

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	SEP 13 1976
DATE ENTERED	APR 13 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Lexington Historic District**

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

US 78

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

10th - Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

STATE

Georgia

VICINITY OF

CODE

13

COUNTY

Oglethorpe

CODE

221

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Multiple Owners**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Oglethorpe County Courthouse**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE
Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **Oglethorpe County Survey by Pat Cooper for the Department of Natural Resources**

DATE **August, 1975**

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Historic Preservation Section**

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE
Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lexington, the county seat of Oglethorpe County, was founded circa 1796, and since that time grew into a bustling, populous mid 19th century town and diminished, after the railroad bypassed it in the 1840's, to its present state as a rural, small-town community. Architecturally the town's makeup presently reflects these changes with few 18th century structures, a considerable number of mid-19th century residential and commercial buildings, several later 19th century civic buildings and only a relatively few 20th century architectural contributions.

Lexington can be divided into several geographic, historic and economic areas. The more elaborate and large 19th century residences can be found along North Main Street, Church Street and Academy Street. The commercial and governmental area of Lexington is primarily centered around the Courthouse and along the Downtown portion of Main Street. Boggs Street west of Gilmer Street is essentially a "middle class" small residential neighborhood. The Black Botton Road neighborhood is a black residential area with smaller dwellings. Most of the street scenes mentioned in the description have similar residential or commercial patterns.

NORTH MAIN STREET

The area of Main Street north and west of Church Street will be referred to as the North Main Street Area. The remaining portion of Main Street will be referred to as Downtown Main Street.

The structures on both sides of North Main Street are residential with a variety of styles represented. The Col. John Billups House, c.1838, (#1) is a two story frame, four room central hall house with hip roof and front shed roof. It was partially renovated in 1911, with the majority of the Victorian influence given to the first floor central hall. Adjacent to this property is the Cunningham House, c.1892 (#3), a Victorian style house with rambling plan, but rigid porch column & banister design. Built in 1905, an exceptional cut granite barn with high shingled center gables, serves as an outbuilding to the Cunningham House. Across the street is the Arnold Pace House, c.1854 (#125), a two story, 4 room central hall frame house with interior chimneys and a later addition of a bay window and jig saw porch trim and supports.

CHURCH AND ACADEMY STREETS

Along these residential streets are two churches: the Presbyterian Church, 1892 (#34), a simple frame structure with two square towers, gothic arched windows and a fanlighted entrance; and the Baptist Church, 1840 (#80), a brick building with a steeple and gothic arched windows, is across the street.

The domestic architecture in this area is varied, but the most imposing style is Greek Revival. There are three similar large classically influenced houses on the north side of Church Street; all three frame residences have hip roofs and monumental columns across the front facades; also, all three houses probably were originally plain-style, but were modified to Greek Revival style between the 1840's-1860's. The Willingham-Watkins House, c.1832 (#28), originally a two over two room, plain-style frame house was modified and had columns and balcony added in the c.1850's. The Chedell-Broach House, c.1820 (#31), believed to have originally been a four over four room plain style house with four exterior end chimneys, had the columns and hip roof added in the 1860's. The Platt-Brooks-Smith House, c.1830, with a raised basement and classical influences has a three story back wing and according to oral

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tradition, had columns and other classical embellishments added in the 1840's or 1850's.

Two houses along Church and Academy Streets have one story central temple form porticos, but two-story plain style is still the dominate exterior architecture. The Goulding-Maxwell House, c.1820's (#36), has been renovated several times, once with a mid-century temple form portico and, in the early 20th century, the first floor windows were changed and additions to the rear were made. The Bray House, c.1800 (#62), is one of the oldest houses in Lexington. The Bray House was, according to local tradition, the first Post Office in Lexington and is one of the few residences in the town which, according to Ava Roger's *The Housing of Oglethorpe County Georgia, 1790-1860*, has had "relatively minor changes" to the main portion of the house.

There are several other good examples of frame residences along Church and Academy Streets which were originally plain-style that have been renovated or remodeled. The Bush-Turner House, c.1845, (#39), illustrates the influence of Victorian styling in the mid 19th century. The Bush-Turner House has a one story shed porch across the front with "banjo" work trim and slender double and triple columns. The Francis Goulding House, c.1817 (#36) is a two-story frame residence which has horizontal weatherboarding and a one-story shed porch which wraps around two-sides of the structure. Originally a domestic residence, the Francis Goulding House in 1828 became the Columbia Theological Seminary and, according to Ava Rodger's, *The Housing of Oglethorpe County 1790-1860* "is typical of the houses which have served as schoolhouses or dormitories as well as private residences." The Upson-Evans House, c.1814 (#84), is believed to have been built by the famous, Georgia lawyer, Stephen Upson. The two-story, frame, plain-style Upson-Evans House has been renovated several times, but most of the original c.1814 structure including fanlighted doorways remains intact.

