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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 Paoli Historic District

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number The district is located at the crossroads intersection of County Road 334 and County Road 331, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of Comer.

city, town Paoli ( ) vicinity of

county Madison code GA 195

state Georgia code GA zip code 30629

( ) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

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

### Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	15	5
sites	9	0
structures	2	0
objects	0	0
total	26	5

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Richard Cross

Signature of certifying official

1-11-02

Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edward A. Ball 3-1-02

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

[Signature]

Keeper of the National Register

Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING  
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE  
COMMERCE/TRADE/STORE  
EDUCATION/SCHOOL  
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH  
FUNERARY/CEMETERY  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURAL FIELD/AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/COTTON GIN

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING  
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE  
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH  
FUNERARY/CEMETERY

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/GREEK REVIVAL  
LATE VICTORIAN/VICTORIAN  
OTHER: GEORGIAN HOUSE  
OTHER: GEORGIAN COTTAGE  
OTHER: I-HOUSE  
OTHER: HALL-PARLOR  
OTHER: DOUBLE-PEN  
OTHER: SHOTGUN

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	Brick; Concrete; Stone
<b>walls</b>	Brick; Wood/Weatherboard
<b>roof</b>	Metal/Tin; Asphalt
<b>other</b>	N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Paoli Historic District is a small crossroads community northeast of Comer in Madison County, Georgia. The community is characterized by its rural setting surrounded by pasture land and planted pine forests. The district encompasses historic residences with outbuildings and associated fields, a cotton warehouse, community landmark buildings, and small family stores built from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century. The county roads running through the district feature both straight and curvilinear alignments. The majority of the historic buildings are clustered near the main

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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intersection of County Road 334 (Vineyards Creek Church Road) and County Road 311 (Paoli Road).

Most historic resources in the Paoli community are vernacular buildings based on regional building traditions that were influenced by popular styles of the period. Typical house types include Georgian house (photograph 9) and cottage (photograph 7), I-house (photograph 11), hall-parlor (photographs 5 and 6), and double-pen (photograph 12). Characteristic elements of the Greek Revival style (photographs 9 and 11) and the Folk Victorian style (photograph 5) are featured on some of the buildings within the district.

The historic residences in the district consist of one- and two-story wood-framed buildings, which are situated near the edge of the roads, with outbuildings and associated agricultural fields extended out from behind the residences. The David Homestead is an I-house with Greek Revival-style elements. Also on the property is a family cemetery, a barn, and a well house. The Burroughs House is a one-story, hall-parlor type house with an associated barn. The Yellow House is also a one-story, hall-parlor type house featuring Folk Victorian elements. Associated resources include a barn, a garage, and a stone retaining wall. A wood-framed cotton gin was located near the intersection of CR 227 and CR 334; the cotton gin was torn down in 1940. A cotton warehouse constructed c.1840-50 is the only building remaining associated with the cotton gin complex. Two of the historic residences, the Long House and the Powers House, have family-owned stores, characterized by their rectangular shape, located next to the residences.

There are three community landmark buildings in the Paoli Historic District. Threlkeld Grocery (photograph 10), located on County Road 311, is a front-gable shotgun building resting on a stone pier foundation. The c.1910 store has a standing seam metal roof and is covered with weatherboard. The Threlkeld Grocery store is another extant reminder of the importance of this settlement to the surrounding community. The Threlkelds began doing business in the store in the 1850s, and continued to use the building for a grocery until 1976. Before the railroad was built through Carlton, this store housed the Post Office for the surrounding farming community. The New Hope Presbyterian Church (photograph 2), organized in 1788, was constructed c.1928. The only masonry building in the district, the building features a typical front-gable meeting house form. It has a projecting front-gable entrance. The plan of the church is a cross-gable with an asphalt shingle roof, gable vents, and stained glass windows. The only alteration to the church building was the addition of a brick Church School wing in the 1960s. The current building is the fourth church to be constructed on the site. A wood-frame side-gable building (photograph 4) located east of the New Hope Presbyterian Church was built c.1890 and functioned as the Paoli School. Many of the residents still living in Paoli attended school in this building, typically through the seventh or eighth grade before attending high school in Comer.

