district boundaries).

In 1991 Vienna celebrated its sesquicentennial birthday. A major highlight of special events scheduled for each month was a performance of the Vienna (Austria) Choir Boys.

Vienna is also the site of Georgia's Official Barbecue Cooking Championship. Since its inception in 1981, the BIG PIG JIG has become a major state event. New participation and attendance records are set each year as the event drawing 35,000 visitors has expanded from a weekend festival to a weeklong festival. This festival was recognized in 1999 by the Georgia Festivals and Events Association as the Best Festival/Event in Georgia.

On April 15, 1999 a tornado hit Vienna causing major destruction in neighborhoods to the west and north of the Historic District. A few homes within the Historic District were damaged, however, they have all been restored. There was no major damage to the downtown commercial district, however the historically African-American area of Vienna, which is located north of the central business district, was virtually destroyed. Although this area is not included in the district due to loss of integrity, a few historic resources remain, including Bethel Baptist Church.

With the inception of the Vienna Better Hometown Program and efforts of the Vienna Historic Preservation Society an interest in community planning and historic preservation has developed. With a facade grant program, many of the downtown business owners have made needed cosmetic repairs to their buildings, such as painting and additions of canvas awnings. The old Vienna City Hall building is currently vacant but plans are underway to restore this building to be used as a visitors' center with office space and a heritage museum.

In the past, preservation activity has been fueled by both private property owners and the Vienna Historic Preservation Society. Within the past decade, many of the residents of Vienna have renovated or rehabilitated their homes. Much of the work has been sympathetic to the architectural character of the resources. The Historic Society has rescued from destruction and restored three historically significant buildings all over 100 years old. With the hiring of a city developer and implementation of the Vienna Better Hometown Program a greater interest in historic preservation has been fueled.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 168 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 237060	Northing 3554478
B)	Zone 17	Easting 237043	Northing 3553385
C)	Zone 17	Easting 235831	Northing 3553433
D)	Zone 17	Easting 235855	Northing 3554500

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for the Vienna Historic District is indicated on the attached maps by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Vienna Historic District encompasses the remaining and contiguous historic residential, commercial, community landmark, and industrial resources associated with the development of the City of Vienna. The areas outside of the district boundaries include modern commercial development to the west along West Union Street to the east along East Union Street, and to the south along South Third Street; nonhistoric government offices to the west; and nonhistoric residential resources to the north and west along Pine Street. The majority of the historic resources in the African-American neighborhood that is located directly northwest of the district boundary were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s or destroyed by a tornado in 1999.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

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- () **consultant**
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- (X) **other: local preservation society**

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Photographs

Name of Property: Vienna Historic District
City or Vicinity: Vienna
County: Dooly
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December, 2003

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 57

1. Dooly County Courthouse, Confederate monument, courthouse square; photographer facing west.
2. Third Street; photographer facing northeast.
3. Intersection of Union Street and Third Street; photographer facing north.
4. Union Street; photographer facing west.
5. Third Street; photographer facing north.
6. Cotton Street; photographer facing south.
7. Union Street; photographer facing west.
8. Third Street; photographer facing north.
9. Intersection of Union Street and Seventh Street; photographer facing northwest.
10. Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
11. Fifth Street; photographer facing northwest.
12. Union Street; photographer facing north.
13. Union Street; photographer facing west.
14. Union Street; photographer facing north.
15. Union Street; photographer facing northeast.

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Photographs

16. Union Street at Fifth Street; photographer facing northwest.
17. Union Street; photographer facing southwest.
18. Church Street at Fourth Street; photographer facing northwest.
19. Church Street; photographer facing east.
20. Sixth Street; photographer facing northwest.
21. Sixth Street; photographer facing east.
22. Church Street; photographer facing east.
23. Lilly Street; photographer facing northeast.
24. Intersection of Sixth Street and Lilly Street; photographer facing west.
25. Sixth Street; photographer facing northwest.
26. Fifth Street; photographer facing northwest.
27. Fifth Street; photographer facing northwest.
28. Fifth Street; photographer facing northeast.
29. Fourth Street; photographer facing north.
30. Fourth Street; photographer facing northwest.
31. Intersection of Pine Street and Fourth Street; photographer facing west.
32. Pine Street; photographer facing northwest.
33. Pine Street; photographer facing northeast.
34. Pine Street; photographer facing northeast.
35. Pine Street; photographer facing northeast.
36. Peavy Street; photographer facing northeast.
37. Peavy Street; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

38. Sixth Street; photographer facing northwest.
39. Sixth Street; photographer facing northeast.
40. Sixth Street; photographer facing southeast.
41. Dooly County Courthouse; photographer facing northwest.
42. First Baptist Church; photographer facing northwest.
43. Vienna Methodist Church; photographer facing northwest.
44. Jenkins School, foreground, and Prince of Peace Episcopal Church, background; photographer facing northwest.
45. Jenkins School lunchroom, left, and Prince of Peach Episcopal Church, right; photographer facing west.
46. Walter F. George Law Office; photographer facing northeast.
47. Busbee Park; photographer facing north.
48. Cotton Street cotton warehouses; photographer facing southwest.
49. Georgia-Southern and Florida Railroad; photographer facing north.
50. Seventh Street industrial-related buildings; photographer facing northeast.
51. Georgia-Southern and Florida Railroad corridor; photographer facing north.
52. Intersection of Pine Street and Seventh Street; photographer facing northeast.
53. Third Street gas station; photographer facing northwest.
54. Intersection of Church Street and Third Street; photographer facing northwest.
55. Water tower; photographer facing northeast.
56. Baptist Church cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
57. Union Street; photographer facing southwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)