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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 Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East Washington, Wilcoxon, and Farmer streets and the CSX rail line.
city, town Newnan () vicinity of
county Coweta **code** 077
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30263

() not for publication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	105	8
sites	1	0
structures	6	0
objects	0	0
total	112	8

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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 C. Coates
Signature of certifying official

2-20-02
Date

for 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

Edson H. Beal 4-11-02

() 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Religion: religious facility
Transportation: rail-related

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Religion: religious facility
Recreation and Culture: sports facility
Transportation: rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne.
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance, Late Gothic Revival.
Other: saddlebag house, shotgun house.

Materials:

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood: weatherboard

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District is a late-19th-century and early 20th-century mill and mill village located east of downtown Newnan, only two blocks from the courthouse square. The mill complex, located in the southwest corner of the historic district along the Atlanta and West Point Railroad (now CSX), includes an 820-foot long mill building and a separate opening and picker house with attached cotton warehouses. Worker houses were first built east on Factory Street (now Field Street) and Murray Street. Later, three additional streets of mill houses were built north of the mill. The mill village also includes the mill manager's house and the Mills Chapel.

In 1888, the Newnan Cotton Mills corporation built a two-story, stone-and-brick mill along the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The long, rectangular building is oriented north to south along the rail line and once featured a platform and mill office along the track. The stone first floor and the brick second level are both lined with large segmental-arched windows that have since been filled with glass block. Large brackets support the eaves of the shallow-pitched gable roof. Two-story stair towers are located on the east and west sides of the building. The interior plan was historically open work space

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

divided only by the grid of chamfered columns that support the second-floor and wood-frame roof. The interior has since been subdivided into loft apartments.

A 12,000-gallon iron water tower (stand pipe) provided protection from fire. A spring-fed pond just north of the mill supplied water to the tower. In the event of fire, water sprayed on the building would wash back into the pond and re-circulate through the system. In c.1950, a larger, 75,000-gallon water tower was built on the west side of the mill.

In 1888, at the time the mill was under construction, the company built about a dozen saddlebag houses on Field and Murray streets, adjacent to the mill. These small, frame duplexes are built on small lots with consistent setbacks. The houses were set on piers, though many have since been infilled with concrete block, and clad in weatherboard. The interiors feature four principal rooms and a shed-roofed porch across the front. Coal-burning stoves heated the houses with the chimney projecting through the center of the side-gable roof.

In 1905, a two-story addition built on the north side of the 1888 building doubled the size of the mill. The brick addition includes engine and boiler houses and a four-story tower that rises above the mill complex. Like the original mill, the addition is long and narrow and lined with windows. The interior, which was open workspace, has also been divided into loft apartments. Chamfered wood posts support the wood frame ceiling. Historic steel fire doors are located in the masonry fire walls that divide the interior spaces.

Between 1900 and 1914, seven attached cotton warehouses were built just east of the mills. These frame warehouses are divided by massive brick firewalls because of the flammability of cotton lint. In 1924, a large opening and picker house was built on the north end of the warehouses. The opening and picker house is a large, two-story brick building with a concrete frame. Industrial steel-casement windows on the north side lit in the interior. Some of these windows on the lower level were removed in later years when the building was used as a loading dock and warehouse.

In 1905, when the mill was doubled in size, the company expanded its village north by opening Wilcoxon, Berry, and Glenn streets and building small duplexes for workers and two-story saltbox houses for borders. Like the houses on Field and Murray streets, most of these houses were four-room duplexes set on small lots with consistent setbacks. The larger saltbox houses were also duplexes. The company also built smaller single-family saddlebag houses on Murray Street and a cluster of five shotgun houses: three on Cole Street and two on East Washington Street. These narrow, single-family houses are clad in weatherboard and set on small lots. Most of the multi-family mill houses were converted to single-family dwellings after the mill sold the houses in 1956.

