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JUN 12 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Douglasville Commercial Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Broad St. and Church St. between Adair St. and Club Drive
city, town Douglasville (n/a) vicinity of
county Douglas code GA 097
state Georgia code GA zip code 30133

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	35	9
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	1	1
total	38	10

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

6/7/89
Date

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

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

(x) entered in the National Register

Amy Seblage 7/24/89

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

COMMERCE:business
TRANSPORTATION:rail-related
GOVERNMENT:courthouse
SOCIAL:meeting hall

Current Functions:

COMMERCE:business
SOCIAL:meeting hall
GOVERNMENT:courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian:Italianate
Late 19th/20th Century Revivals:Beaux Arts
Tudor Revival
Late 19th/Early 20th Century American Movements:Commercial Style

Materials:

foundation	brick, stone
walls	brick
roof	asphalt
other	ceramic tile

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Douglasville Commercial Historic District represents a typical central business district in a small Georgia city. Douglasville is located in northwestern Georgia, 27 miles west of Atlanta. The city contains a variety of historic commercial buildings, the majority of which are arranged along Broad Street, facing the railroad tracks. The Douglasville Commercial Historic District consists of those properties retaining historic features that face Broad Street, for the most part, with some along Church Street and Price Street. It includes the remaining concentration of historic commercial buildings. These five blocks are part of the original town plan and parallel the railroad tracks. The buildings have a typical downtown siting, perpendicular to the streets, and most are one or two stories in height. The majority of the buildings are of brick construction, dating from the late 19th and early 20th century. Other important building materials include wood, pressed metal, terra cotta, natural stone, and glass. The district also includes the historic courthouse square with its historic landscaping, 1914 Civil War monument, nonhistoric World War II monument, and modern courthouse, and the historic railroad right-of-way which parallels Broad Street through the downtown district. The oldest historic resource in the district is the county courthouse square, with its landscaping and Civil War monument; the oldest historic buildings date from the mid-1880s. The newest historic resource in the district is the former movie theater

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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at the corner of Price Avenue and Church Street which was remodeled (as a movie theater) in the early 1940s and has been subsequently reused as a store.

Historic architectural styles represented in the district include the following: Beaux Arts, Italianate, and Tudor Revival. The former Douglasville Banking Company, (photograph 6), built in 1905, is an example of a one-story, red brick and marble building designed in the Beaux Arts style. The main entrance is located at the building's truncated corner and also features brick pilasters, and a single, marble column with a Corinthian capital. Decorative stone lintels are above the double sash windows and main glass door, and are highlighted by alternating marble and brick keystones. A decorative pressed metal cornice borders the front and side facades and is highlighted with dentil molding. A terra cotta crest and a marble frieze with the engraved name, "Douglasville Banking Company" emphasizes the cornice line near the corner entrance.

The former Selman Drug and Jewelry Company (photograph 6), built in 1885, is a two-story, red brick building designed in an Italianate style. The building features an elaborate pressed metal cornice with brackets. The second story brick panels along the Broad Street facade are slightly recessed. Both the front and side facades feature decorative window hood moldings and stone sills.

The former Gulf Oil Company station (photograph 1), along East Broad Street, is an example of a Tudor Revival style. Built in the 1920s, the white-painted, brick building features a high-pitched blue tile roof with a projecting front gable. This front gable is decorated by a half-timbering pattern and supported by wooden columns.

The most common architectural style in the district is the early 20th century commercial, which features relatively plain, flat brick piers, walls, and parapets enlivened by shallow recessed panels, and decorative brickwork (photographs 2 & 4). The largest concentration of these commercial buildings are found along Broad Street, east of Price Avenue. Many of these storefronts have retained details such as large display windows, transoms, and glass paneled doors.

There is very little landscaping, mainly around the modern courthouse on the traditional courthouse square. There are some plantings of shade trees, crepe myrtles, and yucca along a grassed area on E. Broad Street next to the railroad tracks. As a whole, most of the buildings in Douglasville are virtually intact; others have undergone many changes, especially to their storefronts.

