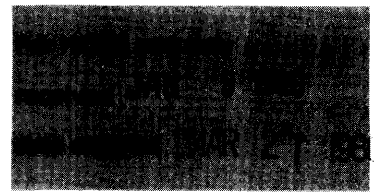


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Social Circle Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number GA 11 and GA 229 not for publication

city, town Social Circle vicinity of congressional district 10th- Douglas Barnard

state Georgia code 013 county Walton code 297

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"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Walton County Courthouse

city, town Monroe state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic Structures Field Survey:
title Walton County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Social Circle Historic District encompasses nineteenth and early twentieth century residential, commercial, and industrial areas of the town of Social Circle, Georgia. It includes buildings and grounds on both sides of Cherokee Road from Oak Drive on the north to Ash Street on the south, Hightower Trail from Mars Hill Church on the west to the Georgia Railroad bridge on the east, excluding the bridge, and Sycamore Street. Also included are parts of Dogwood Avenue, West and South Hickory Drive, Clarke Avenue, the Social Circle Cotton Mill and adjacent housing on Cannon Drive, Cherry Way, and Cedar Road, and the Georgia Railroad Depot and adjacent warehouses. The town grew up primarily along two intersecting early roads, now Cherokee Road and Hightower Trail, later expanding along the railroad and near the adjacent cotton mill. This development is clearly reflected in the location of the remaining historic structures and in the boundaries of the historic district.

The buildings in the district represent the various architectural styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Included are examples of Plantation Plain (the "I" house), Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Italianate, Victorian Eclectic, and Bungalow. There are residential, commercial, industrial, and religious structures within the district. Although the town was incorporated in 1832, few early structures survive. Most were replaced or substantially remodeled during the town's boom period between 1880 and 1930.

The principal streets running through the district, Cherokee Road, Hightower Trail, Sycamore Street, and Dogwood Avenue are wide thoroughfares edged with grassy borders and shaded by large trees, except in the commercial district along Cherokee. The trees shading the streets are not set in regular rows, with the exception of those along the east side of North Cherokee, but rather in irregular lines and clumps. The area of mill housing to the southeast of the Social Circle Cotton Mill is much more open with fewer trees and shrubs. Set back from the main residential streets, although not in a uniform line, are the houses and other structures of the district. Houses are located fairly close to the street along East Hightower Trail, the east side of North Cherokee Road and along South Cherokee. Houses are set farther back along West Hightower and the west side of North Cherokee. These areas developed somewhat later and lots are, for the most part, larger. Lawns and shrubs throughout the town are neat and well maintained, although there is no formal landscape plan in evidence.

Within the district, taking the buildings and grounds together, a sense of unity prevails. Commercial, residential, religious, and industrial structures of different architectural styles and periods blend together in their landscaped environment into a pleasing whole.

A focal point of the historic district and the town is the commercial district, with its center on both sides of Cherokee Road in the block south of its intersection with Hightower Trail. Prior to the 1890's the commercial structures were primarily frame buildings. These were replaced in the three decades which followed 1890 by the extant brick structures of, generally, Eclectic Victorian detailing. In 1890 there were 900 inhabitants of the town which was known as the "market town of Walton County." In 1914, Georgia historian Lucian Lamar Knight described Social Circle as "a town of wide awake industrial and commercial activities owning one of the largest fertilizer
(continued)

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 checked="" 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 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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) community development
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates c. 1820-1930 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Social Circle Historic District consists of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residential, commercial, and industrial areas, all significant aspects of this representative Georgia Piedmont town. The district is significant in terms of architecture, landscape architecture, commerce, industry, transportation, and community development.

The structures in the district represent the major architectural styles and periods of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; included are examples of Greek Revival, Plantation Plain, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Victorian Eclectic, Italianate, and Bungalow. These structures are quite typical in terms of scale, materials, design, and workmanship of buildings found in other Georgia Piedmont towns of the same age.

All of the buildings in the district are situated in a landscape of trees, shrubs and grass which derives from the late-nineteenth-century domestic landscaping practices. The landscaping in Social Circle was done by local people and was not designed by a notable person or part of a grand scheme. The tree-lined streets and well kept public and private properties have changed little from the early part of this century, and as such are characteristic of the over-all appearance of a Georgia Piedmont town at the turn of the century.

Transportation was important to the development of the Social Circle District, affecting the plan of the town itself and the development of commerce and industry. The location of the town was determined by the intersection of two early roads and development followed no formal plan. The commercial enterprises that grew up at this location served a considerable area of southern Walton, northern Newton and western Morgan counties. The coming of the railroad, providing easy access to Augusta and Atlanta, enhanced the position of Social Circle as a center of commerce and made the town more desirable for industry. Oil mills, cotton gins, and finally a textile factory were developed within the district, their location determined largely by that of the railroad. Although of less regional importance today, the substantially intact central business district continues to serve its historic function in the absence of shopping centers in the town. The railroad depot and adjacent warehouses remain, converted to new uses, and the cotton factory continues in operation. The latter establishment has had a significant economic and social impact on the town and region since its founding, providing employment and housing for a large segment of the town's population, and opening a substantial area of the town to development.

Social Circle is located in Walton County, which was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1818 and named for George Walton, one of Georgia's
(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Walton County Deeds
 Sams, Anita B. Wayfarers in Walton. Monroe, Ga.: The General Charitable Foundation of Monroe, Georgia, Inc., 1967.
 (continued)

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 132 acres approximately
 Quadrangle name Social Circle, Georgia

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>
F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is described by a heavy dark line on the attached maps entitled "Social Circle Historic District." This boundary circumscribes the intact, contiguous, historical development in the City of Social Circle.

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 James K. Reap, Preservation Planner, Northeast Georgia APDC

organization Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources date December, 1979

street & number 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone 404/656-2840

city or town Atlanta state Georgia 30334

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Elizabeth A. Lyon
 Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

date 1/4/80

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>W. Ray Luce</i>	date <u>3/27/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <i>Carl A. Dubie</i>	date <u>3/24/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Property Owners

Item number 4

Page 2

Tax Map - Parcel	Name and Address (all Social Circle, Georgia 30279 unless otherwise noted)
SC9 - 8	Pelham, Glenn, (no P.O. Box)
SC9 - 9	Phillips, William Joe, P.O. Box 654
SC9 -10	Conway, Robert E., 336 W. Hightower Trail
SC9 -11	Lynch, Otis, P.O. Box 125
SC9 -15	Robertson, Frances C., W. Hightower
SC9 -16	School, School Board, (no P.O. Box)
SC9 -16-A	Georgia Education Authority (no P.O. Box)
SC9 -17	Read, Eugene Adair, 181 W. Hightower Trail
SC9 -18	Satterfield, Weyman, P.O. Box 356
SC9 -19	Eale, John R., Hightower Trail
SC9 -20	Eckles, Edwin C., P.O. Box 4655, Atlanta, Georgia 30302
SC9 -21	Blackwood, Clarence R., P.O. Box 492
SC9 -22	Hart, L.C., W. Hightower Trail
SC9 -29	Rogers, F.C., Mrs., P.O. Box 176
SC9 -30	Rogers, F.C., Mrs., P.O. Box 176
SC9 -31	Longino, Virginia H., P.O. Box 453
SC9 -32	Shepherd, Donald E., 357 W. Hightower Trail
SC9 -33	The Estate of Watkins, J.C., Mrs., P.O. Box 331
SC9 -34	Mars Hill Baptist Church (no P.O. Box)
SC9 -35 (Part)	Clegg, J. Sanford, 511 W. Hightower Trail
SC10 - 1	Langston, Wayne A. & Jean H., 284 S. Cherokee Rd.,
SC10 - 2	Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., P.O. Box 465
SC10 - 3	Stephens, Hoyt, (no P.O. Box)
SC10 - 4 (Part)	Fulton National Bank, c/o T.J. Rutland, Jr., P.O. Box 4387, Atlanta, Georgia 30302
SC10 - 5	Hunt, William E., (no P.O. Box)
SC10 - 6	Durden, John T., P.O. Box 37
SC10 - 6-A	Conner, Floy B., P.O. Box 77
SC10 - 6-B	Pannell, Colquit C., P.O. Box 424
SC10 - 6-C	Durden, Charles F., P.O. Box 67
SC10 - 6-D	Johnson, Roland T., .37 Hickory Rd.
SC10 - 6-E	Bertolo, Peter, 1784 Gardenside Court, N.E., Atlanta, GA. 30319
SC10 - 6-F	Bertolo, Peter, 1784 Gardenside Court, N.E., Atlanta, GA. 30319
SC10 - 6-G	McDougal, Aubrey B., 314 Hickory Drive
SC10 - 6-H	Coker, Jack B., Rt. 2
SC10 - 6-J	Malcom, Howard A., Lt. 45
SC10 - 6-K	Snipes, Billy, Lakewood Drive
SC10 - 6-L	Russell, June B., 324 S. Hickory Drive, S.W
SC10 -20 (Part)	United Methodist Church (no P.O. Box)
SC10 -21	United Methodist Church (no P.O. Box)
SC10 -22	Rutherford, G.A., P.O. Box 328
SC10 -23	Clark, Sherman W., 219 S. Cherokee Rd
SC10 -24	Shepherd, J.L., P.O. Box 371

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

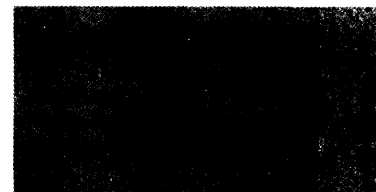
Continuation sheet Property OwnersItem number 4Page 3