The Shakleford Apartments, c.1827 (#8) was a two-story plain-style frame structure, but as a result of renovations and modifications in the 1840's, 1880's, and 1920's this residence is now a one-story apartment house. The Lester-Calloway House, c.1825 (#33) on reference map, is a two-story frame house with beaded siding and a one-story shed porch across the front.

Interspersed between these noted residences, especially near Gilmer Street are several early 20th century structures, one a cut granite, one story dwelling (#85) and another (#85), a shingled bungalow.

DOWNTOWN MAIN STREET

The Downtown Main Street area has most of the commerical and public structures within Lexington. The Oglethorpe County Jail, c.1879 (#92), is a two-story square, brick building with a hip-roof and some Victorian details. The Oglethorpe County Courthouse, (C.1887) (#79), is a Richardson-Romanesque influenced, large two-story symmetrical brick structure with an elaborate central clock tower and granite framed arches. The Courthouse was built with local materials and both the exterior and interior details were rendered by

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local craftsmen. Across Main Street from the courthouse is a cluster of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings, (#126), which are primarily of brick construction and vary in height from one to three stories.

There are several residences in this area of Main Street. About one block east of the Courthouse is an early saltbox variation house, (#72), which may date from the early 19th century. A 19th century, two-story frame plain-style structure, (#113), is located about one block west and north of the courthouse.

BOGGS STREET

This area of Lexington is a residential and commercial zone with several public buildings. Boggs Street west of Gilmer Street is primarily a residential area with small late 19th and early to recent 20th century single family dwellings. One exception in this area of Boggs Street is the Boggs-Mathews House, c.1851 (#107), which is a one-story U shape, frame residence.

Boggs Street east of Gilmer Street has public and commercial buildings and several residences. The Post Office, (#76), a county clinic and family services building, (#74), are one-story modern brick structures. Between the Post Office, Clinic, and family services buildings is the Knox-American Legion Building, c.1860, a two-story frame structure with a delicate, two-story porch facade with clover-leaf columns made of wood resembling in design those of cast iron. The Lumpkin-Maxwell House, c.1797 and c.1813 (#50), is two houses which were joined at right angles. The first part of the Lumpkin-Maxwell House (c.1797), is a two-story frame, gabled plain-style structure with external chimneys. The second part of the Lumpkin-Maxwell House, (c.1813), is a two-story frame plain-style house with a hip roof, interior chimneys, and an elliptical fanlight.

BLACK BOTTOM ROAD

This area of Lexington consists generally of small frame dwellings. Included in the area are some late 19th and early 20th century frame cottages with one 19th century saltbox variation, (#14) and a "Downingsque" frame cottage with twin gables, (#24).

OTHER STRUCTURES

There are houses in Lexington which are located on side streets which are both historically and architecturally important. The Cobb-Marchman House, c.1800, (#82), may have been constructed prior to 1800 and was renovated and modified in 1880. Originally a two-story plain-style house, the 1880 renovation changed the Cobb-Marchman House into a one story frame cottage style residence. The original Cobb-Marchman House was owned by and was the law office of the famous United States Representative and Senator, Thomas Willis Cobb and by local tradition this house was at one time the law office of William Harris Crawford.

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The Dupree-Appling House, c.1804 (#51), a one-story frame dwelling is an example of houses in Lexington which were renovated in the mid 19th century from plain to classical style. The front facade of this house has a small temple-like portico with four square columns. This house is the eastern most structure within the Lexington Historic District.

The most prominent buildings within the Lexington Historic District have been cited above, but there are numerous smaller frame dwellings described on the sketch map legend that can be considered historic or architecturally important to the community. The intrusions that do occur, again as noted on the sketch map, are mostly in the Main Street area and generally have only a minor impact on the district.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Many of the early residents of Lexington played significant roles in both Georgia and the nation's history. Lexington became, in the early part of the 19th century, a center for political, judicial, and commercial activity. Some of the houses in the community reflect the character and achievements of this once thriving and important town. Lexington has retained much of its architectural heritage and has in relation to other communities in Georgia a prevalence for historic houses and structures. Lexington is an excellent example of a 19th century Georgia community.

Located in Oglethorpe County, near what was once the Old Cherokee Trail which ran between Augusta and Ross Landing, (now Chattanooga, Tennessee), the community which came to be known as Lexington had its origins c.1796. By 1802, Lexington had a few stores and some houses, but the town had no churches, "academies," or public library. Within the next few years, Lexington grew and in 1806 the Georgia Assembly passed an act which designated Lexington ^{the} County Seat of Oglethorpe County and "incorporated" the community by allowing the citizens of the town to elect their own "commissioners."

Lexington, between 1806 and the mid 19th century completion of the Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad, was one of the main centers of political, commercial, social, and cultural affairs for the Northeast Region of Georgia. The population of Lexington for a time in the early part of the 19th Century was larger than the population of Athens. By 1827, according to Sherwood's, A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia, Lexington "contains an elegant C. H. (Courthouse) Jail, Male Female Academies in which the Presbyterians and Methodist have devine worship, 38 dwelling houses, 15 stores, shops and a public library." The same year, two churches were constructed in the town. This was the apex of the development and growth of Lexington.

The Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad by-passed Lexington by three miles to the west, and soon after it was completed between Augusta and Atlanta in 1845, Lexington had already begun to decline as a center of trade and commerce and some of its prominent citizens had left the community. White's Statistics of Georgia describes Lexington in 1849 as a community which was not the "thriving place which it formerly was. Its declension is owing to its proximity to Athens." However, the town still had "a neat court house, one academy; one female school of a very superior character; . . . four stores, and other mechanics." Between 1850 and the 1930's, the population and housing of Lexington remained moderately stable. There was some construction in the town in the last half of the nineteenth century. The Jail was built c.1879 and the courthouse was built in 1887.

The county and town lost population from the 1930's to the 1960's, but now there seems to be a population movement back to the community. As Lexington did not rapidly expand and grow after the 1850's and as the community did not experience a growth period in the 1950's and 60's, much of the cultural heritage of Lexington has been preserved. The citizens of the

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia. Milledgeville, Georgia; Cannak and Ragland, 1826.
- Clayton, Augustin Smith. A Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia. Augusta, Ga.: Adams and Duyckinck, 1813.
- Knight, Lucian Lamar. Georgia's Landmarks Memorials and Legends, 2 vols. Atlanta, Ga.: The Byrd Printing Company, 1914.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 200+

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 1 7	3 0 5	2 1 8	1 0	3 7 5	0 1 6	1 0	B	1 1 7	3 0 5 - 4 4 0	3 7 4 8 - 9 2 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 1 7	3 0 4	2 2 0	3 7 4	1 1 7	3 0 4	2 1 4	D	1 1 7	3 0 4 - 1 5 0	3 7 5 0 - 3 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 3749-420

The Lexington Historic District is generally located within the city limits of Lexington and includes both sides and portions of most major and side streets in the city. Moving in a counterclockwise direction and starting from the southern most point of the district, which is about 125 feet ^{west} east of U.S. Highway 78 and 875 feet southeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 77 North, the boundary line of the historic district moves in a straight line in a east northeast direction for approximately 250 feet to a point which is about 125 feet east of U.S. Highway 78 and about 875 feet southeast of the intersection of

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES (continued)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David Agnew, Historian, (Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, Architectural Historian, Consultant)

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources

August 17, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 703-C

404-656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

Georgia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DAVID M. SHERMAN

DATE

8-26-76

TITLE

Chief, Historic Preservation Section

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4/13/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

4/13/77

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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town seem to have an estimable appreciation of and a high regard for historic values and resources. Since the late nineteenth century to the present the residents of the town have not destroyed, but have adapted and preserved much of Lexington's historic resources.

A statement on the history of Lexington would not be complete without mentioning some of Lexington's more renowned residents. During the first thirty years of the 19th century, many of Georgia's most distinguished citizens resided, studied, or worked in Lexington. The most famous, William Harris Crawford, 1772-1834, United States Representative and Senator, President pro tempore of the Senate, Minister to France, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Madison, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Madison and Monroe, and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President of the United States, settled in Lexington in 1799. Crawford later built his "country seat" "Woodlawn" three miles west of Lexington, but he maintained an office and practiced law in Lexington for most of his later life. George Rochingham Gilmer, 1790-1859, twice Governor of Georgia, United States Representative, author and historian, was born near Lexington and resided, practiced law and died in Lexington. Gilmer was one of the prominent citizens who did not move away from Lexington in the 1830's, 40's and 50's. Thomas Willis Cobb, 1784-1830, United States Representative and Senator, studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Lexington. Wilson Lumpkin, 1783-1870, U. S. Representative and Senator, Governor of Georgia, attended school and resided in his youth with his parents in Lexington. John Henry Lumpkin, 1812-1860, United States Representative was born and raised in Lexington. The first Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, 1799-1867, studied and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Lexington. Stephen Upson, 1785-1825, one of early Georgia's most eminent lawyers and State Legislators, studied law under William Harris Crawford, resided and practiced law in Lexington. The list of prominent Georgians associated with Lexington can continue but the preceding list of notable individuals demonstrates the high place Lexington held in the first part of the 19th century.

Architecturally, the Lexington Historic District is a well defined area which includes late 18th and early 19th century houses with plantation plain style houses, Greek Revival, Victorian structures and 19th century commercial and religious structures. The prevailing residential style was architecture of plantation plain, many of which had adaptations of Classical and Victorian facades and embellishments. As cited in the "Description" in this form, this district represents a community of outstanding 19th century historic structures and sites of a small Georgia town.

