

**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 Downtown Winder Historic District  
other names/site number n/a

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by Broad, Jackson, Candler, and Athens Streets  
city, town Winder ( ) vicinity of  
county Barrow code GA 013  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30680

( ) not for publication

**3. Classification**

**Ownership of Property:**

- (X) private
- (X) public-local
- ( ) public-state
- ( ) public-federal

**Category of Property**

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

**Number of Resources within Property:**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	44	7
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	44	7

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 28  
Broad Street Commercial Historic District, 11 contributing buildings  
Jackson Street Commercial Historic District, 17 contributing buildings

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon  
Signature of certifying official

3/28/94  
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon  
State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Edson H. Beall Entered in the  
National Register 5/6/94

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:**

COMMERCE: business/professional/restaurant/warehouse  
COMMERCE: financial institution/specialty store/department store  
DOMESTIC: hotel/multiple dwelling  
SOCIAL: meeting hall  
GOVERNMENT: courthouse/correctional facility/city hall  
CULTURE: music hall  
HEALTH CARE: medical office  
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

**Current Functions:**

COMMERCE: business/professional/restaurant/warehouse  
COMMERCE: financial institution/specialty store/department store  
GOVERNMENT: courthouse/correctional facility

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification:**

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival  
OTHER: 20th-Century Commercial

**Materials:**

foundation brick/concrete  
walls brick/concrete  
roof asphalt  
other granite/marble/wood/iron

**Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

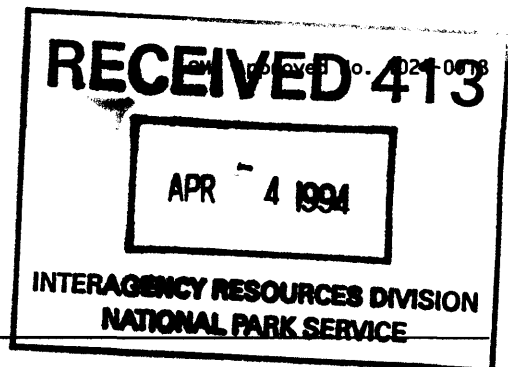
In Winder, Barrow County, the Downtown Winder Historic District encompasses roughly an eight block area of late 19th- and early 20th-century buildings in the central business district along Broad Street and Jackson Street with additional properties east of Broad which primarily border Candler, Athens, and Park Streets (Photos #1 & #2). It includes the two smaller, previously listed commercial historic districts--the Broad Street Commercial Historic District and the Jackson Street Commercial Historic District--as well as the previously unlisted properties in the central block bounded by Broad, Jackson, Candler, and Athens Street between the two previously listed districts, to the east along Candler and Athens Street, and along Broad Street, one block to the north. Many of the properties in the previously unlisted areas were not fifty years old, were covered with non-historic, false facades--since removed--or were not documented to National Register standards at the time the two previously listed districts were nominated in 1984.

Most of the buildings in the Downtown Winder Historic District are attached, one- to two-story, brick commercial structures set flush to the sidewalk (Photos #3 and #4). Also within the district is the 1920

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Neoclassical Revival-style county courthouse and the 1916 Late Gothic Revival-style county jail, both designed by architect James J. Baldwin (Photo #5). Common detailing on buildings within the district includes elements usually found on commercial buildings of the period--decorative cornices with brick pilasters dividing into bays, segmentally arched windows, double-hung sash windows, and a lintel dividing the upper floors from the store front (Photo #6). Some recessed storefronts with large display windows remain. Building materials used in the district include brick, cast-iron, granite, and cast-concrete block (Photo #7).

The land in the district is generally flat, and the terrain does not play a part in the design or development of the area. The district is generally unified, with only one major land use and similar building types. This part of the central business district is laid out in a gridiron street pattern. The terrain does not affect this layout. The commercial buildings abut each other and sit close to the street, at right angles with the streets. This arrangement is typical for small-town central business districts. The lots are generally covered, making dense development.