SC10 -73	Bertolo, Peter & Mildred, 1784 Gardenside Ct., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30319
SC10 -74	Rapier, Regina, Rt. 1 Box 292
SC10 -76	Lee, Greta, P.O. Box 571
SC11 -28	Gibbs, O.N., Mrs., Covington Street
SC11 -29	Watkins, James L., (no P.O. Box)
SC11 -30	Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., P.O. Box 465
SC11 -30-A	Skelton, Edna Ruth B., 225 Cannon Drive
SC11 -30-B	Knight, Melton, P.O. Box 273
SC11 -31	Parham, John D., P.O. Box 161
SC16 - 8	Sargent, Hubert, 271 N. Cherokee St.
SC16 - 9	Stephens, Sara Baccus, (no P.O. Box)
SC16 -10	Sigman, Martha B., (no P.O. Box)
SC16 -11	Robert B. Dally, Gabriel Way
SC16 -13	Hale, Laurie, Mrs., (no P.O. Box)
SC16 -14	Eckles, Louise M., P.O. Box 532, 375 Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -15	Duval, L. Stanton, P.O. Box 306
SC16 -16	White, Larry R., P.O. Box 547
SC16 -17	Davis, Lilla Mae, 426 Clay
SC16 -18	Duval, L., Stanton, P.O. Box 306
SC16 -19	Chambless, C.M., 435 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -77	Waites, Evelyn, Jr., 432 Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -78	Tucker, J.C., Mrs., 426 Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -79	Malcom, G.B., 416 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -80	Malcom, Lester A., Mrs., N. Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -81	Roberts, Sue, P.O. Box 691
SC16 -82	Stephens, Helen S., Mrs. P.O. Box 516
SC16 -83	Brown, Vivian M., Mrs., P.O. Box 33
SC16 -84	Barton, J. Howard, Dr., P.O. Box 468
SC16 -85	Adams, Troy E., 330 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC16 -86 (Part)	Recreation Area (no P.O. Box)
SC17 - 1	Farm Home Supply Inc., P.O. Box C
SC17 - 2	Peters, Thurmon Z., Covington Street
SC17 - 3	Kelly, T.G., P.O. Box 453, Monroe, Georgia 30655
SC17 - 4	Kelly, T.G., P.O. Box 453, Monroe, Georgia 30655
SC17 - 5	Preston, John Troy, Jr., c/o Preston Ins. Agency, P.O. Box 280
SC17 - 6	Longino, Virginia H., P.O. Box 453
SC17 - 7	Barton, J. Howard, Dr., P.O. Box 468
SC17 - 8	Arnold, H.M., Sr., Estate, 217 Jackson St., Monroe, GA. 30655
SC17 - 9	Snipes, Billy, Lakewood Drive
SC17 -10	Lloyd, F.M., Mrs., 153 W. Hightower Trail
SC17 -11	Stinchomb, Harvey C., P.O. Box 397
SC17 -12	Chandler, Alton M., Walnut St., P.O. Box 393
SC17 -13	Bryant, Jimmy T., P.O. Box 645

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet Property Owners

Item number 4

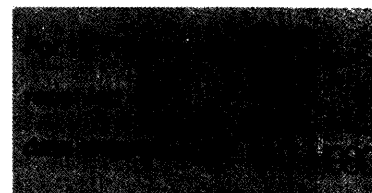
Page 4

SC17 -14	Ballard, c/o Gene Dally (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -15	Wiley, Claude T. Co., P.O. Box 236
SC17 -19	Stephens, W.B., Jr. (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -20	Lloyd, Minnelle R., Mrs., W. Hightower Trail
SC17 -22	Bray, Locklin, (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -23	Tribble, Mary Kate, 144 Hightower Trail
SC17 -24	Crawley, H.H., Mrs., 130 Hightower Trail
SC17 -25	Stephens Oil Co., Inc., P.O. Box 485
SC17 -25-A	Stephens Oil Co., Onc., P.O. Box 485
SC17 -26	Simberg, Helen J., 147 Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -28	Burns, Keith Furmon & Phyllis, 175 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -29	Chapman, W.L., 163 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -30	Southern Bell Telephone Company (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -31	Gunter, J.H., Mrs., P.O. Box 252
SC17 -32	Sigman, T.W., Mrs., 221 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -33	First Baptist Church (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -34	✓ Sigman, T.W., Mrs., 221 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -35	Hodges, Lendall T., 264 N. Cherokee St.
SC17 -36	Partee, W.D., Mrs., P.O. Box 402
SC17 -37	Roberts, Thomas, Cherokee St.
SC17 -38	Roberts, Louise, 111 Holly Street
SC17 -39	Bouchelle, Betty S., P.O. Box 187
SC17 -40	Wiley, W.H., Mrs., 140 N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -41	Harris Hugh, Mrs., P.O. Box 788, Covington, GA 30209
SC17 -42	Georgia Central Bank, (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -43	Georgia Central Bank, (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -44	Smart Styles, Inc., Cherokee & Hightower, P.O. Box 442
SC17 -45	Knight, Marlin E., P.O. Box 82
SC17 -46	Ridgecrest Properties, Inc., c/o Ben Dougherty, Monroe, GA 30655
SC17 -47	Pelham, Glenn. Celeste Sigman Dupree, Hightower
SC17 -48	Malcom, Ernest P., 137 Glen Iris Dr., Monroe. GA 30655
SC17 -49	Malcom, Ernest P., P.O. Box 453, Monroe. GA 30655
SC17 -50	Malcom, Ernest P., P.O. Box 453, Monroe. GA 30655
SC17 -51	Stephens, Helen S., Mrs., P.O. Box 516
SC17 -52	Shepard, J.C., Jr., Rt. 2 Box B 20
SC17 -53	Morrow, Clarence B., P.O. Box D, 146 S. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -54	Crawley, H.H., Mrs., 130 Hightower Trail
SC17 -55	Engelhardt, Marlin D., P.O. Box 525, Hightower Trail
SC17 -56	Engelhardt, Marlin D., P.O. Box 525, Hightower Trail
SC17 -57	First Amercian Bank of Walton Co., 221 S. Broad St., Monroe, GA 30655
SC17 -58	Rutherford, G.A., Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -58-A	Hale, Franklin D., P.O. Box 273
SC17 -59	Duval and Company, P.O. Box 306
SC17 -60	Lewis, Laura D., Mrs., P.O. Box 748, Monroe, GA 30655
SC17 -61	Allen, Louise Bowers, 1330 Winter St., Augusta, GA 30904
SC17 -62	Milligan, Howard P. & Barbara, Ga. Hwy. 11

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Property Owners

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SC17 -63	Duval & Company, P.O. Box 306
SC17 -64	Hunt, William E., 210 Holley St.
SC17 -65	Rutherford, Fleta S., Mrs., P.O. Box 309
SC17 -66	Malcom, Lester A., Mrs., N. Cherokee Rd.
SC17 -67	Shepard, J.C., Jr., Rt. 2 Box B 20
SC17 -68	Whitley, Mary Jo Dally, 3264 Gentinan Blvd., Columbus, GA 31907
SC17 -69	Dally, T.C., Mrs., 3264 Gentinan Blvd., Columbus, GA 31907
SC17 -70	Story, F.A., Rt. 2 Box 52
SC17 -71	Stephens Oil Company (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -72	Whitley, Mary Jo Dally, 3264 Gentinan Blvd., Columbus, GA 31907
SC17 -73	Godwin, H.O., 136 Adams Avenue
SC17 -74	Social Circle Freezer (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -75	Perkins, Delores Manire, 164 Sycamore St.
SC17 -76	Duval & Company, P.O. Box 306
SC17 -76-A	Hunt, William E., Sycamore Street
SC17 -77	Duval, George M., Jr. Estate, 152 Dogwood St.
SC17 -78	Alford, Jack, P.O. Box 97
SC17 -79	Stinchomb, Harvey C., P.O. Box 397
SC17 -80	Studdard, J.O., Mrs., 191 E. Hightower
SC17 -81	Baccus, T.J., 177 E. Hightower Trail
SC17 -82	Wiley, James F., Jr., (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -83	Georgia Central Bank (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -84	Georgia Central Bank (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -85	City of Social Circle, (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -86	Barnes, Tom, 156 Hightower Trail, Rt. 2 Box 895
SC17 -87	Okelley, J.M., Jr., Rt. 1
SC17 -88	Huff, Herbert, Mrs., (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -89	Wiley, James F., Jr., (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -90	Kitchens, W.H., P.O. Box 94, 192 E. Hightower
SC17 -91	Barnes, Tom, 156 Hightower Trail, Rt. 2 Box 895
SC17 -92	Clinton, Sara Parker (no P.O. Box)
SC17 -93	Haralson, Bessie, Mrs., P.O. Box 113
SC17 -94	Carr, Carrie, Mrs., P.O. Box 272
SC17-117	St. John, Thomas, M/M, 190 Dogwood Ave.
SC17-118	Norris, John W., P.O. Box 232
SC17-119	Simons, Mell, Rev., P.O. Box 427
SC17-120	Barrett, H.D., Mrs., P.O. Box 23
SC17-121	Allen, Louise Bowers, 1330 Winter St., Augusta, GA 30904
SC17-122	Allen, Louise Bowers, 1330 Winter St., Augusta, GA 30904
SC17-123	Wiley, Elizabeth, P.O. Box 236
SC17-124	Allen, Louise Bowers, 1330 Winter St., Augusta, GA 30904
SC17-125	Sherrill, Joyce Scott, P.O. Box 633
SC17-126	Sams, Barbara & B.B., 225 E. Hightower Trail
SC17-127	Hollis, Morgan E., P.O. Box 309
SC17-128	Sells, Alyn R., 222 E. Hightower Trail
SC17-129	Stanton, W.H., Estate of, P.O. Box 423
SC17-130	Stanton, W.H., Estate of, P.O. Box 423