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Georgia Highway 77 north and U.S. Highway 78; from this reference point, the boundary line moves in a straight line in a north direction for approximately 1750 feet to a point on Georgia Highway 77 north about 1375 feet northeast of U.S. Highway 78; from this reference point, the boundary line runs in straight line in a northwest direction for about 2375 feet to a point which is about 250 feet southeast of Blackbottom Road and approximately 1750 feet east northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 77 south; from this reference point, the boundary line runs in a straight line in a northeast direction for about 875 feet to a point approximately 200 feet south of Blackbottom Road and about 2750 feet east of the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 22; from this reference point, the boundary line follows Blackbottom Road in an eastward direction for about 750 feet to a point 1875 feet east of the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 22; from this reference point, the boundary line moves in a west northwest direction for approximately 1500 feet to a point on Georgia Highway 22 about 375 feet northeast of U.S. Highway 78; from this point, the boundary line moves along Georgia Highway 22 in a southwest direction to the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 22; from this intersection, the boundary line moves in a southeast direction along U.S. Highway 78 for about 500 feet; from this point, the boundary line moves eastward in a straight line for about 375 feet to a point about 1000 feet northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 78 and Georgia Highway 77 south; from this point, the boundary line moves southward in a straight line for about 1750 feet to a point about 625 feet south of Georgia Highway 77 south and 750 feet southwest of U.S. Highway 78; from this point, the boundary line moves in an east-southeast direction in a straight line for about 4000 feet to the southern most point of the historic district.

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2. Granite Barn, 1902
3. Cunningham House, c.1892
4. Frame Cottage with shed porch, 19th century
5. Tudor style Bungalow, 20th century
6. Frame, 1 1/2 story gabled residence, late 19th century
7. Frame, jig saw bargeboards on projecting gabled ends and a trabranted doorway, residence, 19th century
8. Shackelford Apartments, 19th century
9. Neo-classical frame, two-story residence, c.1900
10. Frame cottage; one-story, probably slave cabin
11. Mobile Home
12. Frame residence; 1 1/2 story
13. Frame residence; 1 1/2 story
14. Saltbox variation with large brick chimneys, 19th century
15. Modern residential ^{cut}
16. Modern residential ^{cut}
17. Frame cottage
18. Frame cottage
19. Frame cottage with simple portico
20. Modern residential
21. Mobile Home
22. Frame cottage
23. Frame cottage
24. "Downingesque" frame cottage with twin gables
25. Frame cottage, 20th century
26. Shingle style, 1 1/2 story, residence, 20th century
27. Frame residence, 20th century.
28. Willingham-Watkins House, Plantation plain style, c.1832, renovated to Greek Revival, c.1845.
29. Modern brick church
30. Modern frame residential
31. Chedell-Broach House, plantation plain style, c.1820, renovated to Greek Revival, c.1850
32. Platte-Smith House, two-story Greek Revival, c.1830
33. Lester-Callaway House, c.1825
34. Presbyterian Church, Victorian style, 1892
35. Two-story frame house, c.1910-1920

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36. Goulding-Maxwell House, c.1820's
37. Modern brick residential
38. Two-story frame residence, 19th century
39. Two-story frame residence with Victorian trim, mid-late 19th century
40. Frame cottage, 20th century
41. Frame cottage
42. Two-story frame residence with Neo-classical style
43. Industrial Aluminum Building
44. Modern Residential
45. Modern Residential
46. Frame house, 19th century
47. Modern Industrial steel
48. Mobile home
49. One-story modern brick
50. Frame residence 20th century
51. Dupree-Applying House, c.1800
52. Modern residential out
53. Granite House, c.1920
54. Frame Cottage
55. Modern Residential
56. Lumpkin-Kool House, late 18th and early 19th century
57. Frame barn
58. Two-story Neo-classical residence
59. Two-story Neo-classical residence
60. Old Columbia Theological Seminary Building c.1817.
61. One-story Frame Residence, late 19th century
62. Bray House, original part of house c.1800
63. Frame Residence or office, late 19th century
64. Temple form "shotgun" type structure, old doctors office
65. Brick commercial building, c.1880
66. Gas station
67. Cafe
68. Cottage, late 19th century
69. Brick gas station, c.1920's
70. Granite and brick commercial structure, early 20th century
71. Granite and brick commercial structure, early 20th century
72. Saltbox variation cottage, 19th century
73. Frame residence, 20th century
74. Modern clinic building
75. Knox house - American Legion Building, c1860
76. New brick structure, post office
77. Two-story frame structure
78. Mobile home out
79. Courthouse, 1887
80. Baptist Church, mid-19th century or earlier

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CONTINUATION SHEET Map References ITEM NUMBER PAGE 3