Most of the buildings in the district are two-story commercial structures typical of the turn of the century. Large storefronts of both wood and metal are found on the first floor. Many in the district are unaltered. Windows on the buildings usually exhibit a slight arch, and the sash has been altered on most of the buildings. Details include the use of stone stringcourses, transoms above the storefronts, and, in one instance the use of a marble column.

**Description of Previously Unlisted Historic Properties in the Downtown Winder Historic District**

The previously unlisted portion of the district contains mostly modest one-story buildings with little stylistic detailing which are typical of 20th-century "commercial style" buildings (Photo #8). The c. 1909 buildings at 215-17 Broad Street feature the most adornment with their patterned brick and multi-level parapets (Photo #9).

East of Jackson Street and east of the former Jackson Street Historic District, the district becomes more industrial with the c. 1927 warehouse, c. 1937 wholesale grocery building, and the c. 1890 Winder Lumber Company (Photo #10). The railroad's proximity caused this area to be a prime location for housing, distributing, and shipping goods. The two-story Winder Lumber Company is constructed of cast-concrete block and the others are brick (Photo #11).

The c. 1930 gas station on Athens Street is a "house with canopy" type station with a later canopy added to the northwest facade (Photo #12).

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This type of brick station was found throughout the country during the 1920s and 1930s.

There is no landscaping within the district except for around the courthouse and jail (Photo #13). Throughout the district there are sidewalks, two-way streets, and a mix of diagonal and parallel parking in front of the buildings (Photos #14 and #15).

**Description of the Broad Street area of the Downtown Winder Historic District included in the previously listed Broad Street Commercial Historic District:**

The Broad Street area consists of one full block and parts of three others of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth -century commercial and governmental buildings in downtown Winder. It is centrally located in that it is centered around the courthouse which was built after the town's development was well underway. The town lots vary in size from long, narrow commercial lots to others of considerable size. Buildings occupy much of the available land space, although there is open space around the courthouse-jail block. Most of the commercial structures are two stories, while one is three. The commercial structures date from late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century and mostly represent the 20th-century "commercial" style.

The courthouse is a brick Neoclassical-styled structure with a cupola, while the adjacent jail is a small, brick, Gothic Revival style with crenelated parapets. Brick is the predominant building material for buildings in this area. One noticeable exception is the Granite Hotel with its remaining second-floor granite facade. Except for the courthouse and jail, detailing on the other buildings is confined to exteriors, usually the front facade. Detailing consists primarily of decorative brick work and some window lintels. Some storefronts have been remodeled, along with a few front facades.

The Dr. William H. Bush House on Railroad Street originally included in the Broad Street Commercial Historic District was destroyed in October 1984. The Winder Fire and Police Station located just northeast of the Bush House has also been razed. This area south of the courthouse, which included the Bush House and Fire and Police Departments, has now been excluded from the Downtown Winder Historic District and the southwest district boundary is now the courthouse lawn.

The building at 206 Broad Street is now a contributing resource. In the Broad Street Commercial Historic District this building was noncontributing because it had a nonhistoric facade which has since been removed. The original storefront with cast-iron pilasters,

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cornice, and window moldings is now apparent and is compatible with its adjacent buildings (Photo #1, second storefront from the right).

**Description of the Jackson Street area of the Downtown Winder Historic District included in the previously listed Jackson Commercial Historic District:**

The Jackson Street area consists of parts of four blocks of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings in downtown Winder. The area is northeast of the courthouse-jail complex. The town lots vary in size from long, narrow commercial lots, to some double-sized lots, and a few smaller ones. Buildings occupy the available land space and adjoin sidewalks. Most buildings are two stories, while a few are taller. The commercial structures date from the late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century and are mostly commercial in style. Brick, the predominant building material, is also used for detailing on the front facades. A few metal storefronts are also present. Some storefronts have been remodeled, mostly on the first floor only. There are no noncontributing buildings included within this portion of 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):**

Architecture  
Commerce  
Landscape Architecture  
Politics and Government  
Transportation

**Period of Significance:**

1884-1942

**Significant Dates:**

n/a

**Significant Person(s):**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation:**

n/a

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

James J. Baldwin - Barrow County Courthouse and Jail (architect)  
R.W. Wimbish - Courthouse (builder)  
S.E. Sharpton - Opera House

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**Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:**

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

The Broad Street Commercial Historic District was significant in terms of architecture, commerce, landscape architecture, politics and government, and transportation. The Jackson Street Commercial Historic District was significant in terms of architecture, commerce, and transportation.