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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SC17 -152	Anderson, Rebecca A., Mrs., 272 Hightower Dr.
SC17 -153 (Part)	Penland, Alfred Ted, P.O. Box 451
SC17 -210	Murrow, W.V., Mrs., 1490 Grant Drive, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30319
SC18 - 1	Peters, Mollie P., P.O. Box 274, 224 Cannon Dr.
SC18 - 1-A	Scarborough, Howard E., Cannon Drive
SC18 - 1-B	Lemons, Bryant, Rt. 1
SC18 - 1-C	Smith, Ken T., 2236 Napier Ave., Macon, GA 31200
SC18 - 2	Stephens, W.B., 264 Cannon Dr.
SC18 - 2-A	Jones, Thad W., P.O. Box 95
SC18 - 2-B	Adams, Bob D., 300 Cannon Dr.
SC18 - 3	Stowe, Jewell H., 332 Cannon Dr.
SC18 - 3-A	Meeks, Louis D., P.O. Box 203
SC18 - 3-B	Harrison, Bobby G., P.O. Box 214
SC18 - 3-C	Adams, Edwin I., P.O. Box 212
SC18 - 3-D	Astin, Charles L., 355 Cedar St.
SC18 - 4	Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., P.O. Box 465
SC18 - 4-A	Tillery, Larry, (no P.O. Box)
SC18 - 4-B	Bowen, Ernest, P.O. Box 133
SC18 - 4-C	Sellers, Charles L., P.O. Box 221
SC18 - 4-D	Swords, Gladys B., S. Cedar St.
SC18 - 4-E	Stapp, Ralph, S. Cedar St.
SC18 - 5	Malcom, Sharon Elaine, P.O. Box 238
SC18 - 5-A	Adams, Bob D., 300 Cannon Drive
SC18 - 5-B	Jones, Thad W., P.O. Box 95
SC18 - 5-C	Stephens, W.B., P.O. Box 421
SC18 - 6	Alford, Nancy, 269 Cedar St., P.O. Box 80
SC18 - 6-A	Malcom, Elmer, Sr., 249 Cedar St.
SC18 - 6-B	Fagan, Willie Mae, P.O. Box 45
SC18 - 7	Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., P.O. Box 465
SC18 - 8	Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., P.O. Box 465
SC18 - 8-A	Barker, Leon, P.O. Box 421
SC18 - 8-B	Childers, Tommie E., 250 Cedar St.
SC18 - 8-C	Sellman, Sallie J., 264 Cedar St.
SC18 - 8-D	Studdard, Sarah H., 275 Cedar St.
SC18 - 8-E	Beam, Nina M., 284 E. Cedar St.
SC18 - 8-F	Hale, Ernest C., 294 Cedar St.
SC18 - 8-G	Johnson, Clarence M., Spring Drive
SC18 - 8-H	Sellers, Aubrey M., P.O. Box 221
SC18 - 8-J	Hawk, James H., (no P.O. Box)
SC18 - 8-K	Johnson, Clarence M., Spring Drive

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plants in the state, besides a cotton mill, two banks, and numerous mercantile establishments." It is this period of prosperity that is evidenced in the surviving commercial structures of the central business district and in many of the other structures in the town.

All of the store buildings, save three, are one-story. The three two-story commercial buildings are located on the west side of Cherokee Road. The Masonic Lodge (SC17-15) is a two story, flat roofed structure with arched windows and doorways with brickwork laid in decorative patterns and a masonic emblem below the cornice. The old Knox Store building, 1899, (SC17-11 and 12) also two stories, is perhaps the most prominent building in this block with cast iron pilasters, decorated metal window hood moulds and metal cornice with brick corbeling. The ground floor is divided into two store fronts. The flanking one story store buildings (SC17-9 and 10) and (SC17-13) have the same cast iron pilasters and a metal cornice of similar, though simpler, design. The brick stores on the east side of Cherokee are all one-story structures. Several are decorated with shallow, recessed Romanesque arches below the cornice and recessed brick panels (SC17-44), (SC17-45), and (SC17-47). Others (SC17-50, 51, and 52) exhibit cast iron pilasters, pronounced corbeling below the cornice, and courses of diagonally set brick. Most of the buildings are well maintained and a number of buildings retain their original first-story store fronts. There has been an interest in downtown revitalization in recent years and the buildings have been, for the most part, sensitively renovated. The buildings are painted, but the colors are harmonious and produce a pleasing effect. Several modern intrusions or non-contributing structures have been constructed to the north and south of this block, but do not significantly detract from the character or feeling of the business district as a whole.

Adjacent to the downtown, the area along Sycamore Street from Cherokee Road to the Georgia Railroad Depot, is an area which developed as a commercial-industrial section of town because of the location of the railroad. The present structure known as the depot consists of two sections. The section on the right, as viewed from Sycamore Street, is the older and is believed to date from the time the structure was rebuilt after the Civil War. It is a plain, one-story brick building with a stepped gable. On the left is the new section, constructed in 1913, with orange tile roof with wide eaves and windows and door with segmental arches. The windows have granite sills. The building has been allowed to deteriorate but is being renovated for use as a restaurant and a meeting space for the town.

At one time there were a number of industrial or commercial buildings adjacent to the depot. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and Walton Oil Company, built in 1887 and destroyed by fire in 1920, were located to the north of the depot. Only one warehouse remains of the Walton Ginning Company, located southwest of the depot. An early cotton warehouse, later converted for use as a lumber company, remains on Sycamore Street (SC17-63 and 64), as well as several small warehouses to the northwest of the depot. Closer to Cherokee Road is the tiny Telephone Building, 1894 (SC17-65), a two-room frame structure with pitched roof, interior chimney, two-over-two windows and transom above the door. The building was in use by the telephone company until 1938. It was sensitively adapted as a library and reopened in 1975.

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Across the railroad tracks to the southwest of the depot is the Social Circle Cotton Mill, (SC18-8) the major industrial structure remaining in the town. The main building, built in 1901, has undergone few changes in the intervening years. The windows were bricked up in 1972, when air conditioning and new equipment was installed, but the building retains wooden floors and original elevators. The machine shop located to the northwest of the main building has had no appreciable alterations. A warehouse was added to the complex about 1957. Also adjacent to the main building is the small frame one-story office building resembling many of the nearby workers' houses. Across the railroad tracks on Cherokee Road is the one-story brick factory commissary, c. 1920's (SC10-2). In the open space area to the east of the mill flows Little River, a small spring-fed stream that at one time supplied water for the factory and town.

To the south of the mill is the worker housing, constructed and owned by the mill until the early 1960's when many were sold to the occupants. They are small, frame, one-story, single family dwellings which form an unbroken rhythm along Cannon Drive, Cherry Way, and Cedar Road. They are primarily of three designs. One design is based on a rectangular plan with steep pitched roof, front shed porch, and two front entrances (SC11-30B). A second design is a variation of the first, with a cat-slide roof and a lower overall height (SC18-8A). And a third is an "L"-shaped structure with gable roof and shed porch (SC18-2A). All were originally covered with weatherboarding, although several have aluminum siding replacing the original sheathing, and most have simple detailing. Several houses are a little larger and have Victorian "gingerbread" decoration (SC18-2B). Although located in a landscape with relatively few trees and shrubs, as compared with the rest of the town, the traditional styling of the mill houses echoes that of the larger and more elaborate houses in the town. An additional section of mill housing was constructed on Hickory Drive, off South Cherokee Road, c. 1920. These houses are all of a one-story frame Bungalow design, and they too, remain much in their original condition (SC10-6A through 6F).

The remaining areas of the town are almost entirely residential in character. South Cherokee is a wide, tree shaded residential avenue with houses located near the street. The Dr. Brown Town House (SC17-62) on the east side of the street, was built just prior to the Civil War. This Plantation Plain or "I" House has brackets, a full length two-story double gallery, trabeated lights at the entrance, and a four paneled door with arched upper panels. Later additions were made to the rear of the house prior to 1920. The house is situated on a rise and the yard is shaded by large trees and is well maintained. An early Post-bellum Gothic cottage is located just off Cherokee on Cain Street near the railroad bridge (SC10-4). Long neglected, but now undergoing restoration, the house has a central "Downingesque" dormer with a round-headed window, brackets under the eaves, and a shed porch with scroll-work decoration. The J. L. Shepard House (SC10-24) is a late 19th century, "L"-shaped, one-story frame house quite typical of others found along Cherokee Road and elsewhere in the district. This example has particularly nice detailing in the gables -- "sunburst" designs and fishtail wood shingles -- and the corners are finished with plain (continued)

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pilasters. On the west side of Cherokee Road, mid-way between the railroad and the commercial district is the Methodist Church (SC10-20), built on the site of an earlier church destroyed by fire c. 1970. Although a contemporary building, its traditional design is compatible with other churches in the town and the landscaping provides continuity. It does not, therefore, substantially detract from the character of the district. Small bungalows and white-painted frame houses, both one and two-story, exhibiting various late Victorian architectural detailing line both sides of the street, joined together by similar situations and landscaping.

On North Cherokee, the rhythm of the large oak trees lining the east side of the street for most of its length between Oak Street, the northern boundary of the historic district, and the commercial center of town is echoed by the Neo-Classical colonnades of the houses which dominate this street. One of the finest examples of this style found in Walton County is the Stanton-Pelham House, c. 1905 (SC17-26). This massive clapboard house has elaborate transom and sidelights at the entrance with a central balcony above supported by fine cast iron brackets. The monumental Corinthian portico, capped with a balustrade, is echoed in one story verandas on either side of the house. The deep setback and large lot are typical of adjoining properties on the west side of North Cherokee. This lot was once the location of the Nehbut-Akridge-Gunter House, which was moved several hundred feet to a location on Clarke Avenue in 1905, where it remains today (SC17-31). Although deed records seem to point to a construction date of c. 1855, Federal detailing indicates an earlier possible date for the house. The Gunter House was remodeled in the 1890's and retains the elaborate front porch from this period decorated with lattice work and Moorish arches. Other alterations have been minimal.

A second Neo-Classical house on the west side of North Cherokee is the Shipp-Malcom-Eckles House, (375 N. Cherokee), c 1910. It too features a monumental portico, of the Composite order. The kitchen is said to be part of an earlier house built on the property c. 1830. Two other large Neo-Classical mansions on North Cherokee are of note as they have an identical floorplan. On the east side of the street, the Upshaw-Rutherford House (SC16-86), c. 1900, is constructed of yellow brick and has elliptical fanlights over the central door and flanking first-story windows. The two-story portico has fluted Composite columns. Across the street is the Upshaw-Stevens House (SC16-9). While of the same floorplan as the Upshaw-Rutherford House, it is clapboard and lacks the fanlights above the windows. Built 16 years later, it shares other classical details with the earlier house.