The mill village also includes several community landmark buildings, such as the Mills Chapel on Murray Street. Built c.1890, the chapel is a rectangular-shaped building with a steeply pitched front-gable roof and clad in weatherboard. It has an arched entrance, two projecting front window bays and a rear apse. A Colonial Revival style wing has since been added to the building. The Lovejoy Methodist Church was built nearby in 1904. The brick-veneer church was built in the Gothic revival

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

style. The mill manager's house, built c.1900 on Field Street, is a two-story Queen Anne-style house with irregular massing and a wrap-around porch. The mill office, built in 1916 on Washington Street, is the only high-style building in the historic district. It is rectangular in shape, clad in beige brick, and covered with a red terra-cotta-tile hip roof. The symmetrical main façade features an elaborate door surround with a broken pediment supported on Tuscan columns. The geometric pattern in the entablature of the door is repeated in the ceramic window boxes. In addition, the historic district includes the quarry where stone was cut for the 1888 mill building and a baseball field that was built by the mill for the use of its workers.

The historic district also includes the oil press/seed mill building that was part of the Robert McBride Company Cotton Seed Oil Works plant that had been located alongside the Newnan mill since the 1880s. Although the oil works complex once included gins and cotton warehouses, the two-story stone-and-brick oil press building is the only oil works building that survives. It includes a historic brick addition on the north side and a later shed-roofed metal addition on the south side. Its plain brick facades feature no ornament except for the segmental-arched windows.

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):

Industry
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

1888-1951

Significant Dates:

1888 - Newnan Cotton Mill was chartered

1889 – Newnan Cotton Mill began producing cotton yarn with fifty mill operators.

1905 – An addition to the north end of the mill doubled its size.

Significant Person(s):

n.a.

Cultural Affiliation:

n.a.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District is significant in the area of industry because it represents the rise of the textile industry in the Georgia during the New South era of industrial development. Textiles remained a major component of the state's economy for over a century. The Newnan mill and mill village is an excellent example of a Georgia Piedmont cotton mill and mill village. The historic includes the mill, which was built in two principal phases in 1888 and 1905, the mill village, and community landmark buildings. The mill complex provides an understanding of all aspects of mill operations in Georgia, including how they generated power, stored cotton, processed cotton, produced textiles, and shipped the finished product.

In addition, the Newnan Cotton Mill is significant because it represents industrial enterprises that developed along the rail corridor east of downtown Newnan. These industrial operations also included the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, an iron works company that began in 1854 and continues to operate under different ownership. Cole Manufacturing fabricated steam boilers for industrial operations, steel water tanks, and containers for textile, chemical, and metallurgic industries. The rail corridor also includes large brick and frame warehouses.

The Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District is also significant in the area of community planning and development because mill villages were integral components of mill operations and because its location close to downtown Newnan represents the extent to which even moderate-sized mill operations were sometimes sited near the commercial centers of rural county seats. The plan of the mill village associated with the Newnan Cotton Mill is characteristic of the grid-iron plan in which streets were laid out in parallel rows rather than contoured to reflect the topography. Both plans were used in Georgia, though the grid-iron plan was more common. Typically, community landmark buildings, such as schools, hospitals, community centers, and churches, were sited in prominent locations. The Newnan Cotton Mill is the only textile mill in Newnan and it is unusual because of its close proximity to downtown Newnan. As a result, the mill built fewer houses for mill workers and fewer community landmark buildings, relying instead on city businesses and institutions to meet the various needs of its mill workers

Mill villages, like that in Newnan, represent the paternal system of mill operations in which the company controlled most aspects of mill workers' lives. The mill provided housing, recreation, built churches and hospitals, and most importantly, employment. When asked, "what do you make?" W. D. Anderson of Bibb Manufacturing replied, "we make at Bibb, American citizens, and running a cotton mill to do it." Mildred Andrews, in "the Men and the Mills" notes, "Mills invest money in building better communities. People who live in better communities make better citizens. Better citizens make better business."

The Newnan mill and mill village is also significant under the theme of architecture because the design of the mills is representative of mills built throughout Georgia and the South from the last decades of the 19th century through the first decades of the 20th century. These mills are built with masonry slow-burn

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

construction that includes chamfered wood posts that support the interior framing. Their long, rectangular floor plans and floor-to-ceiling windows maximized the amount of light and air that reached the interior. The interiors are usually large open spaces to allow for greater flexibility in the placement of textile machinery. In addition, mills during this period had sophisticated fire prevention systems.