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There are two cemeteries located in the district. The oldest resource within the district is the New Hope Cemetery (photographs 1 and 3), located across County Road 277 (New Hope Church Road) from New Hope Presbyterian Church. Graves stones dating back to 1788, the same year the church was organized, are found in the cemetery. Grave stones in the cemetery range from flat markers to tall obelisk monuments with little ornamentation. The David Family Cemetery (photograph 13) is located to the side of the David Family Homestead on County Road 311. The cemetery is surrounded by an iron fence and the grave markers are elaborately decorated with urns and swags. Landscaping in the district includes mature trees, foundation plantings, agricultural fields, and planted pine forests. There is no formal landscaping in the district.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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):**

Agriculture  
Architecture  
Commerce  
Community Planning and Development  
Education  
Exploration/Settlement

**Period of Significance:**

1788-1930

**Significant Dates:**

1788-Establishment of New Hope Presbyterian Church

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Unknown

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Paoli Historic District is a small crossroads community encompassing historic residential, commercial, and community landmark resources. The district is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent examples of buildings constructed from the mid-19th century to 1930. The architectural types represented within the district include dogtrot, Georgian cottage, hall-parlor, I-house, and Georgian House. The architectural styles represented within the district include Greek Revival and Folk Victorian; however, most of the buildings are vernacular. The Long House is an excellent of a high-style residence within the district. The two-story Georgian house features a central hallway with two rooms on either side of the hallway. The exterior of the house features Greek Revival elements such as a full-height front portico with second-story porch, wide plain entablature, and symmetrical front facade with a central trabeated entrance. A good example of a vernacular residence is the Burroughs House, located at the intersection of County Road 227 and County Road 311, which was originally constructed as a double pen c.1850. The New Hope Presbyterian Church, the dominant community landmark building constructed in 1928, is a good example of a vernacular church featuring masonry construction and a T-shaped plan. The district is significant in the areas of exploration/settlement and community planning and development for its late 18th-century settlement by Scotch-Irish families from Paoli in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and for its communal development as a crossroads community centered around the main intersection of County Road 334 and County Road 311. Many of these early settlers are buried in the New Hope Cemetery. The crossroads type of community is identified in the statewide historic context "Historic Community Types in Georgia" (Roth, 1989) as an important type of small, rural historic community in Georgia. It is characterized by intersecting county roads, low density development, and a combination of rural, commercial, and institutional resources. Residential properties often are accompanied by extensive acreage and agricultural resources such as barns and field systems. Paoli, founded in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, is an especially early example of a crossroads community in Georgia. The district is significant in the area of agriculture for its excellent examples of intact farmsteads with associated outbuildings and agricultural fields. The Burroughs Farm consists of the Burroughs House, a large barn built c.1925, and over ten acres of pasture land. When the district was settled during the late 1780s, subsistence farming predominated. Subsistence farming gave way to the monocultural planting of cotton during the early 19th century. Cotton remained the predominant crop within the district until the mid-1920s, the period in which cotton fields were damaged by the boll weevil and erosion. The production of cotton was replaced with the farming of diversified crops, land opened for grazing, and planting of pine trees. This pattern of agricultural history and the historic agricultural resources associated with it are identified as significant for the Piedmont region of Georgia in the statewide agricultural context "Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage" (New South Associates, 2001). The district is significant in the areas of commerce and education for the remaining historic family-owned store and the Paoli School, typical of such small-town facilities and institutions. Once common, country stores like Threlkeld Grocery are now quite rare; less than 300 are identified in the statewide survey at this time. Many,

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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like this one, date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when rural prosperity was high across Georgia. Similarly, country schools like the Paoli School once were common and now are very rare, with fewer than 100 identified in the statewide survey. Relatively few date from prior to 1890 when the Paoli School was built.

### National Register Criteria

The Paoli Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an example of a small community with beginnings dating to the earliest period of settlement in the area and under Criterion C for its good and intact examples of architectural types and styles and craftsmanship of buildings which cover all the major periods of development of the area.

### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

### Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Paoli Historic District begins with the initial settlement of the area in 1788 by Scotch-Irish settlers from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania and ends in 1930 with the development of the community coming to an end.

### Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources within the district are those constructed during the historic period that are significant for the themes of architecture, agriculture, commerce, community planning and development, education, and exploration and settlement. This includes residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings in the district. There are two contributing cemeteries in the district.

The noncontributing resources within the district are those constructed outside the period of significance, most notably the broiler houses constructed for the poultry industry (photograph 15, left background). Other noncontributing resources include mobile homes (photograph 9, background) and a small number of newly constructed houses on Paoli Road.

### Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

**\*\*NOTE: The following history was compiled by University of Georgia graduate students, April, 1996. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**



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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The rural crossroads community of Paoli was established in 1788 by Scotch-Irish settlers from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Among the original settlers from Pennsylvania were George Eliot, his five sons, Robert, Alexander, George, Jr., James, and William, and his son-in-law Christopher Gardner. Leaving Pennsylvania in 1785, the group delayed a year in Rockbridge County, Virginia, due to the threat of conflict with the resident Native Americans. In the fall of 1786 they continued to Georgia and established the first settlement of the Paoli area, specifically located between the north and south forks of the Broad River in what was then Wilkes County, 40 miles northwest of Washington, Georgia. One of the first tasks of the Eliot group was to build a cabin which later became the first building to house New Hope Presbyterian Church.

Gardner and other members of this early settlement group eventually abandoned the area due to the constant threat posed by Native Americans in the area. Recognizing this, a second group of settlers traveling to the area rested a year in Abbeville County, South Carolina, joining the remaining settlers from the first group in Paoli. For protection against attack, a fort was built which encircled the individual log cabins.

The first settlements were located on rivers, creeks, and springs for easy access to water and river transportation. The earliest settlers built their homes with logs from trees they felled at their homesites. Single-pen and dogtrot were the most prevalent house types constructed by the early settlers. The houses were constructed with the use of a broad ax or an adze. The logs were notched at the ends, and the gaps were chinked with a clay or lime mortar. The houses had floors made of pit-sawn boards, and the use of pegs accommodated the scarcity of wrought nails.

Due to their remote location, some of these early log houses were used as forts for protection against attacks by Native Americans. By 1790, there were four forts in Madison County to protect settlers from Native American raids. One fortification was built on Fork Creek, approximately two miles west of present-day Paoli. The site of Power Fort is east of Paoli near the old Newtown area.

Indigenous Americans had traveled and inhabited this part of Georgia many years prior to 18th century European colonization. They made trails for traveling into the frontier that were later used by European settlers to reach uncleared lands. Although not located directly on any major Native American trails, Paoli is a crossroads of five less-traveled trails that eventually developed into significant roadways between later European settlements.

Paoli Road, an east-west county road, is the largest of these roads. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Paoli Road was likely to have been the most-heavily traveled road through the area. This fact was due to a number of conditions. First, it was the only east-west corridor that connected J.B. Eberhart's Store in southeastern Madison County with Danielsville and then points to the north and west. Also, the roadbed runs along the ridge line between the Holly Creek and Rocky Shoals Creek watersheds, thus making it more likely to remain passable in poor weather. Paoli Road was the

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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primary route to Newtown Precinct, Harpers and Deadwylens Ferries across the Broad River, and Andrews Ferry across the South Fork of the Broad River. Access to these ferries was essential as they were the only means available to cross larger rivers and connect these roads to other routes across the region and state.

The other historic roadways that run through the Paoli District include County Road 277 (New Hope Church Road) which connects Paoli with Comer. In the 1880s, this road provided access to the Brookline Community and J.T. Comer's Mill. County Road 334 (Smith-Page Road), a north-south route, passes Vineyard Creek Church and extends to the north terminating at Simmons Della Slaton Road which provided access to the St. Vaughn Covered Bridge over the Broad River. County Road 309 (Moon-Guest Road), an unpaved northeastern route originating in Paoli, historically provided

direct access to Peytons Ferry across the Broad River. Although all five of these roadways pass through the district, they do not intersect at one central point.