Also on North Cherokee is the Eclectic Victorian Hurst-Bouchelle House (SC17-39). The central four-over-four core of the house is Ante-bellum, but the house underwent substantial remodeling during the 1880's. Small Palladian windows have been introduced into the gables along with scroll saw decoration. Brackets elaborate the eaves and a long, one-story veranda, stretching the full length of the facade and beyond, was added. Ball-and-dowel decoration and two conical-roofed "turrets" capped with metal finials decorate the veranda. Also on the very large landscaped lot are a small outbuilding (continued)

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to the rear of the house and a well, no longer in use, to the south. On the lot to the south of the Hurst House is the Spearman-Chapman House (SC17-40), constructed c. 1905-1910 of cement block. This assymetrically massed one-and-a-half story house has a mansard roof with the original tin shingles, an added central dormer, and a one-story porch with fluted concrete columns.

Later residences of the Bungalow or Craftsman style may also be found on this street. Examples of small frame early twentieth century Bungalows may be found at 426 and 416 North Cherokee (SC16-78 and 79, respectively). These structures exhibit the gable roof, offset porch and entrance, and overhanging eaves with extended rafters characteristic of the style. More substantial is the yellow brick Troy Adams Bungalow (SC16-85) at 330 North Cherokee which reflects the material of the Neo-Classical Upshaw-Rutherford House immediately to the south, but represents a departure in style. Among the other late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses lining this avenue are two Tudor Revival brick and half-timbered houses, c. 1920's (SC16-15 and 84). One religious structure, the brick Romanesque Baptist Church (SC 17-33), 1905, with castellated towers of differing heights and rock-faced semi-circular arched windows and doors, is compatible with the other buildings of this residential street in scale, design, and setting.

The main east-west thoroughfare of the town is Hightower Trail. That part of the street west of the central business district constitutes another residential area of large lots and deep, tree-shaded yards. Forming the western boundary of the district is the Mars Hill Baptist Church (SC9-34), c. 1884. This white clapboard church with gable roof and corner towers of differing heights on the front facade, has been little changed by its black congregation. Its clean lines and simple detailing are characteristic of the frame churches being built by black and white congregations in rural Georgia communities of the period. Diagonally across the street to the east of the church are a pair of very similar houses with Italianate detailing. The John Vallance Town House (SC9-8) was built in 1867 by a transplanted northerner. Vallance also owned a farm in the Ebenezer Community of Walton County and stimulated interest in livestock farming by introducing a herd of Jersey cows. The practice of maintaining both a farm or plantation house as well as a town house was followed by quite a few families in Social Circle, both before and after the Civil War. His "L"-shaped clapboard house has brackets under the eaves, hood moulding above first-floor windows and doors, and a half-octagon bay on the east side of the house. The Annie Gresham Town House (SC9-9) which was built several years after the Vallance House, is very similar in its architectural details. Its small entrance stoop is, however, an addition. Adjacent to the Gresham house is the Knox-McKibben House, (SC9-10), a large, irregularly massed house with subdued Victorian detailing. The rear of the house is said to date from the Ante-bellum period with the Victorian front added in 1885 by G.E. Knox. Wood shingles and "sunburst" designs decorate the gables and the cornice is elaborated with dentils. The one-story porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a small conical-roofed "turret" on one corner, a feature also found on the Clarence Blackwood House (SC9-21).

Other examples of houses that were modified during the late nineteenth or earlier twentieth century may be found along West Hightower. Across the street is a two-story frame "I" House, the Lloyd-Longino House (SC9-31). This property was still a farm in the 1840's and the framing and materials of the house give some credence to the
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hypothesis that the front section may date from that period. Remodeled in a later period, the house has a central two-story porch, with "Chinese Chippendale" balustrade, which has been extended the width of the house on the first story. The nearby Gibbs-Rogers House (SC9-29) is reputed to have begun with a three-room log cabin in the 1830's. It did at one time have elaborate Victorian detailing, but was remodeled in the Classic Revival style about 1895. Its monumental Ionic portico echoes those of the Neo-Classical mansions of North Cherokee and may have been their inspiration.

There may also be found on the south side of the street a small Greek Revival cottage, the Robinson-Egle House (SC9-19), c. 1860, with a central entrance with sidelights and transom, gable roof, and simple corner pilasters. The concrete-floored stoop has been added. On the north side of the street is the elaborate Queen Anne style Will Knox House (SC9-11), c. 1885. Elaborate "gingerbread," turned balusters, spoolwork, brackets, applied scroll-work cutouts, decorative wood shingles, and a projecting two-story bay distinguish this irregularly-massed, multiple-roofed house. Also along the street are smaller one and one-and-a-half story frame and brick houses with classical and other late Victorian detailing.

On the north side of the street near the central business district is the Social Circle School (SC9-16). Although located on the site of the first academy, established in 1832, and since occupied by various school buildings, the stucco Art Moderne structure is not yet fifty years of age, and rear additions are of more recent vintage. The deep landscaped front yard ties the building rather well to the residential area beyond and across from it. The building serves as a transitional structure between the residences and the adjacent commercial area.

The oldest occupied area within the historic district is along East Hightower Trail from the commercial district to the railroad bridge and along Dogwood Street. Buildings in this area range in size from a small vernacular clapboard cottage of the late nineteenth century (SC17-82) to a large Neo-Classical mansion (SC17-129) and represent many architectural styles. The lots are, in general, smaller than those along West Hightower, and houses are located closer to the street. Streets here, too, are wide and tree-shaded, and the structures are tied together by similar landscape treatment.

The Josiah Clark Town House (SC17-128) is believed by many to be the oldest standing structure in town. This Plantation Plain or "I" House with exterior end chimneys and simple exterior detailing was identified by local entrepreneur Josiah Clark as his home place before the Civil War. The house is currently marred by a glassed-in front shed porch, but could be restored to its earlier appearance. On nearby Dogwood Avenue is a fine example of the Second Empire style, the Stanton-Duval House (SD17-77), c. 1875, built by George Stanton, and still in the possession of his descendants. The house has a Mansard roof with patterned slate shingles, gabled dormers, bay windows, and elaborate sidelights and transom surrounding the entrance which is closed by a door with an oval glass light. Even this house did not escape the wave of Neo-Classical remodeling around the turn of the century evidenced by a one story veranda with small Tuscan columns. Yet another nineteenth century style, the Gothic Revival, may be seen in the Catherine Gresham House (SC17-81), c. 1878. The central "Downingesque" dormer with roundheaded window
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and brackets are strikingly similar features to those found on the Gothic cottage off South Cherokee (SC10-4).

The Hollis House (SC17-27) was begun as a one-story cottage in 1891. The second story and the Eclectic Victorian detailing were added in 1898. The "T"-shaped structure, with a bay window in the arm perpendicular to the street, has floor length windows opening onto a porch with a "Chinese Chippendale" balustrade. The house has been recently restored after careful research into old photographs. On a smaller scale is the Eclectic Victorian Phillips-Sherrill House (SC17-125), a one-and-a-half story frame house with brackets and ornamental pediments on the shed porch and stained glass tracery in the upper sashes of main facade windows. Across the street from the Sherrill House is the two-story frame Neo-Classical William Henry Stanton House (SC17-129), built, c. 1896 with a monumental Ionic portico added c. 1910. There is a rather simple entrance with flanking pilasters capped by an entablature elaborated with dentils. Behind the house are two frame outbuildings dating from the construction of the main house, and along Poplar Street are three small one-room frame houses with modified pitch roofs and exterior chimneys which were built to house the Stanton's wash woman, cook, and milker. These represent the only complete group of servant houses extant within the district.

Finally, on East Hightower, there is a good example of a frame Bungalow with wide offset porches with half-timbering in their gables, wide overhangs, and other typical features of the style. Complementing these structures are a number of frame and brick houses exhibiting many of the architectural details typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Beyond the boundaries of the Social Circle Historic District, the character of architecture and landscaping changes considerably. To the south and north along Cherokee Road, lots become larger and the few historic structures are widely spaced with intervening modern intrusions. Trees do not line the streets, and the landscape becomes more open, gradually blending with the open countryside. The same may be said of Hightower Trail west of Mars Hill Church. West of Cherokee Road, both north and south of Hightower Trail may be found modern subdivisions. To the east of Cherokee Road the existing houses are of smaller scale than the houses of the district and the area contains many intrusions, including incompatible public housing units. The eastern boundary of the district at Hightower Trail is formed by the Georgia Railroad right-of-way. The district excludes the railroad bridge on Hightower as it is of recent vintage and in poor condition. Both structures and landscape beyond the railroad tracks are markedly different in character from those of the district and they, too, meld soon into open countryside. To the south and east of the mill village are incompatible contemporary residential developments.

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INTRUSIONS AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

- (SC17-43) Contemporary one-story brick bank building.
 (SC17-41) Gas station, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-25) Gas station, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-2) Gas station, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-71) Gas station, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-1) Stucco and frame one-story commercial structure.
 (SC17-58) One-story brick motel, c. 1960's.
 (SC17-57) One-story brick and concrete bank, c. 1970's.
 (SC17-66) One-story brick commercial building, c. 1960's.
 (SC17-74) One-story brick warehouse, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-122) Frame one-story house, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-123) Brick one-story ranch house, c. 1950's.
 (SC17-78) Frame one-story house, c. 1940's.
 (SC17-79) Frame one-story house, c. 1940's.
 (SC17-19) Stone-faced one-story post office, c. 1960's.
 (SC17-20) Two-story contemporary styled brick house, c. 1950's.
- (SC10-20) Brick church and one-story parsonage, traditional styling, c. 1960's.
- (SC11-30) Two one-story houses, traditional styling, one brick, one frame, c. 1950's.
 (SC11-31) One-story concrete block house.
 (SC11-32) One-story concrete block store.
- (SC9-16) One-story school; older part Art Moderne, later additions to rear.
- (SC17-33) Two-story brick ranch style parsonage, c. 1960's.
 (SC17-69) One-story concrete block commercial structure, c. 1950's.