81. Frame cottage, late 19th century
82. Cobb-Marchman House
83. Commercial structure, early 20th century
84. Upson-Evans House, c.1814
85. Granite cottage, 20th century
86. Cottage with pyramidal roof, 20th century
87. Gas station
88. Small frame building (antique shop)
89. Granite commercial structure
90. Modern commercial building
91. Small modern concrete/brick commercial intrusion
92. Jail, c.1879
93. Frame structure, 20th century
94. Frame structure
95. Small frame structure, mid 20th century
96. Small frame structure, mid 20th century
97. Small frame structure, mid 20th century
98. Small frame structure, mid 20th century
99. Frame structure
100. Small 20th century structure
101. Modern one-story brick bank
102. Two-story frame residence, Early 19th century
103. Barn
104. Frame structure, 19th century
105. Frame structure, 19th century
106. Frame structure, 19th century
107. Boggs-Mathews House, c.1851
108. One-story frame structure, early 20th century
109. Frame structure, early 20th century
110. Frame structure 19th century or 20th century
111. Frame structure
112. Frame structure, early 20th century
113. Two-story frame, plain style, 19th century
114. Gas station
115. Gas station
116. Concrete store
117. Brick colonial revival, 20th centurt
118. One-story frame-early 20th centurt
119. one-story brick early 20th century structure
120. Large Victorian and Neo-classical structure
121. Modern brick residence
122. Two story Neo-classical; hip roof with one story porch
123. 1 1/2 story frame with pyramidal roof
124. One-story frame with pyamidal roof, c.1870-80
125. Arnold-Pace House, c.1854
126. Commercial Buildings 19th and 20th century

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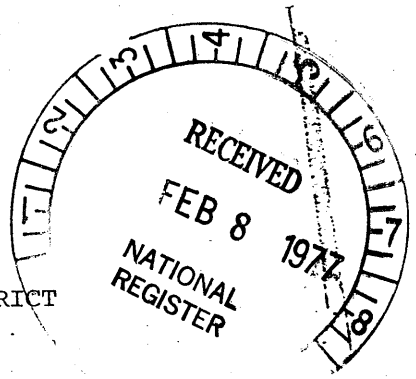
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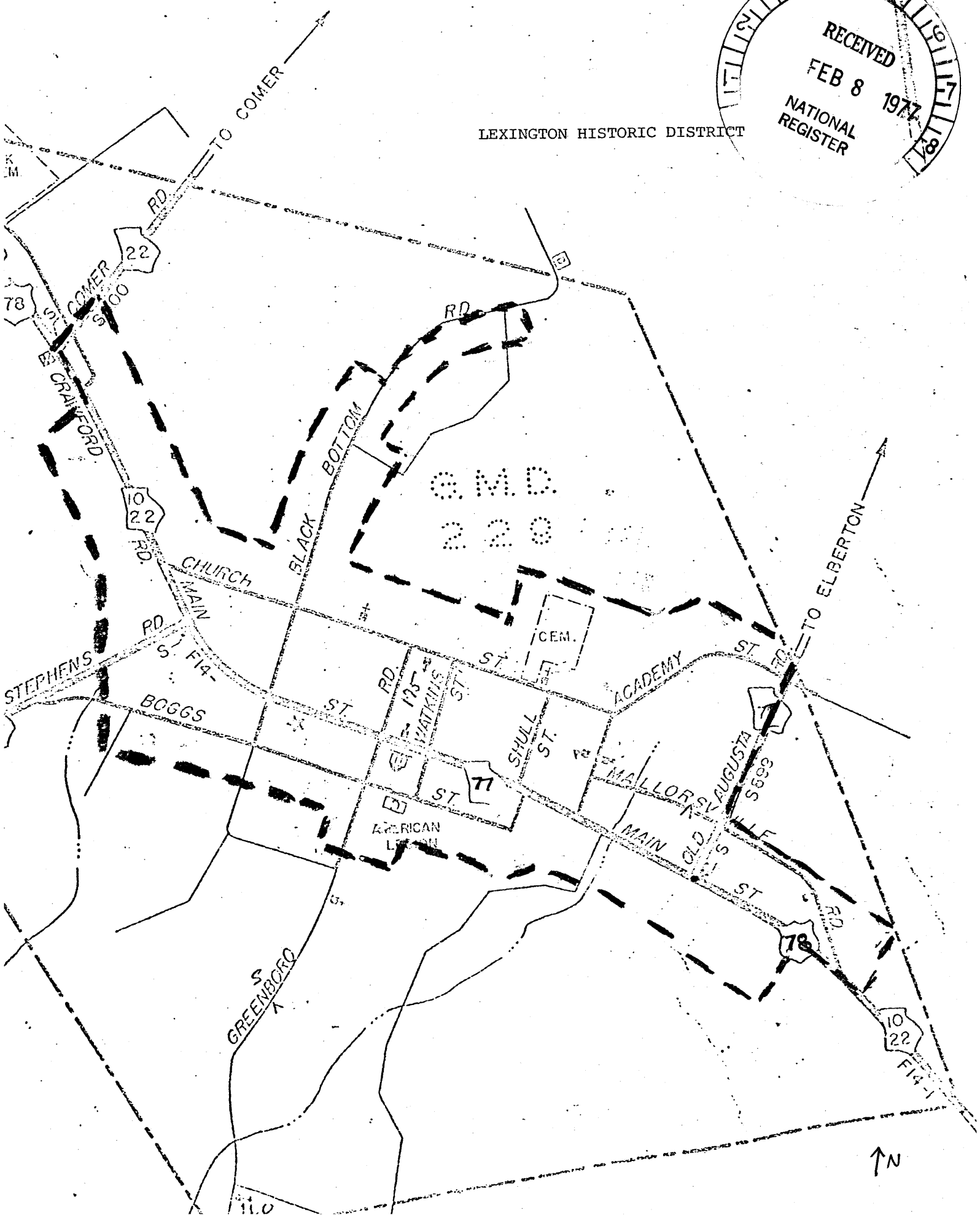
CONTINUATION SHEET Photographs ITEM NUMBER PAGE

