

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 17 1975
DATE ENTERED JUN 12 1975

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

Eatonton Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

most of town centered around courthouse + city hall

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Eatonton

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
10th - Robert G. Stephens

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Putnam

CODE

237

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Eatonton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Putnam County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Eatonton

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Eatonton, Georgia, set in the center of Putnam County in ~~close~~ proximity to the eastern side of Oconee National Forest and the western side of Lake Sinclair, was incorporated as a town in 1809 and as a city in 1879. Today its history is mirrored in over sixty nineteenth century houses and commercial buildings which reflect the simple tastes and attitudes of the early settlers to the refined tastes of many distinguished and wealthy land owners and professionals who built their great mansions in that period just before the War Between the States.

The town of Eatonton has grown and spread over the years, but the main district is still much the same with the central block containing the Putnam County Courthouse. Most of the residential section of town has grown around the blocks north of the courthouse with the industrial section spreading to the south. Large elms and oak trees line Washington, Madison, and Jefferson Avenues and many of the other streets, making the whole town unified in its nineteenth century atmosphere.

Putnam County Courthouse, built 1905-1906, is the third courthouse erected on this central block site. The first one built in 1808 was, according to oral history, a log cabin and the second (1824), a two story frame building. The contract for the present courthouse was given to W. J. Beeland of Macon, Georgia, for \$30,000.00. The building is simple in its cross hall plan with four main entrances decorated by fanned transoms. Its exterior is ornamented with corinthian pilasters and medallions, and is lined with dentils along its two cornices. Massive, brick corinthian columns on the north and south elevations extend two floors and support heavy dentiled cornices and pediments. A central dome pierced with arched, fanned windows and decorated with corinthian pilasters and columns contains the town clock.

Madison Avenue, one of the main nineteenth century residential streets, exhibits fine examples of Greek Revival and Victorian architecture. Northward from the courthouse along Madison is the Napier-Reid-Bronson House (1824), a two story frame structure with a fluted doric columned porch stretching around the front and sides. Earlier the house was known as Eagle Tavern and was a simple two up, two down central hall plan. In 1835 Andrew and Alexander S. Reid bought it at a sheriff's sale along with a horse lot for \$1450.00. Andrew added the front rooms and porch in 1850; these additions are clearly visible on the south facade. Presently used for apartments, this house is of severe Greek Revival construction with very limited ornament except for the pierced brick foundation.

Continuing down Madison Avenue on the east side at the corner of Wayne Street and Madison is the two story Greek Revival Slade-Dunn House. According to John Linley in The Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area, "Greek Revival architecture seems to have reached a certain classic perfection" in this house. It was built c. 1850 by Daniel Slade, a rich merchant in Eatonton that had come from Litchfield, Conn. in 1828. A two story portico with heavy dentiled cornice is supported by four fluted ionic columns which frame a five bay front. The ionic columns are repeated in antis along with doric pilasters, and the window panes in the trabeated entrance are of colored glass thought to have come from Venice. The interior plan of four room, central

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hall design has large plaster medallions along with egg and dart decorations over the doors and windows. The house has had little alterations through the years; presently it is being carefully restored and some modern conveniences added.

Across the street from the Slade-Dunn House and on the northwest corner of Madison and Wayne Street is the Davis-Ashurst House (1898). The house was built from the remains of another house (1887) which partially burned during a wedding reception on Thanksgiving Day, 1895. Queen Anne in style, the Davis-Ashurst House is a two story frame structure with a curving porch and dentiled balcony supported by corninthian columns. Original leaded, stained glass windows denote the front entrance which leads into the main living room where a massive pine staircase and panelling dominates the space.

Continuing north on the west side of Madison Avenue is Panola Hall. It was built c. 1840 by ~~Henry~~ Trippe, but perhaps its most famous owner was Dr. Benjamin W. Hunt who bought it in 1891 and restored it with some Victorian changes. A horticulturist, Dr. Hunt experimented with many plants and developed varieties of figs and grapes. He established Panola Farm (no. 47 on map) where he introduced the first herd of Jersey cattle to the state, selected by him from the best strains on the Isle of Jersey.