Most of the properties described above could more accurately be described as "non-contributing properties" rather than "intrusions" because while they do not add to the district, they do not significantly detract from it either, primarily because of situation, scale, design, or landscaping.

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signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land Lot Number 96, upon which the town was to grow up, was drawn by Joel Strickland of Tattnall County in the 1820 Land Lottery. John Blackmon and two others purchased the land from Strickland. Blackmon soon acquired sole ownership. Blackmon added his dwelling to those already standing near the intersection of two important roads of the period, the north-south "Rogue Road" and the roughly east-west "Hightower Trail." In January of 1826, Blackmon and Augustin B. Pope measured off an acre of land with an already standing apothecary shop, and Pope paid Blackmon \$100 for the lot.

Social Circle bears one of Georgia's most widely known placenames, but its origin is unclear. Local tradition has it that a group of travelers met at the crossroads and one of their number, impressed by the hospitality and joviality of the group remarked, "This sure is a social circle." John Goff, an authority on Georgia placenames, offers another, though less colorful, explanation. Pointing to an earlier community in Bulloch County, he postulates simply that the Walton County community was named for that town. Goff also includes the name in the category of "social and fancy names," a category of placenames long in use in Georgia and other states.

Because of its favorable position on two intersecting trading routes, the town began to grow. John Blackmon gave land for a Methodist church and when a post office was authorized in 1826, Blackmon was designated the first postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1832 with limits set at a quarter mile radius from the post office, thus making it one of Georgia's round towns. The town had no formal plan. Development occurred primarily along the two nearly-perpendicular intersecting main streets and on smaller streets and alleys laid out roughly at right angles to the main streets. This "irregular" plan was reinforced by the coming of the railroad which cut diagonally across the two main streets.

By 1828 an academy had been established for the education of the young men and women of the town and surrounding countryside. Farmers and planters not only sent their children to school in Social Circle, but continued to trade in the growing number of stores in the town. In 1835 an advertisement for town lots in the Athens Southern Banner described the place as "now settled up with moral and respectable citizens, and bids fair to be a place of some notice." It was the railroad, however, that assured Social Circle a bright future.

The Georgia Railroad reached Social Circle in the early 1840's and was completed between Augusta and Atlanta in 1845, providing the merchants and planters with easy shipment for their goods. The completion of the railroad was greeted with a great deal of celebration in Social Circle. In addition to the railroad, a stage route connected Social Circle with Athens via Monroe, High Shoals, and Watkinsville, providing access to the county seat, Monroe.
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For many years rail service between Monroe and Social Circle was discussed, but it was not to be a reality until 1880 when the first run was made on the new 10-mile route. This line was extended in 1884 when the Walton Railroad Company was purchased by the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad. This route, providing access to Gainesville through Belmont and Hoschton, was operated until 1947 when it was dismantled. The 10-mile route from Social Circle to Monroe is still in operation as a freight route, part of the Georgia Railroad system.

During the Civil War, the railroad was of strategic importance and the depot and other facilities at Social Circle were burned in July of 1864 by the Federal cavalry. During the March to the Sea, the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the 20th Corps under Brigadier General A. S. Williams reached Social Circle on November 18, 1864, and destroyed the Georgia Railroad from Social Circle to Madison. Railroad service was restored to the town by February, 1865, and the depot was rebuilt by 1866. It is believed that this structure exists as part of the present depot. A new wing was added to the depot in 1913. The depot is currently under renovation by the city and a civic group for use as a restaurant and meeting facility.

The railroad also stimulated the hotel and restaurant business in the town. The Social Circle Dinner House was established about 1850 to provide food for the train passengers and crews during stops in the town, and the town made a bid to attract tourists, capitalizing on its "healthful climate." The Dinner House received high praise from the Atlanta Southern Confederacy, Augusta Dispatch, and Athens Southern Banner. The Spencer House, also known as the Supper House, was located across the tracks from the depot in the 1860's. This frame structure housed the express company and a grocery. It appeared on the Sanborn insurance maps as late as 1909. A third notable hotel, the Echols House, operated from about 1871 until 1894. The Garrett House and annex, later the George Stanton Hotel, was located near the depot until 1956.

In 1860, there were some forty houses, churches and schools which made up "a pretty village," according to historian Adiel Sherwood. After the destruction of the railroad and occupation of the town by Federal troops during the Civil War, the town rebuilt and continued to grow with more enthusiasm than ever. In 1869 the town limits were increased to one-half mile and Walton County's first newspaper, the Walton Journal, was issued at Social Circle. Advertisements were carried for general merchandise establishments, a tin shop, milliner, and a physician, among others. In 1887, John M. Brown published the Walton County Vidette in Social Circle, but later moved operations to Monroe. One of his advertisers was Lawrence and Company of Social Circle, (continued)

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originators of a liver stimulator said to cure "bilious fever, dyspepsia, costiveness, colic," and other afflictions.

In other respects the town continued to prosper. In 1887 a large cotton seed oil facility was built and operated along the Georgia railroad tracks until destroyed by fire in 1920. Other facilities such as the Walton Cotton Ginning Company sprang up to serve the all-pervasive cotton-based economy of the region. In 1901 a textile mill was established in Social Circle. Financial difficulties brought about a bankruptcy in 1913 and a reorganization under the name Social Circle Cotton Mill Company. The company was sold to Cannon Mills in 1915, which corporation continues to operate the mill today. The mill, which is the only operating cotton industry-related industrial building to survive in the town, is in many ways typical of the many textile mills which were established and operated in Georgia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1904 there were 5,000 spindles and 160 looms in operation. In 1909 the building had to be extended to accommodate more looms. The original mill building, machine shop, office and mill store still survive with relatively few alterations save the bricked-up windows of the mill building and the addition of modern equipment. Adjacent to the mill is the housing for the mill workers. As late as 1963 the mill still owned all of these houses, but since that time has sold many to the workers occupying them. This complex has had, and continues to make, a significant impact on the physical, social, and economic environment of the town.

The economic boom enjoyed by Social Circle at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries is reflected in the town's architecture. Most of the structures still standing in the district today date from that period or were greatly altered at that time. The style most favored for new construction or remodeling was the Classic Revival. An excellent example is the William Henry Stanton House (SC17-129), built in 1896 in this style with a monumental Ionic portico added in 1910. Behind this house are three small one-room frame dwellings that housed family servants (SC17-130). Few of these outbuildings survive in the town. A second Classic Revival mansion built in 1910 is the Corinthian-columned Upshaw-Stephens House (SC16-9). Across the street, the Upshaw-Rutherford House has an identical floorplan and many similar architectural details, although it is constructed of brick while the former is weatherboarded (SC16-86).

The Neo-Classical Stanton-Pelham House (SC17-26) replaced the earlier Nehbut-Akridge-Gunter House in 1905. The latter house was moved to a site on Clark Street (SC17-31). The Gunter House was originally of Federal design, but was altered in the 1890's by the addition of an elaborate front porch with lattice work and Moorish arches. Other alterations have been minimal.
(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Significance

Item number 8

Page 5

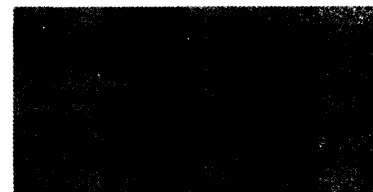
Other Victorian era styles are represented among Social Circle's domestic architecture. The Stanton-Duvall House (SC17-77) is in the Second Empire style, constructed c. 1875. It too, like many of its neighbors, has a later Classical porch with Tuscan columns. The Annie Gresham Town House (SC9-9) and the very similar John Vallance Town House (SC9-8) are early post-bellum two-story dwellings of an irregular side-hall plan with Italianate exterior detailing. The Hurst-Bouchelle House (SC17-39) is a four-over-four antebellum house remodeled in the Queen Anne style during the 1880's. Several Bungalow style houses are located on the west side of Cherokee Road which are typical of the Bungalows being built in Social Circle and the Northeast Georgia area during the early twentieth century.

The commercial structures of the town also date from this boom period. Prior to 1890, most of the commercial structures were of frame construction. They were gradually replaced by one and two-story brick commercial structures of eclectic Victorian detailing during the succeeding three decades. The majority of these structures form a block on both sides of Cherokee Road below its intersection with Hightower Trail. This continues to be the primary commercial district of the town and has been the object of a concerted effort to revitalize the central business district. Many of the commercial buildings have been rehabilitated within recent years, most, on the whole, sensitively.