The new Downtown Winder Historic District, which includes the previously listed Broad Street Commercial Historic District and the Jackson Street Commercial Historic District, is significant in all of the above areas with the new portions having added significance in the areas of architecture, commerce, and transportation. The following statements explain the significance of the Downtown Winder Historic District in its entirety:

ARCHITECTURE

The Downtown Winder Historic District is the historic commercial center of Winder's central business district. The district is significant in architecture for its intact late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial buildings. Constructed from the 1890s to 1942, these buildings are typical of those found in downtown areas in Georgia. They are mostly modest one- and two-story, brick buildings with simple details and only a hint of stylistic influence. The district also contains examples of buildings with individual architectural significance such as the Sharpton Opera House built within a commercial building, the Granite Hotel built with local granite, and the 1920 Neo-classical-style courthouse and the 1916 Late Gothic Revival-style county jail both designed by James J. Baldwin.

The commercial buildings in the previously unlisted area are marked by a number of one-story buildings with understated or no stylistic elements. These buildings are representative of 20th-century "commercial" style. There are several buildings in the district that represent functional architecture like the grocery wholesale warehouse and the Winder Lumber Company which were built for utilitarian purposes and not beauty. The Winder Lumber Company is also significant for its cast-concrete block construction which was probably produced locally or by the company itself.

The two-part commercial block buildings in the district are the two-story buildings that have two distinct zones with a horizontal division as defined by Richard Longstreth in The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. The first floor



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has a public use and the upper floors a more private function as with the Jackson Street building with the first floor fitness center and the upper story apartment. Two-part commercial buildings are found throughout the country and were popular from the mid-19th-century until the 1950s.

Most of the buildings in the district are one-part commercial buildings--meaning they have a single story. During the 20th-century one-part commercial block buildings became more popular due to the growing emphasis on the horizontal rather than the vertical as discussed in Longstreth's The Buildings of Main Street. This low-density development and street-level building as seen on the center block facing Broad and Athens Streets can be linked to the rise of the automobile and the desire to view all from the car. Downtown Winder Historic District, with its correlation to transportation development, demonstrates how a Georgia town's architecture exhibits the national building trends of the 20th-century.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Downtown Winder Historic District is significant in terms of landscape architecture due to the courthouse grounds which feature a relatively simple land-plan with a large lawn, shade trees, and benches--typical of other squares around the South. Traditionally the focal point for smaller county-seat communities is the courthouse and its lawn. This area does not only provide green openspace, but it is also the setting for many community events, such as parades, rallies, and festivals. This open space contrasts to the density of the surrounding commercial development and serves as a park-like setting.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

In politics and government, the district is significant because this area--containing the county courthouse and jail--has been the center for county governmental activity since 1914 when Barrow County was formed and Winder was named its countyseat. In Georgia and throughout the South, county government has traditionally been the strongest form of local government. The courthouse has been Barrow County's only courthouse since it was built in 1920--the Sharpton Opera House across the street was used from 1914 until the courthouse was finished--and the jail has been the only county jail since 1916. Historically, the city hall was also located within the district in the A.E. Bush office building which has now been destroyed, but most recently housed the Winder police and fire departments.

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**COMMERCE**

The district is significant in commerce as the intact portion of the historic central business district of Winder, the county seat of Barrow County. The Downtown Winder Historic District was the center of commercial activity for the city of Winder and the surrounding area. This activity is represented by the remaining historic commercial buildings, which historically housed stores, banks, restaurants, offices, hotels, buggy and auto repair shops, and medical offices. The buildings in the previously listed areas and the previously unlisted area contribute to the historical significance of the Downtown Winder Historic District as a whole because together these areas represent the growth of commercial activity in Winder and Barrow County during the early 20th-century.