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Douglasville is a good example of local interpretations of popular architectural styles typically found in small southern railroad towns during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Noncontributing buildings within the district are those that have been substantially altered or were constructed after 1941.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

architecture
commerce
transportation
community planning and development

Period of Significance:

1874-1941

Significant Dates:

1874

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n/a

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Douglasville is located in Douglas County, in northwestern Georgia, 25 miles west of Atlanta. The Douglasville Commercial Historic District is roughly bordered by Broad St. and Church St., between Adair St. and Club Drive in downtown Douglasville and is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, and transportation.

ARCHITECTURE

The Douglasville Commercial Historic District is significant in architecture because it includes a variety of commercial architectural styles and details reflecting the prevailing tastes in commercial architecture during the late 19th and early 20th century. While most are modest one and two story commercial stores, there are a few outstanding buildings in the district, including bank buildings, a drug store, and a 1920s gas station which still reflects the oil company's design. The district also contains a majority of a particular building type--the commercial storefront building--characteristic of the late 19th and early 20th century commercial development in Georgia. The district features various adaptations of important historic architectural styles--including Italianate, Beaux Arts and Tudor Revival--that various commercial buildings represent. Examples of Italianate detailing, found in the former Selman Drug Company building, are recognized by decorative pressed metal cornices, with brackets and elaborate window hood moldings. The Beaux Arts style is illustrated by the Douglasville Banking Company building, featuring a classical design with decorative wall surfaces, stone columns, capitals, and pilasters. The Tudor Revival, as seen in the former Gulf Oil Company building, is identified by its steep pitched tile roof, and decorative wood work in the gable ends. Many storefronts have retained their architectural details such as large display windows, transoms, decorative brickwork, and glass paneled doors. The district also contains other examples of important historic commercial buildings including the c.1890s, Palace Barber Shop, (photograph 5); c. 1924 Masonic Lodge, (photograph 13); c. 1912 Farmers & Merchants Bank, (photograph 3) and early 20th century retail stores, (photographs 2,4,8), which illustrate architectural adaptations of popular period styles and all of which are characteristic of historic central business districts in small Georgia railroad towns.

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COMMERCE

The district is significant in commerce because it was the commercial center of Douglas County during the time most of these remaining buildings were built, in the late 19th and early 20th century. It served a county-wide area, and even into the neighboring counties, providing services found only in the county seat--such as banking, and the fraternal activities, as well as the courthouse, even though the historic building has been replaced. In addition, the majority of commercial buildings housed a variety of stores, offices, and services that provided day-to-day wholesaling, retailing, and professional activities to the city and surrounding community.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The district is significant in transportation and community planning and development because the town was planned as a new county seat in conjunction with the railroad and laid out paralleling it, thus reflecting the role of the railroad and transportation in the location of the town and in its layout. The importance of the railroad is still visible in the way that the principal buildings in the district and the historic courthouse square face the tracks and in the way that the street plan is oriented to the railroad right-of-way. Indeed, the railroad right-of-way and the courthouse square are the principal landscape or urban design features in the community. Douglasville was at one time an important rail stop providing both passenger and freight service to the Douglas County area. As early as 1860s, the Georgia Western Railroad was chartered, and a depot on that line was constructed in Douglasville in the 1870s. Moreover, the street and lot layout of the new town was arranged according to the alignment of the railroad, and the city limits were measured from a point on the rail line. The east/west rail connection not only provided passenger service to the community but also warehousing and shipping services from the nearby lumber and textile mill industries. Together, the services offered by the Douglasville businesses and the rail line which parallels Broad Street made transportation a significant activity in this small Georgia town.

National Register Criteria

These areas of significance support this district's eligibility under National Register Criteria A & C.

This district meets National Register Criteria A as it is associated with the events making a significant contribution to the

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broad patterns of our history. This commercial district, as the core of a small Southern town, reflects a great deal of the panorama of American life. The railroad line reflects the town's early development as a rail stop on the Georgia Western Railroad. The district reflects the variety of needs of a growing community in the late 19th century. These historic buildings, once housed general stores, dry goods merchants, specialty shops, etc., all needed in day-to-day life by its citizens. This district also contains a Masonic lodge, banks, and a drug store, all aspects of a community's overall needs.

This district meets National Register Criteria C because of its architectural significance. The historic central business district contains a concentration of a particular historic building type--the commercial storefront building--characteristic of late 19th and early 20th century commercial development in Georgia. The district also contains good examples of important historic architectural styles--including Italianate, Beaux Arts and Tudor Revival--that represent important architectural periods and all of which are characteristic of historic central business districts in small Georgia cities.