The architecture of the public buildings and mill worker houses are also representative of buildings found in mill communities during this period. Most houses in the district were built as duplexes in form of saddlebag houses and two-story saltbox houses. These house types were commonly built in Georgia mill villages at the turn of the 20th century, according to *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. The community landmark buildings were the only buildings designed in traditional architectural styles. These include the Queen Anne-style mill manager's house, the Gothic Revival-style Mills Chapel, and the Renaissance Revival-style mill office.

National Register Criteria

A—Because it represents the rise of the textile industry in Georgia during the New South era and major industrial development in Newnan.

C—As an excellent example of textile mill design and construction in Georgia and because its plan and mill village are representative of mill communities in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n.a.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1888, the year the Newnan Cotton Mill was chartered and construction begun, and ends in 1951 (at the fifty-year end date) to include the period in which the mill continued to produce textiles.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1888 and 1951 that are significant for the themes of industry, community planning and development, and architecture and which retain historic integrity. This includes industrial, residential, and community landmark buildings in the district. The six contributing structures are the plan of streets, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, two water towers, the pond, and a baseball field. The quarry used to build the 1888 mill building is the only contributing site.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1951 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. Nearly all of the noncontributing properties are less than

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

fifty-years old and include a metal-clad child care facility on East Washington Street, two manufactured houses on Murray Street, and two concrete-block commercial buildings on Farmer Street.

The unmarked African American cemetery located on Farmer Street adjacent to the mill village is not included in the historic district because the cemetery was not historically associated with the mill and mill village. Currently, the cemetery is being documented through historical, archeological, and ethnographic research.

Developmental History or Historic Context (as appropriate)

The Newnan Cotton Mill was chartered in 1888 and began with the purchase of nine acres along the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The Newnan Cotton Mills corporation started with \$5,000 investments from five local businessmen and \$60,000 in stock by other investors. Members of the original board of directors included N. B. Glover, J. T. Reese, P. F. Cuttino, J. F. Brewster, R. W. Freeman, H. W. Camp, R. H. Hardaway, and H. C. Arnall, Jr.

The original board also included Robert Duke Cole (1854-1942) and Harrison Cones Sargent (1819-1903). Sargent, along with C. B. Wilcoxon, had established the Wilcoxon Manufacturing Company in 1866 on Wahoo Creek in Coweta County. The company produced knitting thread, cotton yarn, and carpet warp. They sold the factory in 1888, which remained in operation until the early 1980s.

R. D. Cole moved to Newnan in 1849 and established a small carpenter shop. In 1854, Cole formed a partnership in a lumber mill and wood manufacturing shop that produced door frames, window sashes, and coffins. This enterprise grew into an iron foundry and mill works known as R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company. By 1880, the company had a sawmill, iron foundry, blacksmith shop, and brick machine shop. Many of the buildings built in Newnan before World War I were constructed with products from Cole's company. These buildings include the Newnan Waterworks and the Coweta County Courthouse.

Cole was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Newnan Cotton Mill. He was elected president of the board of directors and assisted in all stages of planning. He also made several trips to mills in Griffin and Columbus to observe mills in operation. His company, Cole Manufacturing, was awarded the contract to build the mill in 1888. Ground was broken in the middle of July 1888 and the cornerstone was laid several weeks later. The granite for the first floor of the mill was obtained from a nearby quarry located within the bounds of the historic district. Bricks for the second level were probably supplied from Cole's company. By September 1888, 300 men were at work on the mill. By October, the cards, spindles, and other machinery had been ordered from the Franklin Machine Company in Providence, Rhode Island.

The mill opened in 1889 with fifty operators who produced cotton yarn. The picker house was located at the south end of the mill. The warping and reeling was done on the first floor; carding, speeding, and spinning on the second. Initially, no weaving or dyeing was done at the mill. Raw cotton entered

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the mill and finished fine-grade yarn, ready to be woven into textiles, exited the mill from a second-floor railroad platform.

By 1895, the mill was producing yarn on 6,300 spindles. The one-story picker room was enlarged to add a second floor for carding. A dye room was added to the south end of the building. Cotton warehouses were built east of the mill and a two-story office building (demolished) was built along the rail line west of the mill.