The previously unlisted portion of the district is also significant in commerce because it represents Winder's diverse economy. Historically this area contained the standard specialty stores such as drug stores, restaurants, and clothing shops which still exist today; however, east of Jackson Street is more industrial with the warehouses, the wholesale grocery company, and the Winder Lumber Company which can be linked to the presence of the old Gainesville-Midland Railroad lines. The gas station on Athens Street represents the transportation-related commerce which became commonplace during the 1920s.

**TRANSPORTATION**

The Downtown Winder Historic District is significant in terms of transportation for its association with the railroad. Formerly Jug Tavern, Winder developed subsequent to the arrival of the railroads. The Gainesville, Jefferson, and Southern Railway (later the Gainesville-Midland Railroad) came through Jug Tavern in 1883 to connect Gainesville with Social Circle. In 1894 the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (later the Seaboard Coastline) connected Jug Tavern to Atlanta and the city then changed its name to Winder in appreciation of the Seaboard's general manager, John H. Winder. The presence of the railroad spurred growth and helped to bring in commerce and industry.

The location of the rail lines determined the planning of the downtown area into an asymmetrical, non-aligned grid pattern. The heart of downtown Winder is situated one block north of the Seaboard Railroad tracks and is represented by the buildings in the Downtown Winder Historic District. The old Gainesville-Midland Railroad tracks are one block north of Candler Street and run right behind the Winder Lumber Company and the warehouse portion of the district.

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The rise of the automobile also played a role in Winder's development. Winder was on the Atlanta to Athens road and the Monroe to Jefferson or Gainesville road which brought car travelers through downtown. Representing this period of Winder's formation is the c. 1930 gas station on Athens Street.

**National Register Criteria**

The Downtown Winder Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in the commercial, political, governmental, and transportation history of Winder, Georgia. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its concentration of intact, commercial and governmental buildings representing architectural styles popular during the late 19th- and early 20th-century and for the landscaping design around the Barrow County Courthouse and Jail.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

n/a

**Period of significance (justification)**

The Gainesville-Midland Railroad arrived in Winder in 1884. The fifty-year mark for historical significance is 1942, based on supporting documentation for this area completed in 1992.

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

The contributing buildings retain a high degree of integrity and were built within the period of significance. The noncontributing buildings have either been altered substantially or were constructed after 1942.

**Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)**

While the area around Winder was settled as early as the 1790s, little development took place in the vicinity until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A small village, named Jug Tavern, was established where Jackson, Gwinnett, and Walton counties met. When Jug Tavern was incorporated in 1884, it had fewer than 200 citizens.

One of these early citizens was Dr. Wiley H. Bush. In 1872, Dr. Bush built a large frame house on the site of the present-day courthouse. Hoping to bring development to the area, Dr. Bush sold land to the Gainesville, Jefferson, and Southern Railroad for a right-of-way. His

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fee was \$10. This became the Gainesville-Midland Railroad, which came through Jug Tavern in 1884 on its route from Gainesville southeast to Social Circle. The route followed Midland Avenue and a depot was erected at the corner of Midland Avenue and Broad Street.

Seeing the benefits of the railroad, Dr. Bush and others also worked to bring the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to Jug Tavern. In 1892, track was laid through the town, south of the present-day district. This line provided rail connections with Atlanta and spurred growth. By 1895, the town had a population of 1,200. In appreciation, Jug Tavern's name was changed to Winder, in honor of John H. Winder, general manager of the Seaboard.

The railroads, and especially the route to Atlanta, brought rapid growth to Winder. One- and two-story frame commercial structures were erected along Broad and Jackson Streets. By 1899, the town had hardware, harness, general merchandise, wagon, and drug stores. The Winder Banking Company opened in September of 1899 with T.A. Maynard as president. Winder included an attorney, dentist, undertaker, and several blacksmiths among its citizens.

The central business district was concentrated along Broad Street, but a collection of buildings could also be found at the corner of Jackson and Candler streets. These buildings housed furniture, hardware, and grocery stores as well as harness and wagon shops. Most were one-story frame structures.