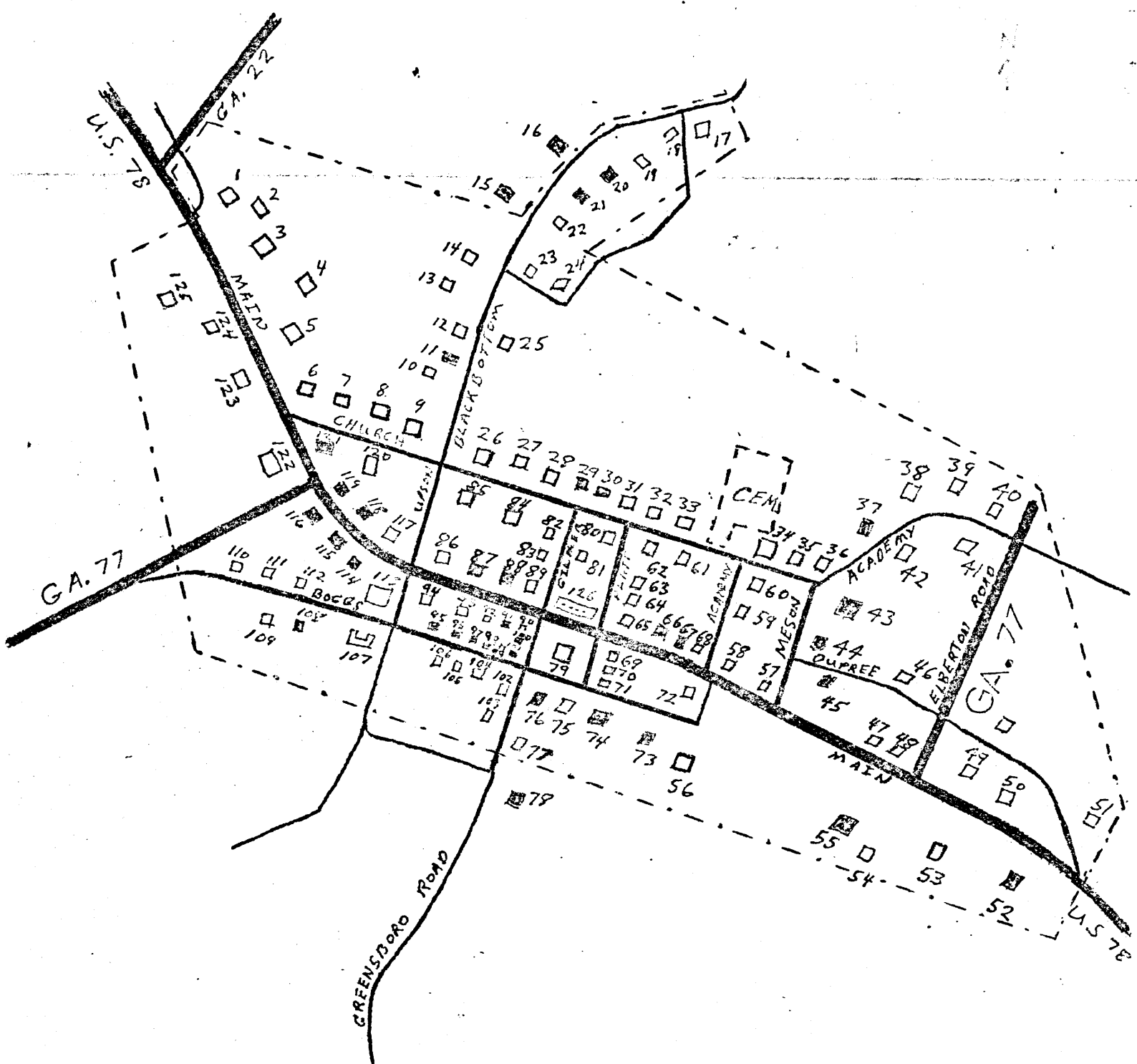
Lexington Historic District, Oglethorpe County
Photographs taken by: David J. Kaminsky
Fall 1975 and Spring 1976
Negatives filed at: Department of Natural Resources