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

1874-1941

1874--development of Douglasville commercial district

1941--ending of commercial district development

The period from 1874 to 1941 represents a period of relatively continuous and consistent architectural development in downtown Douglasville. The community was laid out as the Douglas County seat in 1874-1875 with a girdiron street plan oriented to the railroad and the courthouse square. Development began in earnest in the 1880s with the arrival of regular train service and continued unabated into the 1920s. Although development slowed during the Depression, it picked up again in the late 1930s and early 1940s, prior to World War II, particularly with the remodeling of buildings like the theater. World War II caused a major break in this developmental pattern. When development resumed after the war, it took place primarily outside the district. Within the district, post-War development consisted of remodeling historic buildings and constructing new, modern structures.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The original site of Douglasville was known for almost one hundred years as "Skint Chestnut." According to local history, on the summit

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of this ridge there once stood a large chestnut tree, which for years before white settlement was used by the Indians as a landmark. In order for the tree to be more conspicuous, the Indians skinned it from top to bottom. Hence, the early settlers referred to it as "Skint Chestnut." In the course of time, the roads began to converge at this point and it became a place from which to measure distance. The stump of the old tree continued to be an object of much interest for many years after the settlement of the town and at this point, the landscape rises to an elevation some two hundred feet higher than the city of Atlanta, Georgia and Anniston, Alabama.

Most of the early settlers were farmers. Since Douglasville is located in the good farming country of the Piedmont, they were able to raise rye, barley, buckwheat, corn cotton, tobacco and an assortment of vegetables. Many farmers served in the Civil War (though few had been slave owners). The great majority were of English and Scotch origin with their ancestors migrating to Georgia from Pennsylvania or Virginia through the Carolinas along the Piedmont plateau. The settlers came in the early 1820s when Carroll and Campbell counties were created out of Creek Indian territory.

In 1870, when the county was organized, the seat of government was located at this point, and the name of Douglasville was so called for Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, a candidate of the National Democracy Party for President in 1860. By an Act of the Georgia Legislature approved on October 17, 1870, Douglas County was created from portions of Campbell (now merged into Fulton), Carroll, Cobb and Paulding counties. Following the first county election, a controversy arose over the location of the county seat, and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court which involved almost four years of legal entanglements.

In 1874, Mr. Young Vasant donated property to the county commission for 133 lots to be auctioned for business and private residences. The monies received from the auction were to be used to build a county courthouse and a town. This property fronted both sides of the Georgia Western Railroad which ran through the center of the town.

The Act to Incorporate the City of Douglasville was approved February 25, 1875. The following is the text of the Act to Incorporate:

"Section III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the corporate limits of the said town shall be as follows, to wit:

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The center shall be a point directly opposite the courthouse in said town, on the Georgia Western Railroad, thence running along the center of said road each way three-fourths of a mile, and extending one-half mile each way from the center of said road, the form of said territory to be an oblong square."

Growth of the county and town continued, and in 1875, the industries of the town included lumbering, a large textile mill, and substantial mercantile enterprises.

By the 1880s, rail service had begun and communities on the line such as Douglasville and Salt (Lithia) Springs, soon prospered.

Most of the early commercial and industrial development was located on East and West Broad Street adjacent to the Georgia Western Railroad. In accordance with the Georgia State Gazetteer and Business Directory of 1881-1882, Douglasville was the county seat with a population of 900, with a Baptist, and Methodist Church, one school, one gin, and grist mill run by power obtained from Sweetwater Creek, and the new Manchester Mill manufacturing domestics. The town was 25 miles from Atlanta, had railroad express, a telegraph office, and a bank, a postmaster, and a weekly newspaper, The Weekly Star.

In 1873, a post office was established at the site of what was to become Douglasville, and in the 1880s, it was moved into the two-story brick building on the corner of Broad Street and Campbellton Street. It occupied a back corner of C. O. Dorsett's dry goods and millinery store.