Social Circle has survived largely intact from the period of its heyday at about the turn of the century. There are few modern intrusions, with the exception of a few ranch houses and modern commercial structures. The residential areas remain largely residential and are well maintained. The city has adopted an historic district zoning ordinance and appointed an architectural review board to insure that the character which the town has retained is not lost to unplanned development. In summary, Social Circle represents many of the typical aspects of a turn of the century Piedmont Georgia town and the citizens have taken actions to retain those qualities for the future.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Major
Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

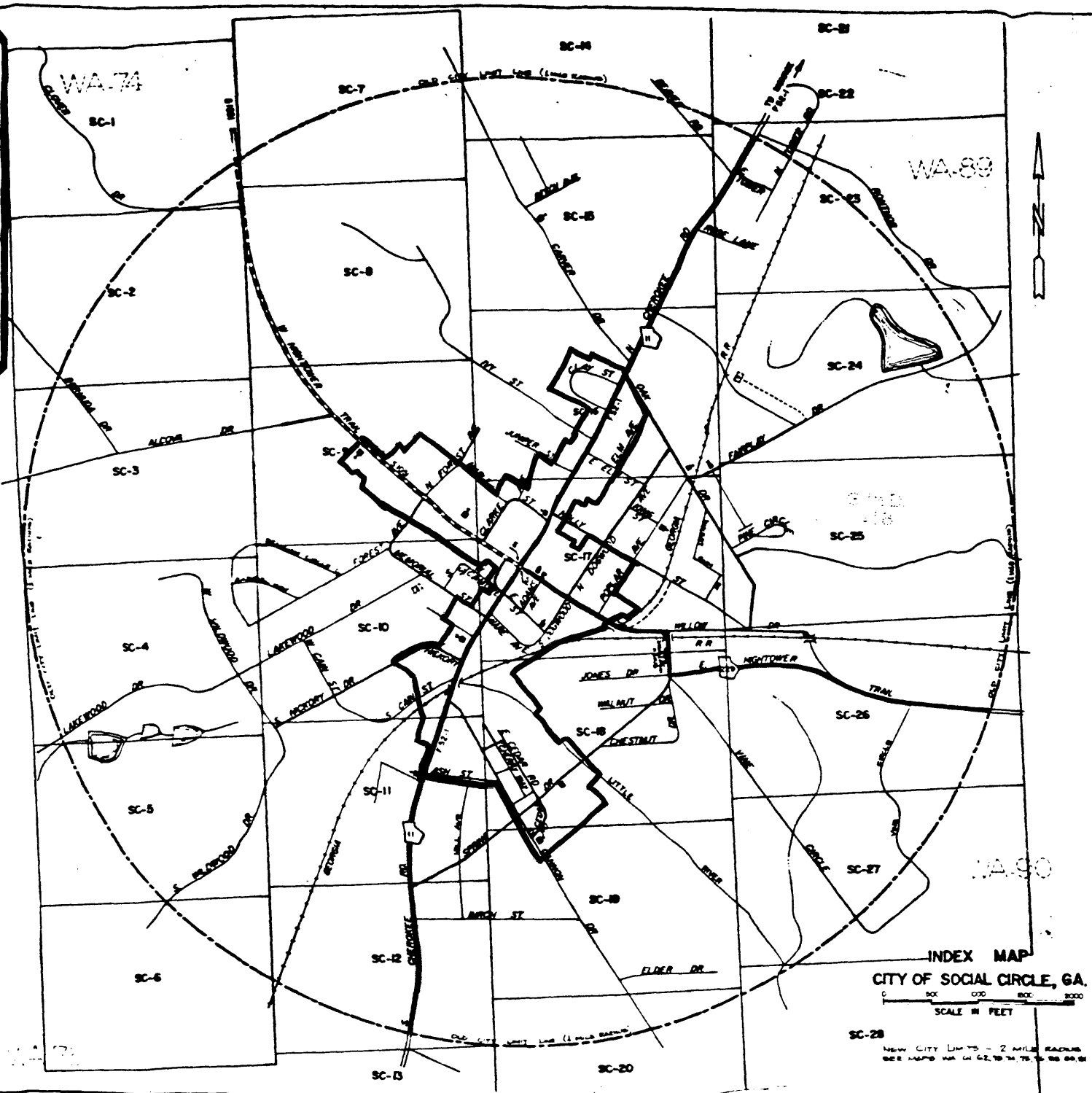
Page 2

- White, George. Historical Collections of Georgia (originally published in New York, 1854). Danielsville, Ga.: Heritage Papers, 1968.
- Utley, Francis L. and Marion R. Hemperley. Placenames of Georgia. Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 1975.
- Knight, Lucian Lamar. Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends. Atlanta, Ga.: Byrd Printing Co., 1914.
- The Walton Tribune, various issues including a special supplement of December 11, 1968, in celebration of the Walton County Sesquicentennial.
- Personal inspections, research notes, and preliminary report by Laurie Faulk, intern, Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission.

MAP
SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Social Circle, Walton Co., Georgia
 Scale: 1":1500'(approx.)
 Source: Walton County Tax Maps
 Key: district boundary ———
 numbers in parcels = tax numbers

Map 1 of 7
 Index

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INDEX MAP
 CITY OF SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
 SCALE IN FEET
 NEW CITY LIMITS - 2 MILE RADIUS
 SEE MAPS WA-61, 62, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81

MAP
SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC
DISTRICT

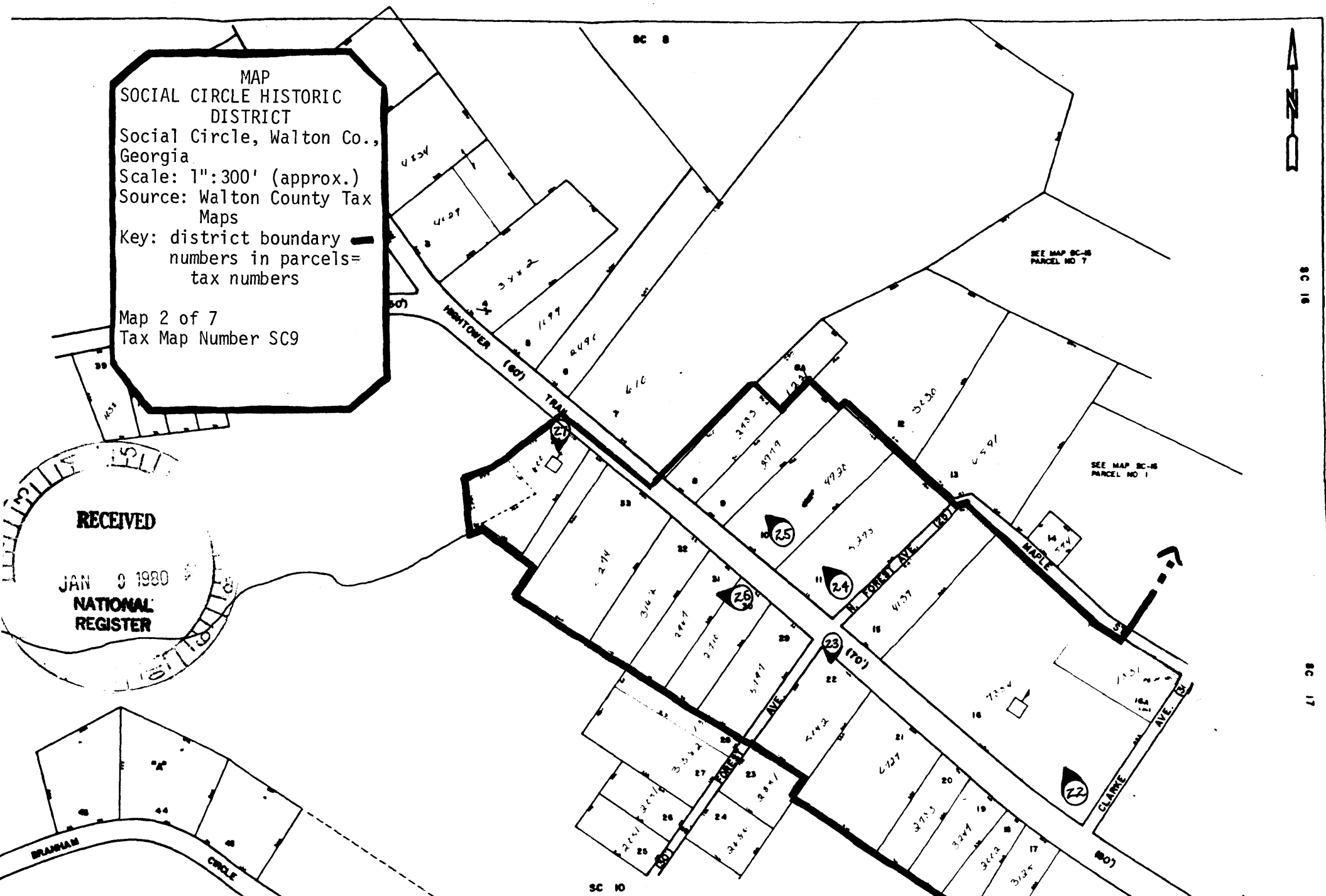
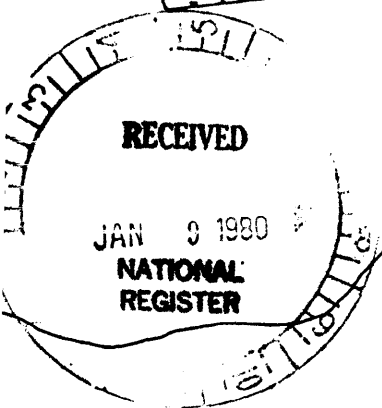
Social Circle, Walton Co.,
Georgia

Scale: 1":300' (approx.)