Panola Hall is a frame Greek Revival house with a heavy parapet that conceals an almost flat roof. Four fluted, doric columns line the porch and doric pilasters frame the trabeated entrance. A second floor door leads to a small, hanging balcony. To the south of the house is a well house, a small Grecian structure, built by Dr. Hunt. Panola Hall itself has a four room central hall plan with the front hall parquet flooring being added in the 1880's. In the right rear parlor is an unusual feature. As shown in the photograph the lower half of the door leads to a room formed by the hollow staircase on the other side of the wall. The upper half of the door opens onto the landing of this staircase and is only about three feet in length. The house has had little alteration and is in excellent condition.

Leaving Madison Avenue and traveling north on Maple Avenue are many large 19th c. houses of varied styles which line the east side of the street. At the end of this avenue stands the Tunison-Paschal-Sammons House (c. 1855). Built by Tunis Tunison, the house was originally Greek Revival, but exactly when the Victorian front was added is not known. Tunison lost it in a sheriff sale to William Paschal around 1860 and this Victorian addition appears in a photograph taken in 1895. The tower (with a variation of Mansard roofing and broken pediment) forming the front entranceway along with the addition of the two story bay windows to its left form an interesting contrast to the heavier, Greek Revival portion of the house. Decorated with pilasters, ornate brackets, and scroll saw work, the house takes on an unusually

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delicate, yet dignified appearance.

To the southwest of the Tunison-Paschal-Sammons House and set at the end of a long avenue of elm trees at the end of North Madison Avenue is the Wilkins-Cooper-Jenkins House (c. 1817), a Victorian Gothic home with its off-center front doorway and a tower to the far left side. The original house of a four room central hall design with beaded siding was added to through the years as it passed from family to family, the most extensive changes occurring in the 1880's. At that time the triple front parlors and Victorian facade, which incorporates an earlier Greek Revival porch as a cross hall, were added, making almost every room accessible from a porch or balcony. The interior has much of the original wall paper and furnishings and the large, decorative, plaster medallions on most of the ceilings are thought to have been molded by a local plasterer, M. F. Elliott.

Traveling south down Madison Avenue past many other mid to late 19th c. and early 20th c. frame houses and crossing west down to the end of Wayne Street (see photograph #1) where it meets Lafayette Street, is a towering Greek Revival mansion known as the Reid-Green House (c. 1850). Alexander S. Reid sold his interest in what is listed as the Napier-Reid-Bronson House (#2) to his brother Andrew and bought an eleven acre tract of land from another brother, David Reid, in 1840 upon which he later built this house. Large fluted composite columns and pilasters frame the square structure and smaller versions of the same frame the entranceway. The heavy cornice and triangular pediment decorated with dentils over the porch are cantilevered and so throw no weight on the columns. Inside, rooms are decorated with fine marble mantels, wainscoting and plaster ceiling medallions.

In 1824 David Myrick came to Putnam County from Jasper, Georgia, with twenty nine slaves and built the house on Lafayette Street just north of the Reid-Green House which is today called the Myrick-Weaver House. However on October 10, 1825 he was declared insane and guardians took care of him until he died. In the 1890's Dr. James D. Weaver bought the house and, among other changes, added a one room house to it. This one room house was a very early cottage dating c. 1813. The present house is a simple weather boarded structure with a wide front porch decorated with Victorian posts and saw scroll work. From the side porch a door opens directly onto stairs leading to the attic, a building practice found also in plantation houses from the turn of the 18th century. The house has had no major alterations since the 1890's and is in excellent condition.

On Sumter Street across the street from the courthouse is small beaded weather boarded house built c. 1817 known as the Clopton-Floyd-Green House. The house was originally a two room, central hall plan with a loft; the porch being added in the 1850's. The mantels are unusually fine and in the Adam style with

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delicate reeding and molding. Presently the house is in a bad state of repair and threatened by its prime location to downtown Eatonton.