The focal point of the town was the courthouse square and its park with streets laid out north, south, east and west; Broad Street and Factory Street, (later known as Church Street) served as the town's two major arteries. The first courthouse building was hastily built in 1871. The building was situated on the east side of the present courthouse grounds, and had to be replaced in 1884. A new courthouse with a clock tower was built in 1896. The building was constructed by T. C. Thompson Bros.; the architects were Andrew J. Bryan & Co. The building was destroyed by fire on January 11, 1956, and replaced with a modern structure in 1958.

Many of the original citizens owned businesses in the central area such as the Baggett, Mitchell & Company Saw Mill, James & Maxwell General Store, Price and Duncan General Store, Upshaw Bros. General Store, A. W. McLarty General Store and J. D. Abercrombie Groceries, Blacksmith, Stable & Wagon Shop.

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According to the 1886 and 1887 Georgia Gazetteer, Douglasville was described as a town of 1,000 inhabitants; with three churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Lutheran; an excellent high school; several common schools, including a black school; a newspaper, The Weekly Star; a mail daily, and an office of Western Union Telegraph. There was also a Southern Rail Express where about 5,000 bales of cotton were shipped annually from this point.

The 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Douglasville indicated commercial and industrial development continuing to expand east and west along Broad Street and Factory Street. At the northern edge of the central business district, near the elevated platform of the Southern Railroad were several industries which included two warehouses, the Douglas County Cooperative Warehouse, the Upshaw Bros & Co. Warehouse, The Baggett Bros. Planning Mill (Lumber) and The Douglasville Canning and Preserving Company established in 1887. The plant was located on Strickland Street near the former Southern Railway Depot. The plant continued operation until the early 1920s.

The Douglasville Hotel, built in 1885 by Bose Adair of Atlanta, was located at the corner of Strickland and Malone Street across from the depot. Later, ownership of the hotel changed names to the Mills Hotel, Perkins Hotel and finally Commercial Hotel. The hotel was razed in the late 1930s.

Selman Drug & Jewelry was located at the corner of Price Avenue and East Broad Street with offices upstairs. This two-story brick building with floor space of 6,000 square feet was erected in 1885. Bricks for the building were made of county bricks in James Marion Abercrombie's brickyard on the outside of town. The first drug firm was Hudson & Edge which later became known as Selman Drug Co. and in 1887 became J. L. Selman & Company. Selman Drug Store was the first drugstore to have a soda fountain in the early 1890s, and with the coming of the auto, a gas pump was installed on the sidewalk in front of the drugstore. In 1926, the business was sold to pharmacist W. S. O'Neal. In 1962, it was sold to the current owners, Freeman Warren and Glenn Boggs and is now called B & W Drugs.

During the early 20th century, the central business district continued to remain in the area of Broad Street and Church Street. Broad Street and Factory (Church) Street were bordered by Cemetery Avenue (Rose Avenue) and Campbellton Street. One and two-story structures offered goods and services ranging from "general merchandise" to banking, drugs, meats, hardware, barbering, cobbler, dressmaker, millinery, harness shops, saloons, restaurants, Masonic hall and county and city jails. There were two horse sheds, nine general stores, one Masonic hall, two cobblers, two saloons, two

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milliners, one dressmaker, one meat store, three drugstores, one barbershop (this building is still used as a barbershop), one carriage depository, three paint shops, one bank, post office, city jail and several vacant buildings.

The New South newspaper of 1901, April 4, 1901 - Vol. XXIV., No. 4., which replaced The Weekly Star, carried much advertisement about many of the stores as having very lucrative businesses as follows:

"Upshaw Bros. & Co., groceries and fertilizer, are constantly offering their customers some goods, and these offers don't go unaccepted. They sell for cash. Read this ad.

Mr. J. T. Duncan was in New York, and the quality of goods he purchased was excellent. They will have a stock of spring goods that will be elegant as well as immense.

Notice to Masons. There will be a regular communication of Douglasville Lodge No. 289 F.A.M. held in the Masonic Hall in Douglasville on next Saturday evening April 6th at four o'clock, both in the E.A. and M.M. degrees. All qualified brethren are cordially invited to attend. R. E. Edwards, worshipped master. F. M. Stewart, secretary.

Douglasville Banking Co. Say, if you have any old dilapidated bills that have served their day and generations, bring them to us, and we will swap you good bills for them. Yours for a trade. The Douglasville Banking Co."