One store of the late-1800s was R.A.W. Smith's hardware store at the corner of Candler and Jackson Streets. Shortly after the turn of the century, Smith's Hardware moved to its present location, pulling development down Jackson Street. An early clothing store and grocery store were also located at the corner of Athens and Jackson Streets, near Smith's Hardware.

This development helped establish the pattern of growth in Winder's central business district. Broad and Jackson Streets have had strong commercial components, but some of the linking streets (especially Athens Street) have been vacant through the years. This pattern continues to the present day.

In the early 1900s, commercial buildings replaced many of the warehouses found on Jackson Street. One- and two-story brick buildings were constructed in styles typical of the era. Stringcourses, arched windows, large storefronts, and decorative grilles can be found in the district.

One important new enterprise of the early 1900s was the Winder Foundry and Machine Works. Storefronts made by this firm can be found in both

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Winder and nearby Monroe, Georgia. The telephone also came to Winder in 1900, as the town continued to grow.

An early commercial building, the Granite Hotel (later the Winder Hotel), was built ca. 1900 on Broad Street. This plain, two-story building had a balcony on the Broad Street facade. Stone for the building came from a nearby quarry. Stores and a cafe were located on the first floor. Hotel rooms (later converted to apartments) were on the upper floors. By 1903, the hotel was part of one-and-one-half blocks of commercial structures along Broad Street.

Two other important buildings were erected in the district around 1907. The Sharpton Opera House (313 South Broad Street), built by S.E. Sharpton, originally served as a business establishment with a second-story opera house. Iron storefronts from the Winder Foundry and Machine Works remain on the building. The lower floor has been used as an auto company and a Railway Express office. Silent movies were also shown in the opera house. Next door is the Garrison Building, built about the same time at the corner of Broad and Athens Streets. At one time, this building served as the home of the Farmer's Bank.

By 1910, development was increasing in the central business district. Winder's waterworks and electric-light plant was built in 1909. A small brick meat store was constructed on Candler Street, west of Broad Street. Other brick stores replaced earlier frame buildings. This growth led to increased pressure for the formation of a new county. The corner of Candler and Jackson Streets existed much as it does today by 1910. A bank on the northern corner (building with marble column) was across from Robinson Furniture, owned by W.T. Robinson. Grocery stores and barber shops were also in the area. The present-day Abernathy's Hardware backed up to these buildings from Broad Street, where it housed a dry-goods store. During World War I, this building served as a National Guard headquarters.

The stores along Jackson Street, between Candler and Athens Streets, continued to change hands. In 1909, the five buildings on the southeast side of the street contained a wholesale grocery, carriage repository, another grocery, an undertaker, and a hardware store. By 1921, these buildings housed a general repair shop, a dry-goods store, and electric shop, two auto shops, a market, a grocery, and a general merchandise store. An auto-supply store and Robinson's Furniture were across the street.

Efforts began in 1835 to create a new county in the area, but they failed, as did similar attempts in 1904. However, by 1914, there was such growth in the region that a new county was created by the state legislature, with Winder designated as the county seat. In November,

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Barrow County became a reality. The new county was named for David C. Barrow (1852-1929), chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Improvisation was required for the first term of the county court, held in 1915. Prisoners were boarded in Clarke and Gwinnett counties as work began on a new jail. The brick, Gothic-style structure was completed in 1916.

Construction of a courthouse took longer, however. From 1915 to 1920, the second floor of the Sharpton Opera house served as a temporary courthouse. Dr. Bush moved his house to face Porter Street and the new courthouse was built on the previous site of his home. The brick, Neoclassical courthouse was designed by James J. Baldwin of Anderson, South Carolina, and built at a cost of \$133,400 by R.W. Wimbish of Savannah. The courthouse clock was installed by the E. Howard Clock Company of Boston for \$1,790. Barrow County's courthouse was completed in 1920.