Northward on Jefferson Avenue past 19th c. downtown commercial buildings and just beyond Magnolia Street is the Abercrombie-Rosser-Hood House (c. 1818). A two story weatherboarded frame house, it was moved to its present location in 1858. Floor boards marked with roman numerals for moving are still visible. It is a very simple house built with a front and side porch whose roofs are supported by delicately shaped Victorian posts. The two main floors have been restored since 1971 and contain original doors and paneling.

Further up Jefferson Avenue and to the right is an exceptionally fine example of classic revival architecture. The Adams-Hume House, built c. 1856, is a four room central hall plan with fluted, doric columns supporting a double dentiled pediment. These dentils are used on the cornice around the house and also decorate the inner ceiling of the porch roof. The central hall and front rooms have fine plaster medallions in their ceilings as well as exceptional paneling. A kitchen and a small cottage which were original dependencies to the house still stand to the right rear of the house and are, like the house itself, in excellent condition.

The Eatonton Historic District has many other quarters of architectural importance very different from the fine homes of Madison and Jefferson Avenues. The business district centering around the Putnam County Courthouse is composed of buildings dating from the late 1800's to the very early 1900's. Though twentieth century facades have been overlayed on the lower floors of some of the buildings, these still retain the original facades on the upper floors. To the east of this business district and traveling toward Panola Farm is a quarter composed of small nineteenth century houses and churches, as well as a nineteenth century building which housed a large carriage making establishment. (no. 31 on map) Further east one finds a particularly interesting section of town composed of a series of deteriorating saltbox frame structures dating from the late 1800's. Along Maple Avenue is a series of small Victorian homes and to the southwest corner of the Eatonton Historic District along Sumter and Walnut Streets are houses built for the most part in the very early 1900's.

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 type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" 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

Eatonton, the county seat of Putnam County, is a small community rich in 19th c. history dating from its settlement beginnings shortly after the land lottery in 1805. The significance of The Eatonton Historic District is primarily related to this 19th c. character, the manifestations in residential and commercial architecture, examples of which have state and national significance, as well as the history of persons involved in 19th century development of this area.

Architecturally the Eatonton district area is significant in its relative freedom from modern intrusions and its outstanding examples of ~~classical~~ and ~~Victorian~~ styles described on the facing page.

Before 1805 the land was occupied by the Creek Indians and it was opened to the white settlers only by Indian treaties that had been hard won through the Oconee Indian wars. It was along those trails made by the Creeks that the earliest roads were made in the county; one of them later becoming the old capitol highway which entered Eatonton from the north. These early settlers found virgin timber which they used to build the first one or two roomed log cabins. But it was not long until the rich land and the abundant water supplies grew acres of cotton and made them wealthy, well-to-do people who built magnificent antebellum homes that still line the streets and avenues of Eatonton. It was the wealth which the fertile land produced that attracted other, well-educated people. They established a school called the Eatonton Academy in 1816 where such people as William H. Seward and Alonzo Church (later president of the University of Georgia) taught. Eatonton was the birthplace of the famous Joel Chandler Harris whose stories of Uncle Remus have made him one of the nation's most noted literary figures. It was from about 1876 to 1934 the home of Dr. Benjamin W. Hunt. Dr. Hunt, a horticulturist from Chappaqua, New York, created a farm called Panola Farm where he introduced the first Jersey cattle to the state and among many other accomplishments made extensive studies into the development of new breeds of figs. His work attracted the attention of Luther Burbank, Liberty Hyde Bailey, and other scientists, many of whom often visited him.

In 1898 when he was bitten by a rabid cat, he went to Paris for treatment by Pasteur and on returning to Eatonton he became a principal promoter of the first Pasteur institute in the state.