In the 1900s, the Douglasville District, according to the Georgia Historical and Industrial, 1900-1901, Department of Agriculture, had 2,176 inhabitants of whom 1,140 lived in Douglasville. The population of Douglas County by sex and color, according to the census of 1900, was: white males, 3,269; white females, 3,321; total whites, 6,590; colored males, 1,087; colored females, 1,058; total colored, 2,145.

In 1909, Douglasville built its own electric plant at the cost of \$13,123.79. The plant was located north of the railroad on Parker Street, and opened on October 15, 1909 with 43 customers. In 1926, the plant was purchased by the Georgia Power Company.

The Douglasville Banking Co. built a new building in 1905 at the corner of Price Avenue and East Broad Street. John T. Duncan was president and A. W. McLarty served as vice president. In 1927 the bank failed and later in 1928, it became the First National Bank.

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The United States census of 1900 reported during the season of 1899-1900 that 8,096 bales of upland cotton were ginned in Douglas County and Douglasville. The new cotton mill was built 1/2 mile southeast of the courthouse, and it was to have commenced operations on October 1, 1900 where spinning, weaving and carding would take place. It was opened later as the Lois Cotton Mill.

By 1911, in accordance with the Sanborn Maps, the City of Douglasville had grown extensively with much of the growth still located in the central business district or on the fringe area. However, they still had no paved streets or roads. They did have two fire departments (or hose houses), one located on East Broad Street and Campbellton Street and another on Church Street at the corner of Bowden Street. Each fire department consisted of ten men (volunteers) with two hand reels of 500' 2.5" hoses. The Sentinel Printing Company was located on Broad Street along with two hotels, the Perkins Hotel and Mills Hotel. There was the J. R. House Planning Mill and Ginning, the Krom Lace Cabinet Co. and a public school for blacks with a new Methodist Episcopal Church located across the railroad tracks on Malone Street.

Near the railroad tracks, both northeast and west on Strickland Street, there were large gracious homes of the merchants and other professionals; a few remain standing today.

In 1911, the Farmers and Merchants Bank was built on East Broad Street at the northeast corner of Campbellton Street by Dick and Dan Butler. In 1915, Dan Butler also built the Hutcheson building on East Broad Street. W. C. Abercrombie was president of the new bank; R. M. Johnson was vice president, and R. E. Edwards was cashier. This bank failed in 1927 and was taken over by the Georgia State Bank. It presently serves as the home of the Douglasville Printing Company.

The survey maps of 1915 show the City of Douglasville continuing to expand outward from the center of town. According to the Sanborn Maps, Douglasville had a population of 2,200. By 1923, the areas of Broad Street and Church Street remained relatively unchanged, but Price Ave., between East Broad Street and Church St., with the age of the automobile, contained an auto repair shop and an electrical motor shop. In addition, a large garage with steam heat and electricity was built on East Broad Street near the northeast corner of Adair Street.

There was rapid growth after World War I. There existed in Douglasville two oil companies (Standard Oil and Gulf Oil Refinery). In June 1914, C.O. Lam opened Douglasville's first moving picture house, "The Crescent Theater," on East Broad Street in the building formerly occupied by the Douglas County Sentinel Printing Co. By

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October, 1914, V.R. Smith opened his newly built opera house next to the Douglasville Banking Co. on Broad Street. Subsequently, the Alpha Theater moved to a new location at the corner of Church and Price Street and is now the site of O'Neal's Clothing Store.

Church Street, from Bowden Street to Fairburn Road, was the area of beautiful residences and well kept lawns and gardens which graced this area as late as 1950, but none of these fine buildings are in existence today. After crossing Campbellton Street, Church Street was entirely residential to Fairburn Road, and it remained so until the 1950-1960 period. All residences in early years were constructed of timber.

According to the Business and Industry, 1970-1980 the population of Douglas County increased 86% with Douglas County and Douglasville being transformed from a rural area to a suburban area, especially with the building of Interstate 20 (I-20) running east/west.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Catron, Helen J. "Historic District Information Form-Douglasville Commercial Historic District." 1987. (On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () previously listed in the National Register
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 14 acres

UTM References

- A) Zone 16 Easting 708230 Northing 3736520
- B) Zone 16 Easting 708750 Northing 3736780
- C) Zone 16 Easting 708820 Northing 3736680
- D) Zone 16 Easting 708280 Northing 3736420

Verbal Boundary Description

The Douglasville Commercial Historic District in downtown Douglasville, Douglas County, is an area bounded generally by Broad St. and Church St., between Adair St. and Club Dr. See attached map for additional boundary description.