Other development in the district took place in the 1910s and 1920s. In 1919, the second floor of the Garrison Building became the county's first clinic and hospital. It was operated by Doctors Randolph, Harris and Matthews. A.E. Bush, son of Dr. W.H. Bush, built a two - story brick commercial structure next to the courthouse in 1920. Originally constructed as an office building, it has since served as a school, the Chamber of Commerce, the library, city hall and most recently the Winder fire and police departments. [This building has been razed since the original listing.]

By 1920, Dr. Bush's old house was in use as the Nowell Hotel (name later changed to the Barrow Hotel). While development was concentrated along Broad and Jackson Streets, vacant lots could be found between the tow sections along Athens Street. Along Jackson Street, the major change involved a fire in the Smith's Hardware Building. Robert J. Smith, nephew of founder R.A.W. Smith, rebuilt the present building. During the late 1920s, the Masonic Hall (present-day Perkins) and other stores filled one side of Athens Street, but a break remained between the two developments. Broad Street was first paved in the 1920s.

By 1930, development in the district ceased, and only tenants changed. During this period, the old bank building at the corner of Candler and Jackson served as Winder's city hall. The Klimax Overall Company operated out of the Jackson Street building next to the present-day Hardigrees.

The historic structures of the Broad Street district were generally built by 1930. Carwood Manufacturing and the Winder News were in the Sharpton Opera House at this time, while the A.E. Bush Building was

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used as an auto store. Changes in occupants and stores continued over the next five decades. The eastern side of Broad Street, between Athens and Candler Streets, was the area where this change was most dramatic. One- and two-story brick buildings were replaced with modern commercial structures in the 1950s and 1960s. A parking lot was also added in this block. The 1965 remodeling of the People's Bank Building further changed the character of this area. Metal storefronts along Athens Street and on Broad Street, northeast of Candler, altered the streetscape. Finally, expansion of the central business district up North Broad resulted in the replacement of old homes with modern commercial structures.

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## **9. Major Bibliographic References**

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"Supplemental documentation," compiled by Fred Ingram, Barrow County Historical Society, 1991. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Supplemental documentation," compiled by John Hutchins, Winder Main Street, 1991. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation, Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. "Broad Street Commercial Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, April 23, 1984. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. "Jackson Street Commercial Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, April 23, 1984. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Office of historic Preservation, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
  - Broad Street Commercial Historic District
  - Jackson Street Commercial Historic District
- 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):**

Bw 1-179 (Winder)



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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** The acreage of the new district is approximately 9.5 acres which includes approximately 4 acres of new area and approximately 5.5 acres of the two former districts.

### UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 248480 Northing 3764470  
B) Zone 17 Easting 248740 Northing 3764550  
C) Zone 17 Easting 248920 Northing 3764370  
D) Zone 17 Easting 248690 Northing 3764360

### Verbal Boundary Description

The district encompasses portions of eight blocks with properties facing Broad, Jackson, Candler, and Athens Streets--the block surrounded by these streets is the center of the district. The Downtown Winder Historic District boundary is described with a heavy black line drawn to scale on the enclosed tax map.

### Boundary Justification

This nomination extends and merges the original boundaries of the Broad Street Commercial Historic District and the Jackson Street Commercial Historic District to form the new **Downtown Winder Historic District** which includes the contiguous, intact, historic commercial structures in Winder's historic downtown.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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**name/title** Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Specialist  
**organization** Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** March 22, 1994

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

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**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** Downtown Winder Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Winder  
**County:** Barrow  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** December 1991

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 15: Old Granite Hotel and the west side of Broad Street; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 15: South side of Athens Street; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 15: East side of Jackson Street; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 15: West side of Jackson Street; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 15: Barrow County Courthouse and jail; photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 15: Streetscape of Candler Street, west of Jackson Street; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 15: East side of Broad Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 15: North side of Athens Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 15: Streetscape of Broad Street, south of Candler Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 15: South side of Candler Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 15: Southwest facade of Winder Lumber Company; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 15: North side of Athens Street; photographer facing northeast.

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Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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- 13 of 15: Barrow County Courthouse and Broad Street; photographer facing north.
- 14 of 15: Streetscape of Candler Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 15: Streetscape of Broad Street; photographer facing south.