Before the Civil War a thriving cotton mill situated on Little River about three-miles west of Eatonton and called the Eatonton Manufacturing Company had a capital of \$70,000 producing more than a thousand yards of Osnaburgs a day. (This was a cotton so heavy that each yard weighed a pound.) A railroad from Eatonton

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- King, Maria, Personal Inspection, February, 1975
- MacGregor, Elizabeth Z. Personal Inspection, February, 1975
- Linley, John Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area.
- Brittain, Leila - "History of Eatonton and Its Homes"
- copies available from the Department of Natural Resources,
Historic Preservation Section

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 275 acres

VTM OK HF

UTM REFERENCES

A	117	278	40	369	127	0	B	117	278	37	0	368	9	37	0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING			
C	117	277	0	2	0	368	D	117	277	0	7	0	369	12	31
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the corner of Sumter Street and Putnam Avenue, boundaries are as follows: Continue west down Sumter Street to the corner of Maple Avenue and Sumter Street; turn south down Maple Avenue for 673 feet. At this point boundaries extend west in a straight line for 2000 feet and then north in straight line cutting across Sumter, Harris, Wayne, and Church Streets for 3,067 feet. Turn now due east, parallel

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Maria King, Historic Sites Survey (Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, Consulting Architectural Historian)

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources

DATE
March 1975

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington Street, S.W.

TELEPHONE

656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta,

STATE

Georgia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Jackson O'Neal Lamb

TITLE

Jackson O'Neal Lamb
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE 4-07-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 6/18/75

ATTEST:

DATE JUN 18 1975

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Signature]

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to Milledgeville was established by 1853 making goods easily transported from the area to all the major cities in Georgia. When the war started Eatonton was probably at its height of prosperity, but after it was over it was at its lowest. Sherman's army burned not only their valuable cotton and cotton mills, but also burned their plantations and took their possessions. It was a long, hard struggle in the post-war years to rebuild what had been destroyed. The first newspaper was established by 1867 and later, homes began to be remodeled in the more fashionable, Victorian style. In 1885 a fifty room hotel was built to the west of the courthouse, but burned in 1917. More cotton mills and other industrial plants grew again. During this time, Thomas G. Lawson, a native of Eatonton, became Judge of the Ocumulgee Circuit, a member of the Georgia Legislature and Congress. By the turn of the century Eatonton's economy was nearing the prosperity it once had. It is today much larger and its city limits encompass far more land than the original 202-1/2 acres. But the main district with its wide shaded streets and white columned homes is now occupied by a young vibrant generation of Eatonton's descendants. These people now look upon the town and their homes with a great propensity for preserving their heritage.

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Verbal Boundary
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to Dogwood Lane and continue for 968 feet; then due north for 1,280 feet. Here boundaries turn northeast crossing Jefferson Avenue continuing for 2,032 feet and then turn southeast for 310 feet. At this point turn to the southwest for 590 feet; south, parallel to Maple Avenue for 2,590 feet (part of this boundary extends down Pine Lane); west, parallel to Magnolia Street for 1500 feet; northeast (crossing Magnolia Street) for 750 feet; southwest for 580 feet; southwest 750 feet. Boundaries then extend southwest in a straight line 1,250 feet to the corner of Mulberry Street and Plum Lane. Continue down Plum Lane to the corner of Plum Street and Plum Lane. Turn south down Plum Street crossing East Marion Street onto Putnam Avenue, terminating at the corner of Putnam Avenue and Sumter Street.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES #9, page 2

Brittain, Leila - Personal Interview by Maria King - February 3, 1975
Marshall, Jim - Personal Interview by Maria King - February 3, 1975

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Eatonton Historic District

Structures as numbered on map; information given in order of site, building date and original owner:

1. Putnam County Courthouse 1905
2. Napier-Reid-Bronson House c. 1824, Thomas Napier
3. Slade-Dunn House c. 1850, Daniel Slade
4. Davis-Ashurst House c. 1898, C.M. Davis
5. Panola Hall c. 1840, Henry Trippe
6. Tunison-Paschal-Sammons House c. 1855, Tunis Tunison
7. Wilkins-Cooper-Jenkins House c. 1817 William Wilkins
8. Reid-Green House c. 1850, Alexander Reid
9. Myrick-Weaver House c. 1824, David Myrick
10. Clopton-Floyd-Green House c. 1817
11. Abercrombie-Rosser-Hood House c. 1818, Wiley Abercrombie
12. Adams-Hume House c. 1856, Jefferson Adams
13. Reid-Griffith House c. 1840, Edmund Reid
14. Moseley-Adams House c. 1855, Albert O. Moseley
15. Williamson-Davis-Resseau House c. 1817, Benjamin Williamson
16. Methodist Church 1857
17. Barns-Strange c. 1853, Nathaniel Barnes
18. E. W. Ingram House 1904, Wright
19. E. Hearn House 1909, Henry Hearn, Sr.