1. Oglethorpe County Courthouse #79, photographer facing south
- 2. Oglethorpe County Courthouse, interior stairs
- 3. Jail; #92; looking south
- 4. Lumpkin-Maxwell House; #56; looking south
- 5. Boggs Street, looking west
- 6. Knox-American Legion Building #75, looking south
- 7. Early 19th century house; #102; looking west
- 8. Boggs-Mathews House; #107; looking south
- 9. Cobb Marchman House; #82; looking south
- 10. Neo-classical, two-story house; #42; looking southeast
- 11. Francis Goulding House; #36; looking north
- 12. Presbyterian Church; #34; looking north
- 13. Platt-Brooks-Smith House; #32; looking north
- 14. Willingham-Watkins House; #28; looking north
- 15. Lester-Callaway House; #33; looking north
- 16. Church Street, looking east
- 17. 1 1/2 story shingle house, #26, looking north
- 18. Shakleford Apartments; #8; looking northwest
- 19. Granite Barn, #2; looking northeast
- 20. Upson-Evans House; #84; looking south
- 21. Col. John Billups House; #1; looking northeast
- 22. Arnold Page House; #125; looking southwest
- 23. Cunningham House; #3; looking northeast
- 24. Platt-Brooks Smith House (front left parlor) #32



LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

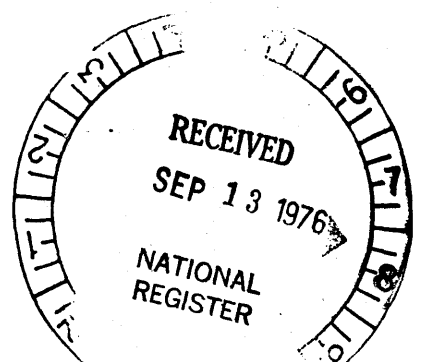




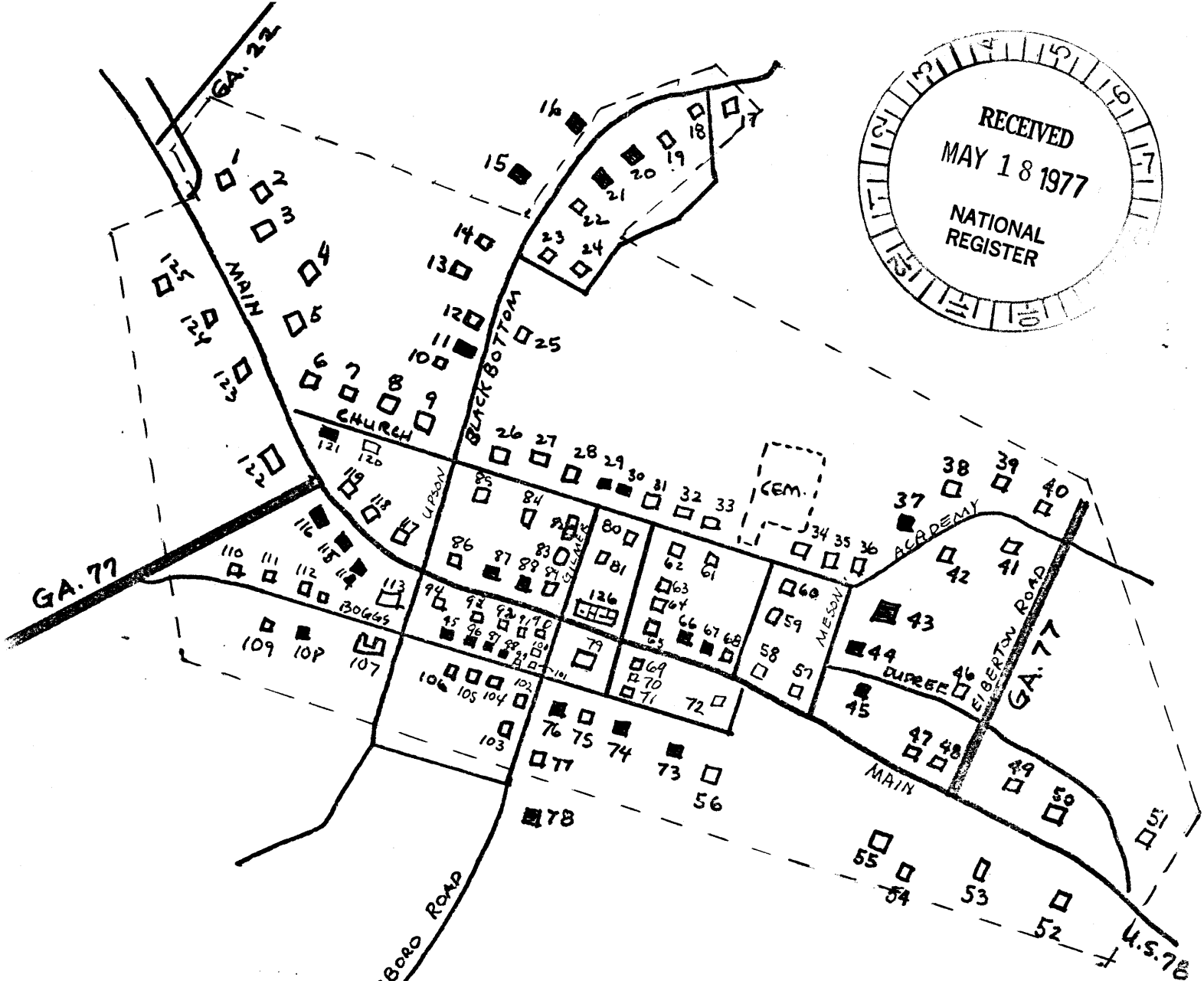
LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT - OGLETHORPE COUNTY