R. A. Fields, a long-time superintendent of the mill, directed the construction of the mill and his large Queen Anne-style house on Factory (now Field Street). Fields was later appointed director of the mill. He was succeeded by Karl Nixon in 1939. Barry Cochran, a graduate of Georgia tech's first electrical engineering class, installed electricity in the mill in 1893.

In 1905, the mill was nearly doubled in size with an addition that increased the total length of the mill to 820 feet. A new boiler and engine house was added to the east side of the new mill. The former picker house became the opening rooms and storage. Between c.1900 and 1937, nine buildings, all of which have been demolished, were built east of the main mill building. The largest of these was the two-story dye house, built in 1905, with additions from c.1927 and 1937. The only buildings east of the mill that survive are the cotton warehouses and attached opening and picking house.

In 1907, as the textile business boomed at the beginning of the 20th century, the Newnan mill built a second plant called the East Newnan Mill in rural Coweta County. The East Newnan Mill was called Mill No. 2; the Newnan mill was called Mill No. 1, or the "old mill." Operations within both mills were similar.

The Newnan Cotton Mills specialized in the manufacture of natural and synthetic yarns for weaving and knitting. By 1920, the Newnan mills processed 10,000 thousand bales of cotton. In 1940, the mills consumed 10,000 bales each of cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers. During World War II, the Newnan Cotton Mills developed and produced yarns for parachute and harness equipment, sometimes operating twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Like most mill operations in the South, the Newnan mill was segregated by sex and race. African-American men worked in the dye house, opening room, or the yard. They were never employed as spinners, a job usually reserved for women. Women were sometimes twistors and boys were sometimes hired as winders. White men worked in the carding room doffing or twisting and old men were hired to sweep the floors of lint, which constantly accumulated. One day's shift lasted eleven hours, Monday through Friday. Saturday shifts ended at noon. Workers were paid on Saturday mornings in cash.

The Newnan mill provided houses for its workers. Most of these houses were duplexes, each with two rooms that often housed as many as five or six family members. The company provided well water free of charge. Coal, on the other hand, was deducted from the workers' paychecks. Electricity was free for lights but no other electrical appliances were allowed. Kerosene stoves were used for

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

cooking. Every four families shared a privy. After World War II, indoor bathrooms were installed in the back porches. A pasture north of the mill village was provided for residents to keep cows for fresh milk and it was common for workers to walk home for lunch. The company did not build houses for the few African Americans that worked in the mill. Most of the African-American mill workers lived on Pinson Street southeast of the mill in an area called Chalk Level. Rocky Hill, west of downtown, is another African-American residential district.

The mill maintained strict rules of behavior for workers who lived in the village. They were not allowed to drink alcohol or join a Pentecostal church because it was believed that this would result in loud, disruptive behavior. The mill did not build a store or commissary because stores downtown were within walking distance. The mill sponsored a baseball team and Boy Scout troop and organized a company picnic every year. The mill, which did not have its own clinic or hospital, contributed \$10,000 to the construction of a hospital in Newnan.

The mill company built the four-grade Murray Street school for children in the mill village. After completing the Murray Street school curriculum, children finished their elementary education in the public school system. The school, which is no longer extant, was later used as a Sunday school building by the adjacent Mills Chapel. Mills Chapel, built c.1890, is one of two churches associated with the mill village. Mills Chapel was built as a mission church by the wealthy downtown Central Baptist Church. The second church, the Lovejoy Methodist Church, is a Gothic Revival-style church covered with a brick veneer. It was built on Washington Street in 1904. Both churches survive and have remained houses of worship.

In 1950, the Newnan mills employed over 1,000 workers. That same year, the company reorganized and began producing crimped synthetic fabrics. In 1956, both mills were sold to Mount Vernon Mills, a Baltimore company. Production declined and in 1960, West-Point Pepperell purchased the East Newnan Mill and the Bibb Manufacturing Company bought the Newnan Cotton Mill, which ceased operations as textile mill by 1970. The Bibb company used the Newnan mill for textile storage until it sold the property in 1995. Between 1997 and 2001, the mill was rehabilitated as a mixed-use loft development in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standard's for Rehabilitation. The Newnan Lofts received final certification on April 16, 2001 by the National Park Service, Technical Services Preservation Branch.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Ray & Associates. Newnan Mill Additional Information. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1999

Turner, Julie. National Register Historic District Information Form. Newnan Cotton Mill Historic District. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1997.