The community first established a church, the New Hope Presbyterian Church, which has been the central focus of the community through the years. The fourth church building is still in use today. The settlement was also known by the name of the church, New Hope. However, residents came to refer to the community as Paoli as a reminder of the Paoli community they left in Pennsylvania. The New Hope Presbyterian Church was a major force in the development of the Paoli community. Its establishment and continuous history indicates that it has played a central role in the lives of the individual residents and the community, both historically and currently. The original log building was constructed c. 1788 at the time the church was organized. In 1791 and 1792, the old rough log cabin which was serving as the church was replaced with an improved structure constructed of notched pine logs.

The pastors of the New Hope Presbyterian Church were important to the area as educators and community leaders during the years of early settlement. The first pastor, Reverend John Newton, left the Paoli area in 1798. He was followed by Reverend William Montgomery who preached there until 1810. The period under Reverend Montgomery's leadership was characterized by great religious revivals. It was also when the church and community experienced its greatest period of growth and prosperity. However, after Reverend Montgomery and many of his congregation moved to middle Tennessee the numbers at New Hope Church dropped sharply; declining from at least 250 in 1805, to 25-30 in 1810. Due to the fact that there was not a regular pastor visiting New Hope Church between 1810 and 1852, growth was minimal. During the bleakest years, between 1810 and 1820, when the church was on the verge of abandonment, some of the local women of the congregation fought against a bid to take over the church by Bible Christians, a denomination of the Methodist Church. The ladies' efforts were successful, and between the years of 1853 and 1865 under Reverend R.W. Milner the congregation returned to the 1810 level.

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Although the congregation of the church suffered somewhat, there was enough growth during the 1840s that a larger church was needed. In 1846 one side of the c.1792 log building was removed, an addition was constructed and the entire structure was covered with weatherboard. By 1858, this building was too small for its growing number and it was razed. In its place a much larger frame structure was constructed on the same site. The 19th-century church building burned in the mid-1920s, and was replaced by the present brick structure which was dedicated in June 1929. The only alteration to the church building was the addition of a brick Church School wing in the 1960s. The New Hope Church Cemetery is located on the church property.

During the period beginning in the 1850s and continuing to the 1870s, many of the existing residential structures were constructed. The homes built during this period include the David Homestead (photograph 11) and associated residential buildings (photograph 12) across Vineyard Creek Church Road, the Long House (photograph 9), the Burroughs House (photograph 6), the Powers House (photograph 16, background), and two homes presently used for hay storage.

Other than the addition of the schoolhouse on the New Hope Church property in the 1890s, and the construction of the Yellow House (photograph 5) c.1900, there has been little activity or any significant documentation of the Paoli community since the 1870s. The church has remained the focal point of the area and many of the original settlers' descendants are still members of the congregation. Through the early 20th century the main activities continued to be subsistence farming and cotton farming for trade. The cotton gin (no longer extant) in the center of town, the blacksmith's shop, and the nearby grist mill enabled the community to sustain itself. The post office and grocery also drew outlying farmers into town for supplies and rare moments of social interaction. However, the decline of the cotton industry in the mid-1920s and the difficult years of the Great Depression during the 1930s halted all significant new investment in the Paoli area. Today, the community remains relatively unchanged from its early 20<sup>th</sup> century appearance.

As the area was settled, subsistence farming and hunting were the primary sources of income. However, once cotton became "King" in the South, the canebrakes, grasslands, hardwoods, and other natural habitat were cleared to grow cotton. Cotton quickly grew in importance and came to be the dominant economic force in the region. The height of the cotton era in the Paoli community was during the 1910's and early 1920's. After the onslaught of the boll weevil practically eliminated the cotton industry in the mid-1920's, and as the land began to fail due to monocultural cropping, the crop economy of the area had to change. Reforestation of the crop land with pines provided the new agricultural focus. The timber industry grew quickly, and timber companies now own much of the land surrounding the Paoli area. As a result, monocultural planting is still occurring, only now with pines rather than cotton. The next phase of Paoli's agricultural development involves the poultry industry. Broiler houses, typically long, low-profile sheds with standing-seam roofs, have been constructed within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the proposed Paoli Historic District. Although these buildings are nonhistoric and do not contribute to the district, they do reinforce the rural character of

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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the area and ensure that agriculture will remain the primary force in the local economy.