Boundary Justification

The National Register district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the district sketch map and includes the most concentrated area of intact historic commercial buildings in downtown Douglasville. Noncontributing buildings were excluded due to severe alterations or because of post-1941 construction dates.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Raflo, National Register Researcher
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

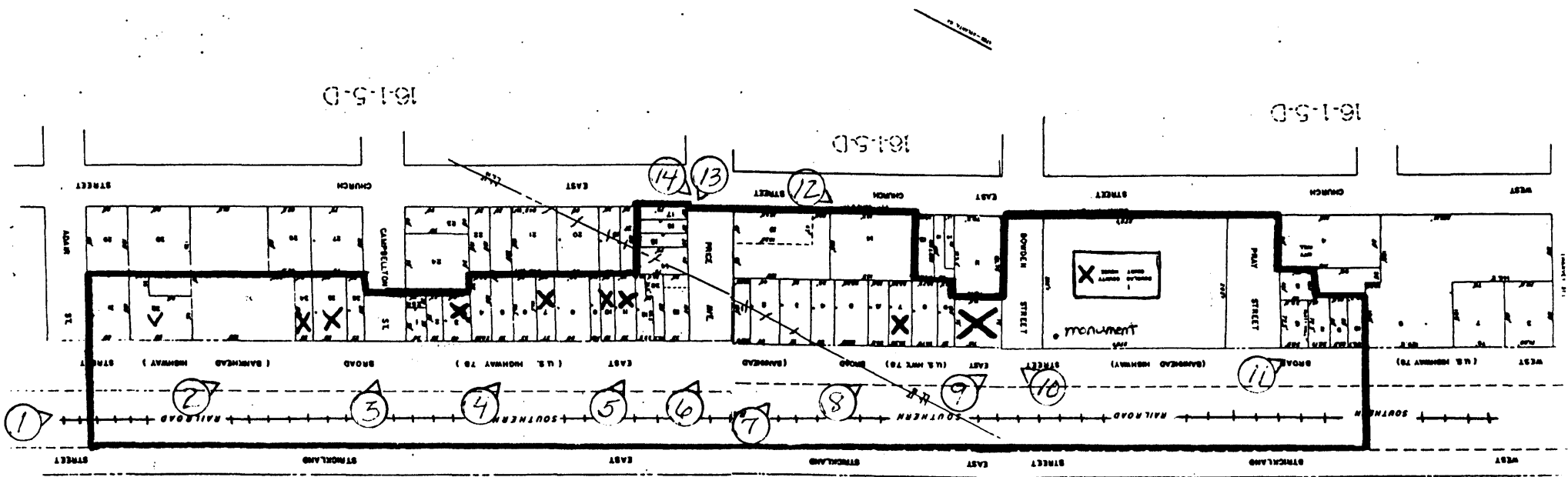
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PHOTOGRAPHS
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DOUGLASVILLE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Douglasville, Douglas County, Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative: Filed with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date: August 1988

Description:

- 1 of 14: Streetscape view of E. Broad Street, west of Adair Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 14: E. Broad Street, east of Campbellton Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 14: Intersection of East Broad Street and Campbellton Street; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 14: Streetscape view of East Broad Street, east of Price Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 14: Streetscape view of East Broad Street, east of Price Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 14: Intersection of E. Broad Street and Price Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 14: Streetscape view of E. Broad Street, west of Price Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 14: Streetscape view of E. Broad Street, east of Bowden Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 14: Intersection of Broad Street and Bowden Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 14: Streetscape view of E. Broad Street at the Bowden Street intersection; photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 14: Streetscape view of W. Broad Street, west of Pray Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 14: Streetscape view of East Church Street, west of Price Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 14: Intersection of E. Church Street and Price Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 14: Streetscape view of Price Avenue from the intersection of E. Church Street; photographer facing north.



DOUGLASVILLE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 DOUGLASVILLE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, GEORGIA

District Sketch Map

Scale: 1" = 180'

District Boundary

Contributing Property

Noncontributing Property

Photographs: locations indicated by
 numbers along streets

Vacant lot: V