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20. Jenkins-Walls-Hearn House c. 1903, W. F. Jenkins, Jr.
 21. Stubbs House c. 1875, John Allen
 22. First Presbyterian Church 1897
 23. Ezell-Tatum c. 1888, E. B. Ezell
 24. Thomas-Gorley c. 1878, Dr. George Thomas
 25. Harrison-Blackwell c. 1840, Gabriel Harrison
 26. Hill-Leonard c. 1820, Ward Hill
 27. Thomas-Harrison c. 1905, Dennis Thomas
 28. Riley-Harwell c. 1907, G. K. Riley
 29. Harwell-Bonner before 1841
 30. Rainey-Young c. 1902, Nat Rainey
 31. Brick Warehouse c. 1853, Marshall, McKavilland, Rice
 32. Harvey's Corner c. 1850, Carter and Harvey
 33. Odd Fellows Hall c. 1828, Neil McNeil
 34. Shackelford-Folds c. 1818, James Shackelford
 35. Gerdings-Young-unknown
 36. Tucker-Hearn-Deas c. 1853, M. J. Lawrence
 37. Temperance Hall c. 1850
 38. Thomas-Taliaferro c. 1836, William C. Thomas
 39. Prudden Block c. 1909, Middle Georgia Bank
 40. Beaux Arts c. 1904, Bank of Eatonton

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41. Dennis House c. 1821, Milton Cooper
 42. Williford c. 1887, Frances A. Jones
 43. Carpenter c. 1910, P. W. Walton, Jr.
 44. Hutchinson c. 1887, R. W. Hutchinson
 45. Walker c. 1821
 46. Imperial Mill House c. 1819, Henry Branham
 47. Panola Farm (Dairy)
 48. Turner-Kelley c. 1893, W. L. Turner
 49. Collingsworth c. 1886, J. G. Collingsworth
 50. Hudson-Rossee c. 1910, John R. Hudson
 51. Reid-Walker c. 1856, A. S. Reid
 52. Butler-Church of God c. 1856, J. Z. Butler
 53. Williams-Park-Wall c. 1816, William Williams
 54. McCalla-Williams c. 1908, L. O. McCalla
 55. Church-Watterson c. 1817, Alonzo Church
 56. Adams c. 1895, Meriwether Adams (1891)
 57. Reid-Noble c. 1904, W. T. Reid
 58. Spivey-Dunn c. 1900
 59. Betts-Lawrence c. 1909, J. S. Betts
 60. Ebenezer Baptist Church before 1895 (1891)
 61. St. John's Methodist Church before 1895 (1886)