The cotton gin, blacksmith shop and grist mill that later located in Paoli also drew settlers from around the area from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries. Presently, the cotton seed storage building built c.1840 is the only cotton-related structure remaining on the site where the cotton gin complex was located. The cotton gin was removed in 1940.

Until 1840, the closest trading center was Augusta, located one hundred miles away. Augusta was a trading post while Charleston, 200 miles to the east, was the closest true trade center. As a result, Paoli's settlers suffered a life lacking in most conveniences. Only after the community had been settled for several years and enough crops of wheat and tobacco harvested for trade, could more than the bare minimum of supplies could be purchased.

David's Mill, built c.1850 on David's Mill Creek, was used to grind local residents' wheat and corn for home use and sale. The dam and raceway are still visible along the Creek. The dam was originally built of wood, and then replaced in 1940 with one made of stone. The original mill machinery is still on the site, but not in the mill building. Originally, the mill was on 125 acres of land. Oral histories from local residents describe that the mill property was traded by Paul David, son of the original mill owners, in the early 1930s for two mules so that he could raise cotton. His plan never succeeded, and he lost the family's fortune.

The Threlkeld Grocery store is another extant reminder of the importance of this settlement to the surrounding community. The Threlkelds began doing business in the store in the 1850s, and continued to use to building for a grocery until 1976. Before the railroad was built through Carlton, this store housed the Post Office for the surrounding farming community.

The 19th century structure and rural character of the community have remained intact due largely to the lack of typical 20th century economic development in the area. The decline and demise of cotton during the 1940s, the extended undisturbed growing period required for the timber industry, and the scale of the broiler houses, have protected this community from the destructive forces of both modern development and complete abandonment.

Paoli was established as a small commercial and cultural center for northeastern Georgia during the late 1700's and 1800's. At the time, this area was considered frontier land, and few of the communities settled during those years have survived without changing drastically. The continuous history of the New Hope Presbyterian Church, which provided the initial impetus for area settlers to gather in the Paoli District, is evidence of the social and economic importance and general stability of this settlement through the years.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Adams, Natalie; J.W. Joseph, Ph.D.; and Denise P. Messick (New South Associates). Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage. Stone Mountain, Georgia, October, 2001.

Moore, Ryan, Chase Robertson, and Laura Straehla. Historic Property Information Form. April, 1996. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental Information.

Roth, Darlene. Historic Community Types in Georgia. 1989.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 100 acres

**UTM References**

A) Zone 17 Easting 307490 Northing 3774589  
B) Zone 17 Easting 307451 Northing 3773707  
C) Zone 17 Easting 306130 Northing 3773734  
D) Zone 17 Easting 306126 Northing 3774627

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Paoli Historic District is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the proposed historic district includes the remaining contiguous resources and acreage historically associated with the Paoli community.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** January 10, 2002

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

**name/title** Ryan Moore, Chase Robertson, and Laura Straehla  
**organization** University of Georgia, Master of Historic Preservation Program  
**street and number** 609 Caldwell Hall  
**city or town** Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30602  
**telephone** (706)542-4720

( ) **consultant**  
( ) **regional development center preservation planner**  
(X) **other: Graduate Students**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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**Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Paoli Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Comer, vicinity  
**County:** Madison  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** March, 1999

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 15: New Hope Presbyterian Church Cemetery; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 15: New Hope Presbyterian Church; photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 15: New Hope Presbyterian Church Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 15: New Hope Presbyterian Church, Paoli School, and Yellow House; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 15: Yellow House; photographer facing north.
- 6 of 15: Burroughs House; photographer facing east.
- 7 of 15: Photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 15: East Paoli Road; photographer facing west.
- 9 of 15: Long House; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 15: Threlkeld Grocery; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 15: David Homestead; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 15: David Homestead outbuilding; photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 15: David Family Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 15: Powers House; photographer facing southwest.