Source: Walton County Tax
Maps

Key: district boundary ———
numbers in parcels =
tax numbers

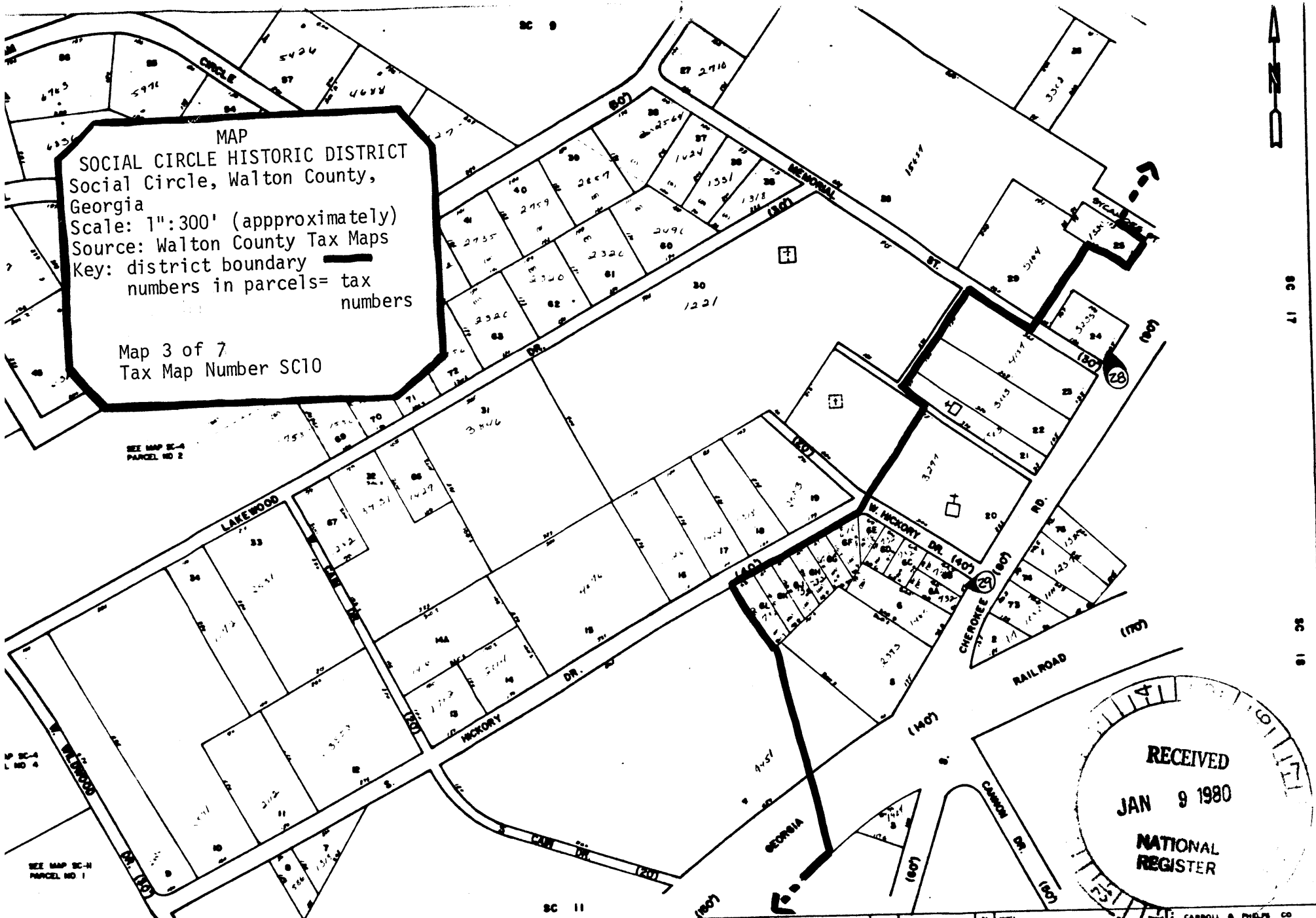
Map 2 of 7
Tax Map Number SC9



COUNTY	--- EMPTY LINE	--- PROPERTY LINE	① PARCEL NUMBER	This map was compiled from hard survey, 6000' districts and ground control to be used for the purpose only. The County and the Company assume no responsibility for the high accuracy of information contained herein.	GENERAL NOTES	DATE	SOCIAL CIRCLE	CARROLL & PHELPS CO Appraisal & Mapping Services P.O. Box 5368, Winston-Salem, N.C.
	--- SECTION BOUNDARY	--- LEGAL DESCRIPTION	② CHURCH AND CHURCH		Maped & Drawn By	1/100		
	+ LAND LOT NUMBER	--- LEGAL DESCRIPTION	③ SCHOOL OR COLLEGE		NEWS MAPPING CO.	1971	SC9	
			④ CHURCH AND CHURCH		P.O. Box 442			
			⑤ CHURCH AND CHURCH		Atlanta, Ga.			

MAP
SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Social Circle, Walton County,
 Georgia
 Scale: 1" : 300' (approximately)
 Source: Walton County Tax Maps
 Key: district boundary ———
 numbers in parcels = tax
 numbers

Map 3 of 7
 Tax Map Number SC10



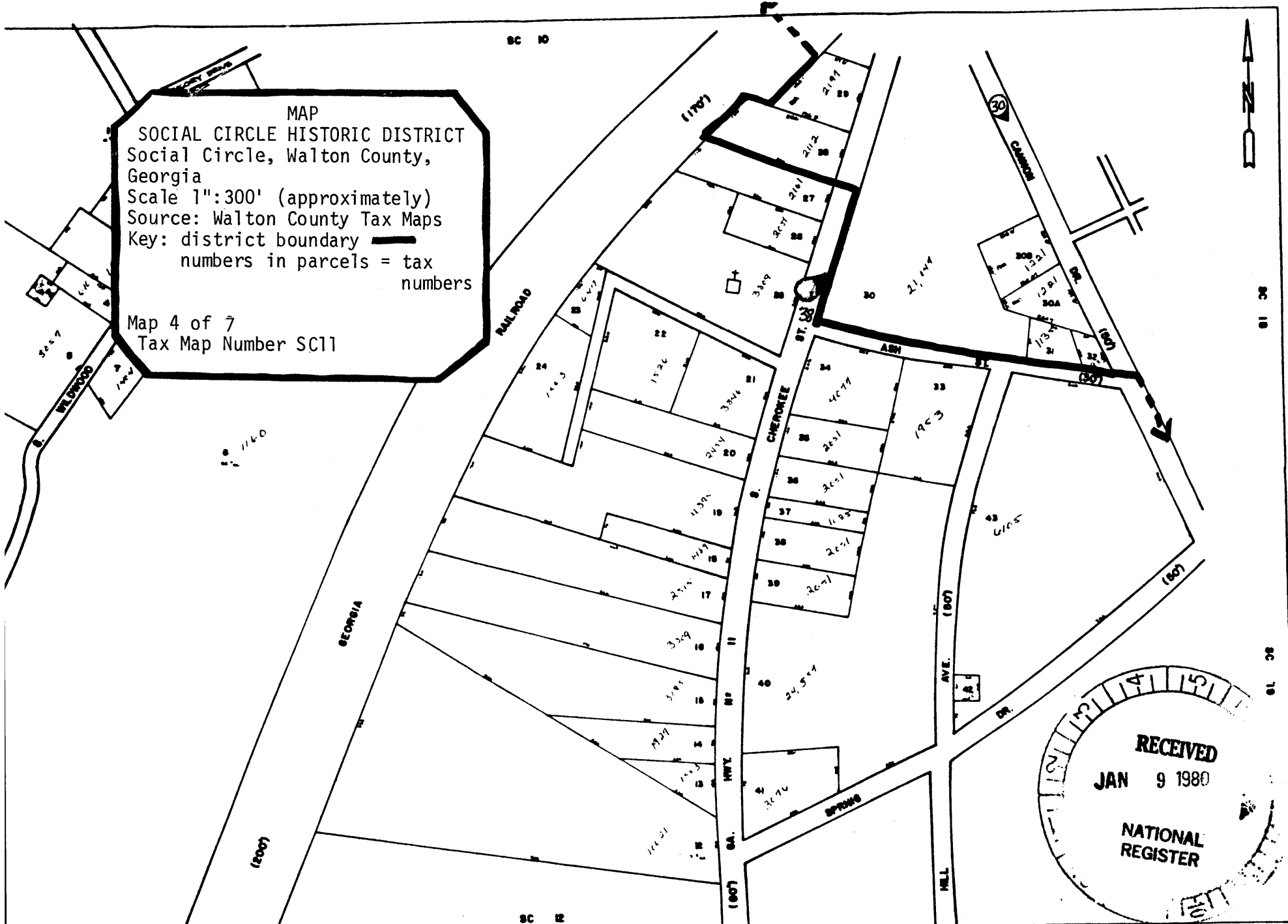
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LEGEND COUNTY LINE DISTRICT BOUNDARY LAKE LOT CORNER PROPERTY LINE LEGAL ABUTMENT SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER		THE BLACK NUMBER THE PARCEL NUMBER LEGAL BLOCK LETTER OR NUMBER		SCHOOL OR COLLEGE CHURCH AND CEMETERY RAILROAD LOT NUMBER		This map was compiled from aerial surveys, deed descriptions and ground data to be used for tax purposes only. The County and the Company assume no responsibility for the legal accuracy of information contained herein.		REPRODUCED BY NEWS MAPPING CO. P. O. Box 442 Atlanta, Ga.		DATE 1/17/80 SHEETS 3/12/80		SCALE 1" = 300' 1" = 100' 1" = 50'		SOCIAL CIRCLE SC 10 CARROLL & PHELPS CO. Appraisal & Mapping Services P. O. Box 5365 Winston Salem, N.C.	
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MAP
 SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Social Circle, Walton County,
 Georgia
 Scale 1":300' (approximately)
 Source: Walton County Tax Maps
 Key: district boundary **—**
 numbers in parcels = tax
 numbers

Map 4 of 7
 Tax Map Number SC11



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LEGEND

--- COUNTY LINE	--- PROPERTY LINES	⊙ THE BLOCK NUMBER	⊙ SCHOOL OR COLLEGE
--- GEORGIA WALTON DISTRICT	--- LOCAL JURISDICTION	1- TAX PARCEL NUMBER	⊙ CHURCH AND CENTER
--- LAND USE ZONING	--- RAILROADS (UP NUMBER)	"A" LEGAL BIRTH LETTER OF NUMBER	⊙ READING ROOM NUMBER

This map was prepared from aerial survey, deed descriptions and ground
 data to be used for tax purposes only. The County and/or the Company
 assumes no responsibility for the legal accuracy of information contained
 here.

Map 4 of 7
 NEWS MAPPING CO.
 P.O. Box 442
 Athens, Ga.