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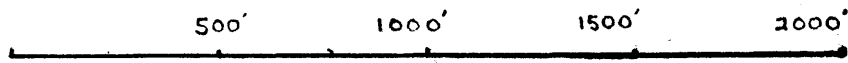
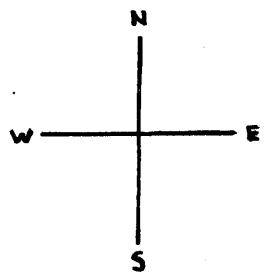
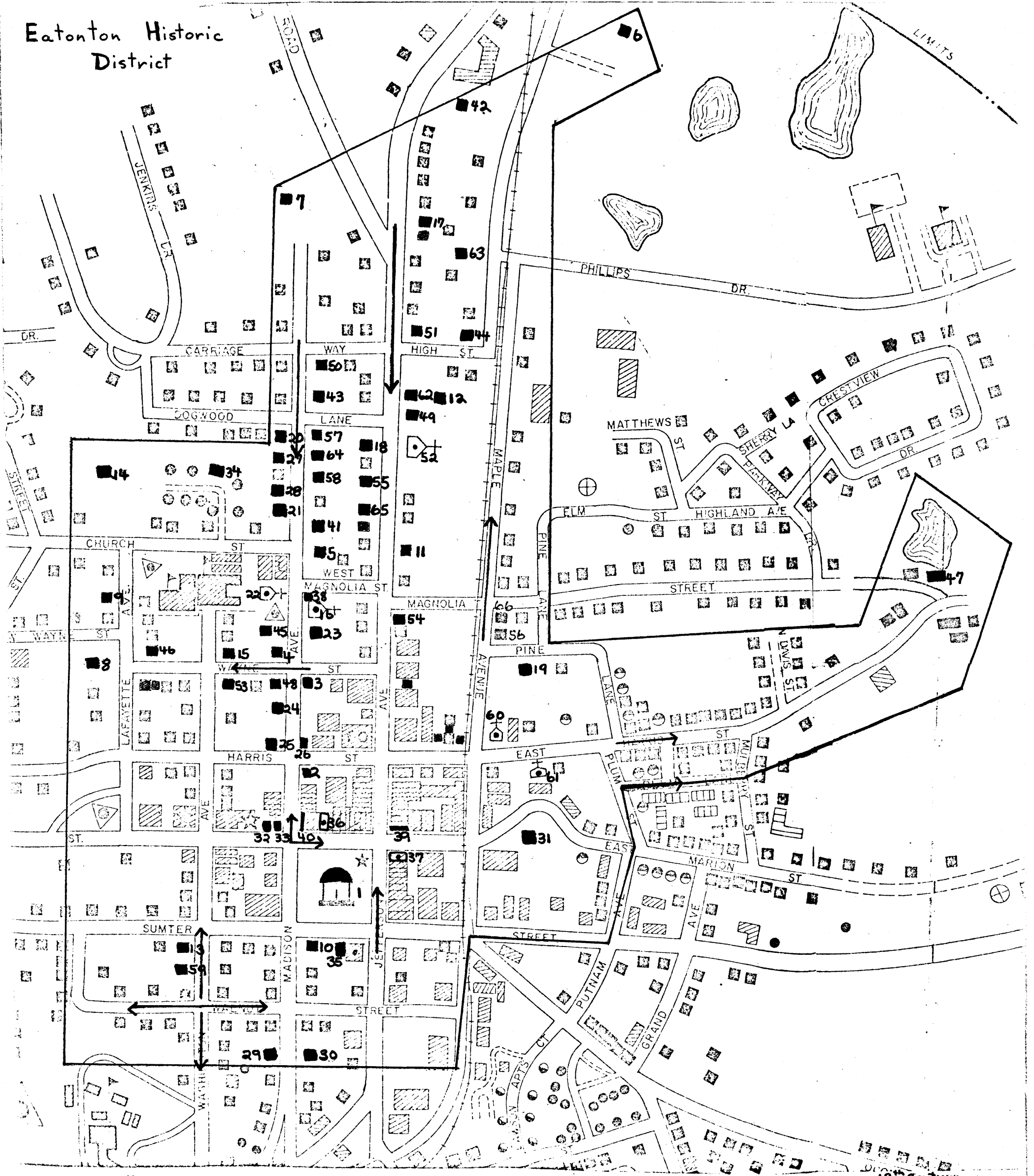
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- 62. Dennis-Collier c. 1861, W. L. Dennis
- 63. Vining c. 1901
- 64. Baring-Williams c. 1846, Isaac Baring
- 65. Old Methodist Passonage c. 1874-77, Henry Trippe
- 66. Ballard c. 1897, Porter Ballard

Eatonton Historic District



Graphic Scale in Feet

-  19th Century Houses Photographed
-  19th Century Houses not Photographed
-  Streets Photographed