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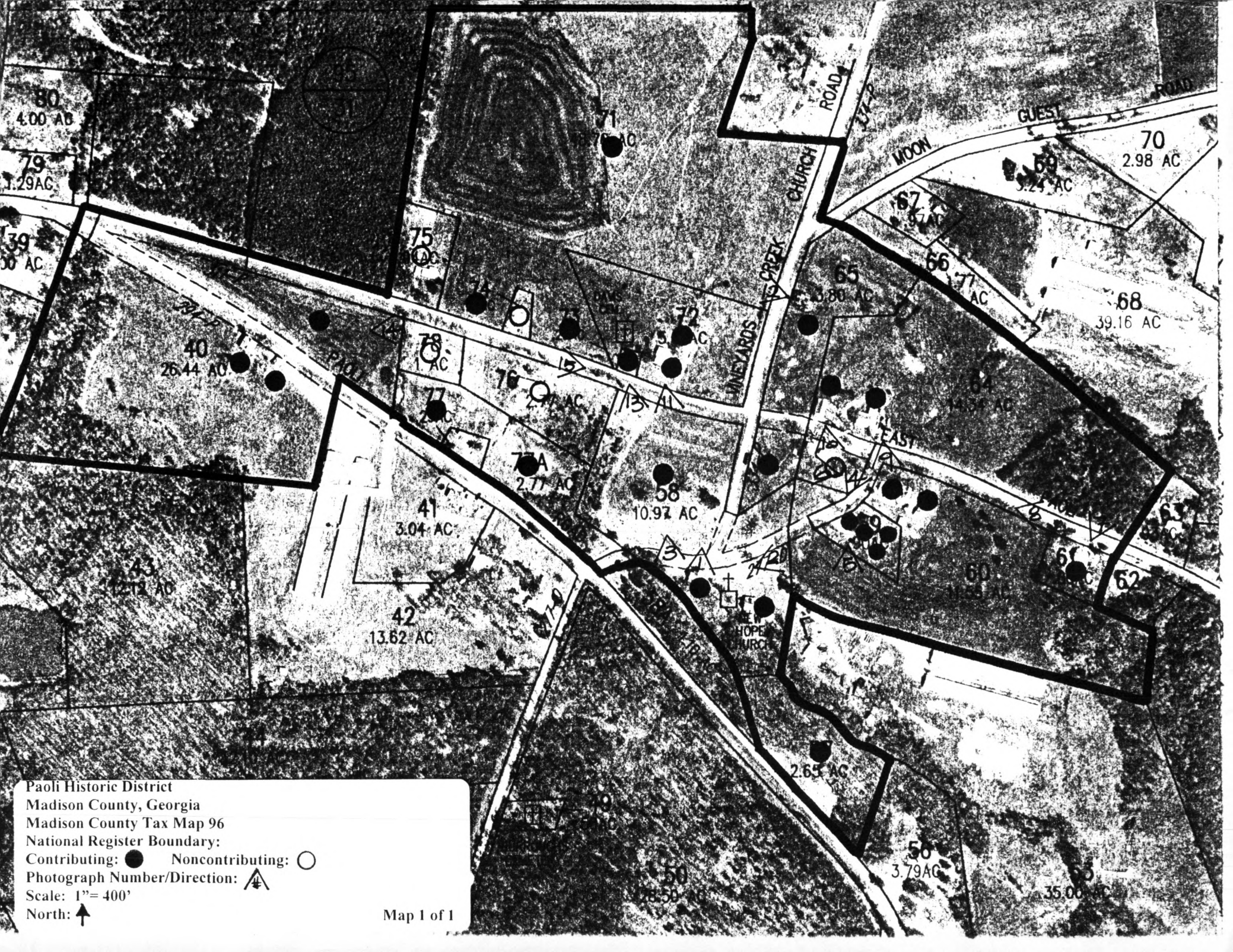
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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15 of 15: West Paoli Road; photographer facing east.





Paoli Historic District  
Madison County, Georgia  
Madison County Tax Map 96  
National Register Boundary:  
Contributing: ● Noncontributing: ○  
Photograph Number/Direction: ▲  
Scale: 1" = 400'  
North: ↑