- --- Modern Intrusion
- --- Historic Structure
- District Boundary ---

(Sketch Map, Not To Scale)



APR 13 1977



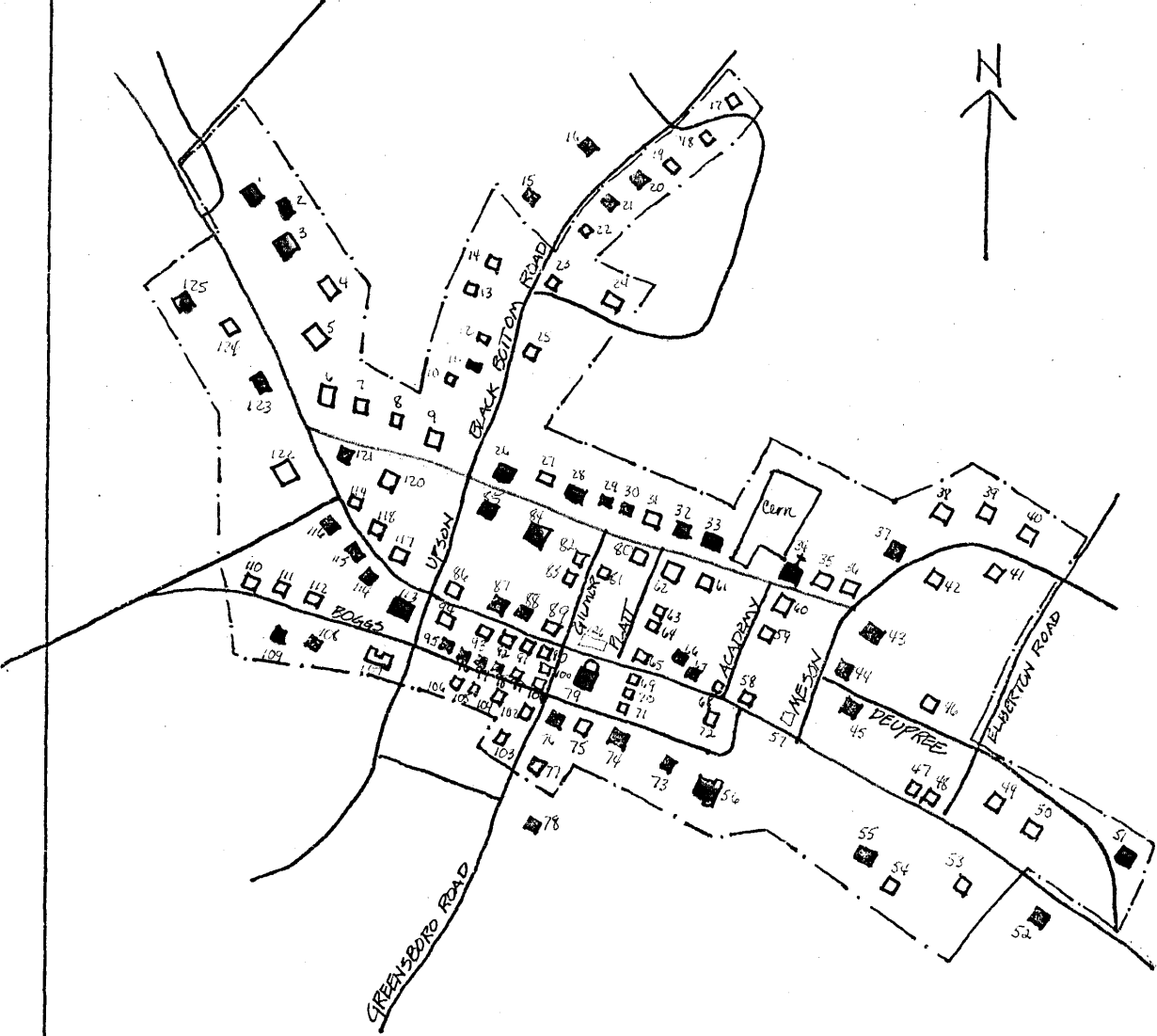
- STRUCTURE
- MODERN INTRUSION
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY



LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

SKETCH MAP

LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



- STRUCTURE
- MODERN INTRUSION
- SLIDE ILLUSTRATION
- MAIN STREET —
- CHURCH STREET —
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - -