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.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 65 acres

UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	705100	3695470
B)	16	705500	3695470
C)	16	705410	3694770
D)	16	704880	3694830

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the resources historically associated with the Newnan Cotton Mill and mill village. Note that the unmarked African American cemetery located on Farmer Street adjacent to the mill village is not included in the historic district because the cemetery was not historically associated with the mill and mill village.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson
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** June 31, 2001
e-mail steven_Moffson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) not applicable

name/title Julie Turner
organization Historic Preservation Consultant
mailing address 3039 Star Point Road
city or town Franklin **state** Georgia **zip code** 30217
telephone n.a.
e-mail n.a.

- property owner**
 regional preservation planner
 consultant
 other:

Property Owner or Nomination Sponsor Name and Address

name (property owner or contact person) Bill Headley, James Borders
organization (if applicable) Newnan Lofts, LP
mailing address 817 West Peachtree Street, #P-100
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30308
e-mail n.a.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District
City or Vicinity: Newnan
County: Coweta
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of Photographs: 30

1. Cotton mill and picker house (left), photographer facing southwest.
2. Cotton mill, photographer facing southwest.
3. Picker house (left) and cotton mill (right), photographer facing southwest.
4. Water tower, photographer facing west.
5. Water tower, detail of base, photographer facing west.
6. Cotton mill, boiler room, interior, photographer facing northwest
7. Picker house, photographer facing south.
8. Cotton mill with picker house (extreme left)
9. Cotton warehouses with picker house (background), photographer facing north.
10. Field Street with cotton warehouses (left) and mill manager's house (right), photographer facing north.
11. Cotton mill (left) and mill manager's house (right), photographer facing northwest.
12. Washington Street with mill office (right center), photographer facing northwest.
13. Murray Street with Lovejoy Methodist Church (left) and Mills Chapel (center and right), photographer facing north.
14. Murray Street with Mills Chapel (left) and Lovejoy Methodist Church (right), photographer facing south.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

15. Washington Street, photographer facing west.
16. Cole Street, photographer facing south.
17. Washington Street, photographer facing northwest.
18. Washington Street, photographer facing northwest.
19. Washington Street, photographer facing northwest.
20. Murray Street, photographer facing south.
21. Murray Street, photographer facing northeast.
22. Pond, photographer facing north.
23. Baseball field, photographer facing southwest.
24. Glenn Place, photographer facing west.
25. Berry Street, photographer facing southwest.
26. Berry Street, photographer facing west.
27. Berry Street, photographer facing southwest.
28. Wilcoxon Street, photographer facing west.
29. Wilcoxon Street, photographer facing southwest.
30. Wilcoxon Street, photographer facing west.

Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District
Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia

Sketch Map 1 of 2

National Register Boundary ———

Contributing property □

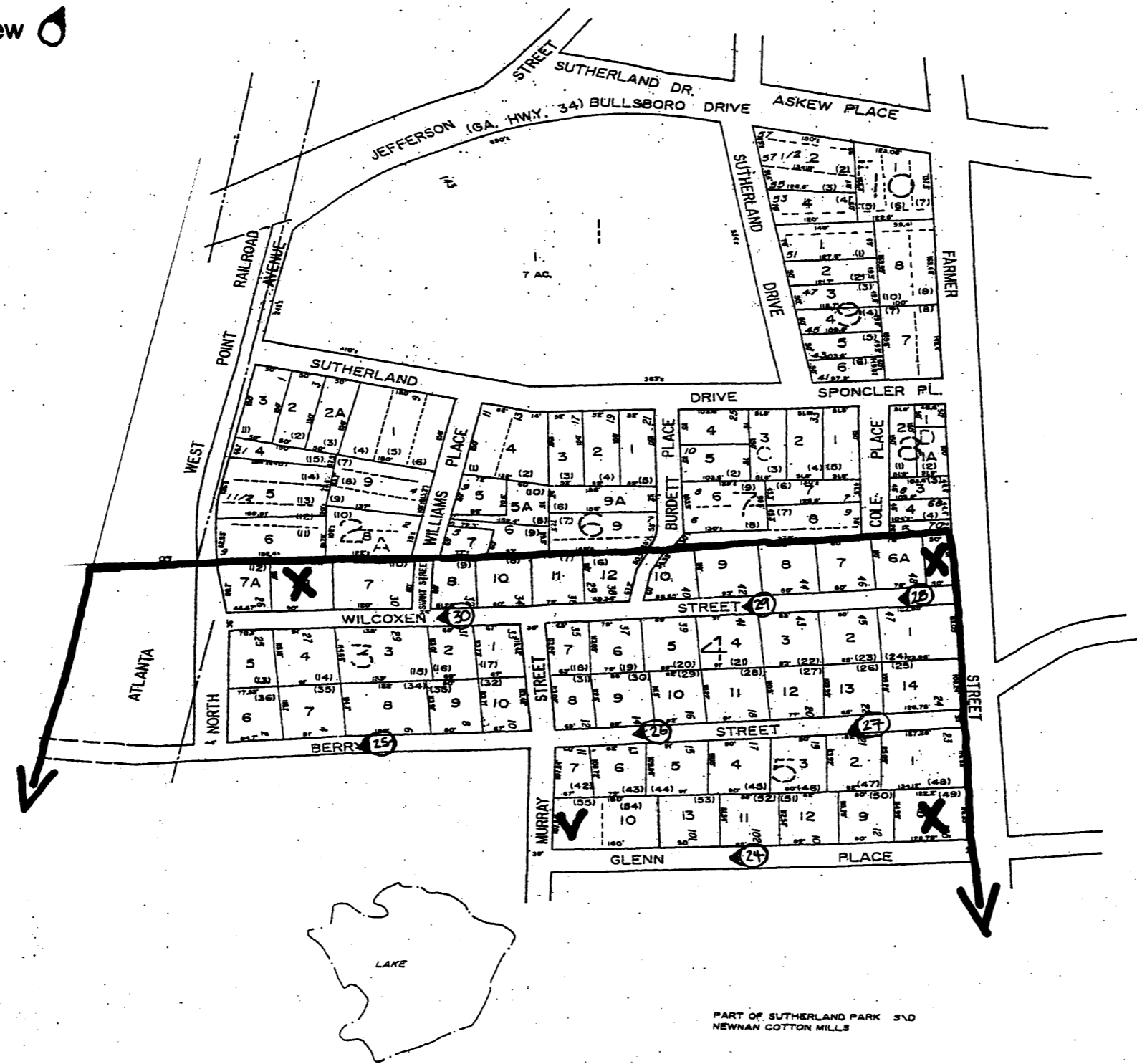
Noncontributing property ◻

Vacant ▽

Photo number and direction of view ↙

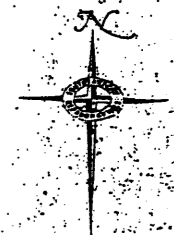
Scale: 1" = 200"

North ↑



PART OF SUTHERLAND PARK AND
NEWNAN COTTON MILLS

PROPERTY MAP
OF
**COWETA
COUNTY**
GEORGIA



- Legend
- Contributing property
- Noncontributing property
- Vacant
- National Register Boundary
- Street
- Railroad
- Water
- Other

DATE	REVISION

INDEX KEY

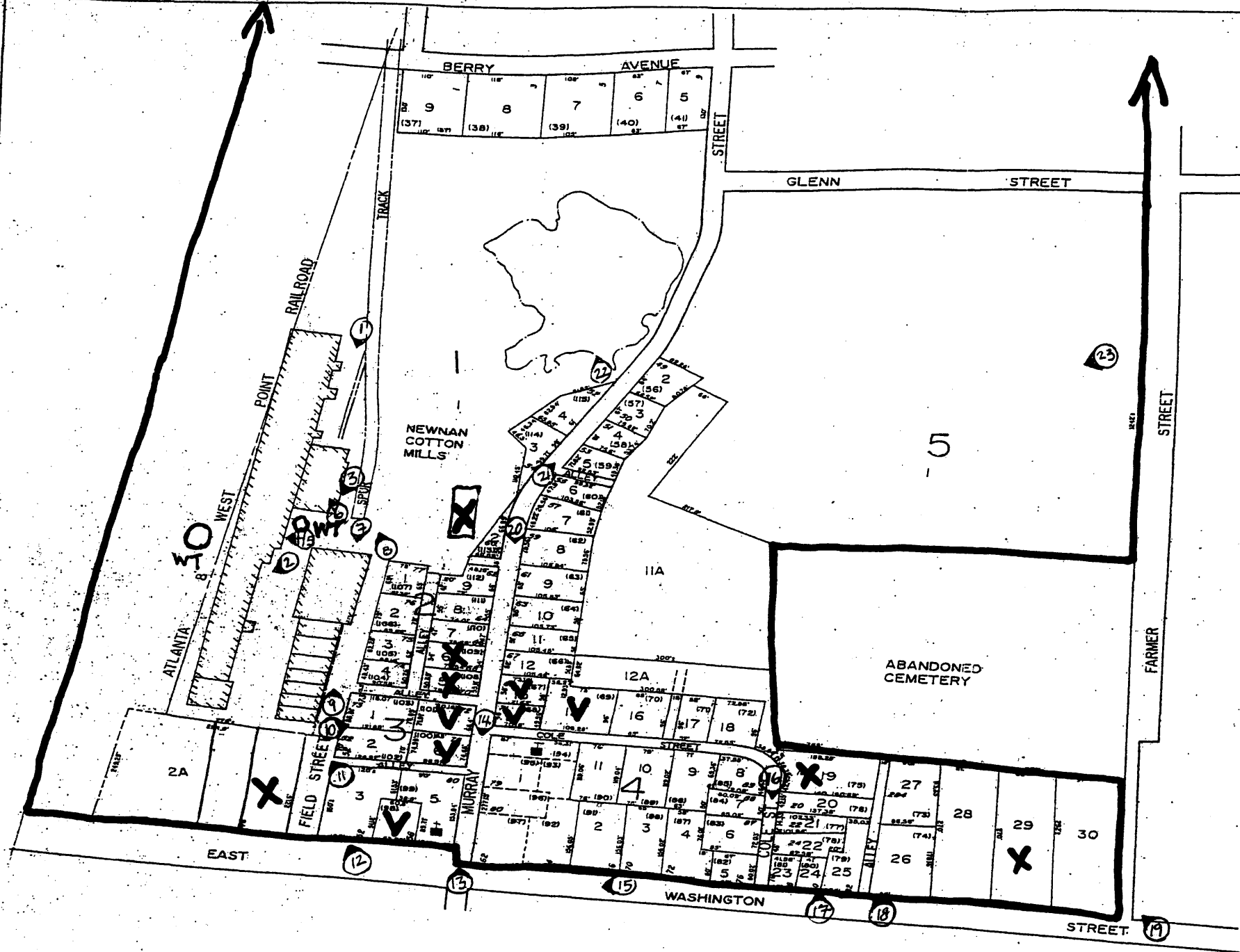
	NIG	

SCALE OF FEET

NOTES

PREPARED BY:
SOUTHEASTERN DEMOGRAPHICS, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SHEET NUMBER
NIG



Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District
 Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia
 Sketch Map 2 of 2
 National Register Boundary ———
 Contributing property □
 Noncontributing property X
 Vacant □
 Photo number and direction of view ○
 Scale: 1" = 200"

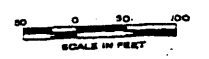
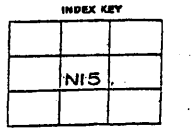
North ↑



LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED LOT
- - - - - IMPROVED LOT
- LOT WITH CORNER
- - - - - PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD
- DRAINAGE
- UNIMPROVED LOT
- IMPROVED LOT
- PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW
- X NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- VACANT PROPERTY
- UNIMPROVED LOT
- IMPROVED LOT
- LOT WITH CORNER
- PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW
- X NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- VACANT PROPERTY

DATE	REVISION



NOTE:

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY THE
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 1900 SURVEY