DATE	REVISED	BY
1/1/79		

SOCIAL CIRCLE
 1" = 300'
 1971
 SC 11

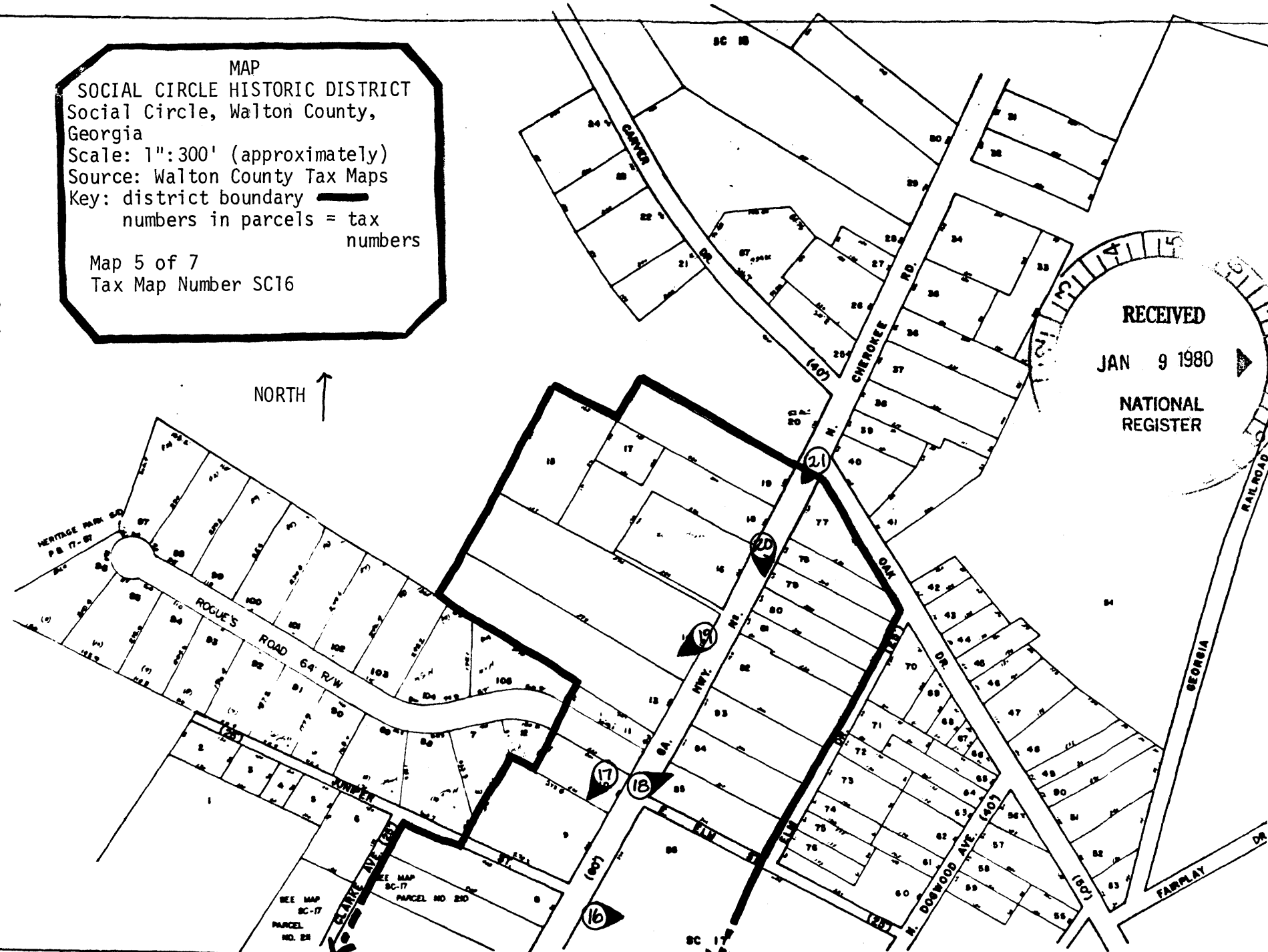
CARROLL & PHELPS CO
 Appraisal & Mapping Services
 P.O. Box 5355 Winston Salem, N.C.

MAP
SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Social Circle, Walton County,
 Georgia
 Scale: 1":300' (approximately)
 Source: Walton County Tax Maps
 Key: district boundary **—**
 numbers in parcels = tax
 numbers

Map 5 of 7
 Tax Map Number SC16

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NORTH ↑

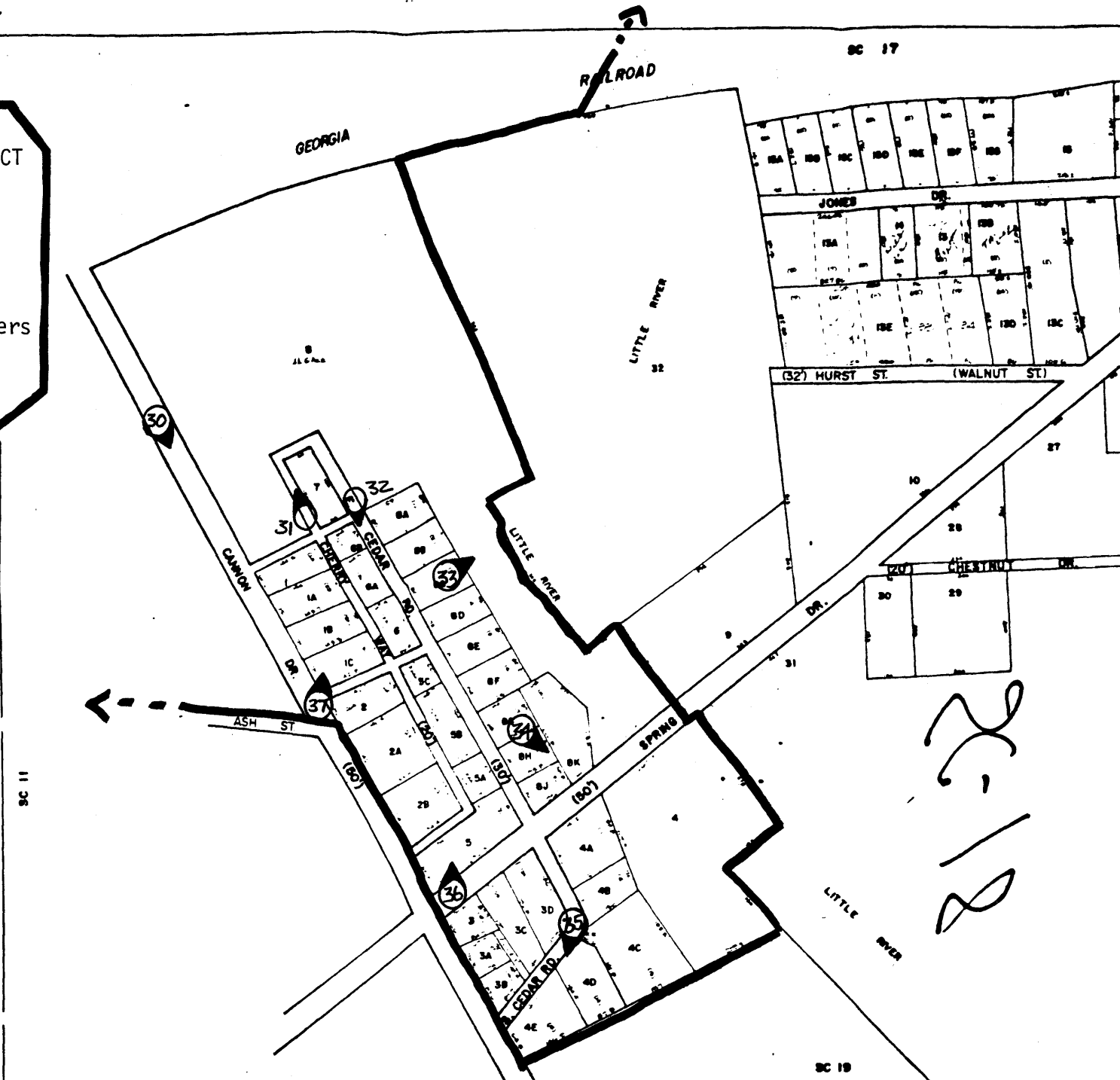


WALTON COUNTY GEORGIA	COUNTY LINE DISTRICT BOUNDARY LEGAL LOT BOUNDARY	PROPERTY LINES LEGAL IDENTIFICATION SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER	LEGEND (1) TAX PARCEL NUMBER (2) TAX PARCEL NUMBER (3) LEGAL BLOCK LETTER OF NUMBER (4) SCHOOL OR COLLEGE (5) CHURCH AND CEMETERY (6) PARKING LOT NUMBER	This map was compiled from aerial surveys, deed descriptions and ground plans to be used for tax purposes only. The county and/or the "Carroll" assumes no responsibility for the legal accuracy of information contained herein.	GENERAL OFFICE Mapped & Drawn By: NEWS MAPPING CO. P. O. Box 442 Athens, Ga.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>REVISION</th> <th>BY</th> <th>REASON</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1/5/80</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DATE	REVISION	BY	REASON	1/5/80											
	DATE	REVISION	BY	REASON																		
1/5/80																						
				SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP NO. 5 OF 7 TAX MAP NO. SC16 1971																		

MAP
 SOCIAL CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Social Circle, Walton County,
 Georgia
 Scale: 1":300' (approximately)
 Source: Walton County Tax Maps
 Key: district boundary **—**
 numbers in parcels = tax numbers

Map 7 of 7
 Tax Map Number SC18

NORTH ↑



WALTON COUNTY GEORGIA	--- COUNTY LINE --- GEORGIA MILITARY DISTRICT + LAND LOT CORNER	--- TOWNSHIP LINES --- LEGAL SPUR LINES --- SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER	LEGEND 1. TAX BLOCK NUMBER 2. TAX PARCEL NUMBER 3. LEGAL BLOCK LETTER OR NUMBER	[S] SCHOOL OR COLLEGE [C] CHURCH AND CEMETERY [R] RAILROAD	This map was compiled from aerial survey, deed descriptions and ground check to be used for tax purposes only. The county and the "Company" assume no responsibility for the legal accuracy of information portrayed herein.	REPRODUCED BY NEWS MAPS P. O. Box Athens, GA
	SC 11 SC 17 SC 18 SC 19					

SC 18