

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Hall
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE AUG 15 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Green Street District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **from** **Green Street; generally between Green St. Place and Glenwood Road** **to**

CITY OR TOWN: **Gainesville** **9th - Philip M. Landrum**

STATE Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Hall	CODE 139
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Gainesville** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

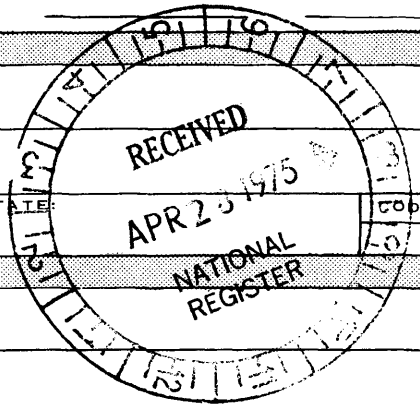
DATE OF SURVEY: _____ Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Gainesville's major thoroughfare, Green Street, is a broad, tree lined street with a predominance of Victorian and Neo-classical Revival residences dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This distinct district, of slightly less than 1/2 mile along Green Street, is defined from Glenwood Road southward to one lot south of Green Street Place. The east and west boundaries of the district are formed by the rear property lines of those properties within this area falling on Green Street as designated on the sketch map. Although Gainesville has other areas worthy of preservation, rapid commercial and civic building development has forced this district into its own separated area.

Beginning with the south boundary, the first building within the district is the Boone-Garner Norton House (380 Green Street), built c.1885 by Joseph Rattleff Boone and renovated into law offices in 1971, originally was four room central hall in plan with Victorian interior and exterior detail. Across the street at 393 Green Street is a fine example of English Tudor Revival built in 1933 by J. P. Matthew. The building is now adaptively used as a real estate agency.

In the next block on the east side of Green Street are eight houses, set back from the road amid large shade trees, three of which are of considerable architectural interest, the Nalley-Martin House (434 Green Street), the Smith-Palmour-Estes House (446 Green Street), and the Burns-Moss-Palmour House (454 Green Street). The Nalley-Martin House, built in 1938 by Ray Knickerbocker for C. V. Nalley, is one of the newer homes on Green Street and built in the Georgian Revival style. Next down, the Smith-Palmour-Estes House (built in 1888 by James Whitfield Smith), is Green Street's best example of the High Victorian style. This two story house has an intricate full first floor balcony porch, surrounding a turret and forming a gabled entrance and an interior of detailed Victorian mantel, oak grained staircase and narrow vertical wainscotting. Adjacent to the north is the Burns-Moss-Palmour House, a two story frame structure with transom fan light porticoed entranceway was designed in 1924 by John Cherry for Mr. Hubert Burns.

The Latham-Barret-Moore House (404 Green Street), one story frame, and the Castleberry House (414 Green Street), a two story frame house, both date from the 1890's. In 1907 the Hosch House (424 Green Street) was built as a two story simple Neo-classical structure with a one story portico. At the corner of Candler and Green Streets, on the old homesite of Georgia's governor Allen D. Candler is the Barrett-Whitehead House, a two story brick Neo-classical structure built by Levi Prater for E. R. Barrett.

Directly across from this group of structures, on the west side of Green Street between Green Street Place and Forrest Avenue are six houses all of the time period at the turn of the century, most interesting architecturally as a group. They are as follows: the Turner Estes House (403 Green Street), built in 1906; the Baker-White-Sheridan House (411 Green Street), built in early 1900's. Wallace House (417 Green Street) built c.1920 and now apartments; Adams House (427 Green Street), frame plain style

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(1)

(2)

(3)

5. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Green Street District of Gainesville is outstanding architecturally as a group of Victorian and Neo-classical Revival houses dating from the turn of the century, and historically as a statement of the prosperity of the agriculture and mining industries in the Gainesville area.

The village of Gainesville was created by Legislative Act in 1821 and was named for Gen. Edmond P. Gaines. That same year, a site was selected, fifty acres of Lot 148, 9th District, Hall Co. This location was just northwest of a group of springs, a stopping place for Indians and wandering white traders that had been known as Mule Camp Springs.

The town site was surveyed later that year. Seventy-four lots and ten streets were shown on the plat and a public square was reserved on a level area in the northwest quadrant of the town. Lots were offered for sale by the town fathers but it was 1824 before the first sales were recorded.

For the first seven years of its existence there was little activity. Many town lots remained unsold. Then, in 1828, gold was found in the region and miners, merchants and professional men moved in. Gainesville became the trading center for the gold mines and taverns, stores and offices were erected around the square. In 1829, it was reported that there were 31 dwellings and over fifteen commercial buildings in the village. Unfortunately, after a very few years, the gold rush subsided and many of the business and professional men left as suddenly as they had appeared. One notable exception was Dr. Richard Banks. He invested in Gainesville property and stayed to become one of the town's leading citizens. None of the buildings erected during this boom period have survived.

Most of the business of the miners was lost to the new towns; Dahlonega for example, in the former Cherokee Nation. Gainesville grew but little between the 1830's and the end of the Civil War. Stores and taverns remained around the square. Although the records are vague, there was some residential building along the main roads leading away from the village. These were the Athens road, the road to Murrayville and the mines (now Green St.) and the Lawrenceville road.

After 1870, the first railroad reached the town and the pattern of growth changed. The rails greatly stimulated business and the town was

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall County Historical Society, Gainesville. Research drafts on individual structures; on file at Historic Preservation Section.

Macgregor, Elizabeth. Personal inspection, October 23, 1974.

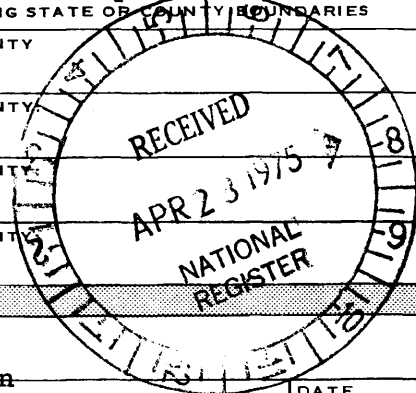
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	SEE CONTINUATION SHEET			° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Approximately 22 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Elizabeth Macgregor, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION:
Historic Preservation Section - Dept. Natural Resources

DATE:
12/18/74

STREET AND NUMBER:
270 Washington Street, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Jackson O'Neal Lamb

Title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Date April 7, 1975

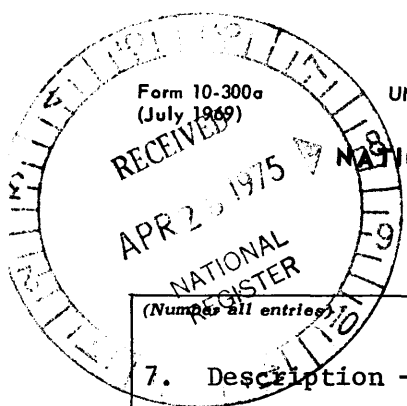
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 8/15/75

ATTEST:
[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date 8.15.75



Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7. Description - page 2

with several renovations; Swann-Hawkins-Hunter House (431 Green Street) is a brick bunguloid style house built in the 1930's; Finger House (439 Green Street) built c.1900 is a two story frame house, now apartments.

On the northeast side of Green Street between Candler Street and the alley across from Ridgewood is the Redwine House (502 Green Street), 1887 and a series of Neo-classical houses: the Garner-Hulsey House (616 Green Street), built in 1925 with a full one story portico and fanlighted entrance and the two story Adams-Smith-Edmondson-Ward House (634 Green Street), built in 1915. The English Tudor style (c. 1915-6) Dixon Rudolph House (704 Green Street) is well known for its gardens designed by Mrs. John Rudolph. Two intrusions in this area are a brick contemporary law office building and the classical revival brick Quinlan Art Center.

On the northwest side of Green Street between Forrest Avenue and North Ave. are four houses including the Dorsey Plaginos-Ellard House (505 Green Street), c.1900, a two story frame, plain style structure; the Dorsey-Daniel-Delong House (511 Green Street), built 1902-3 is a two story frame neo-classical style house with a Victorian plan; the Methodist Parsonage (529 Green Street), built 1881-8 by A. A. Marshall was remodelled in 1935 by Macon architect, John Denis; the Pruitt-Wheeler-McBrayer House (539 Green Street), built 1909 is a two story frame neo-classical house with a two story central ionic portico and full one story portico. The interior features heavy mahogany panelling, wainscoting, window seats and stairway.

Continuing on the same side of the street between North and Ridgewood are four more neo-classical residences: the Riley-Newman-Quinlan-Jones Houses (605 Green Street), 1904, is a two story frame structure with the 1939 addition of a two story pedimented gable portico; Braswell-Rudolph-Ward-Norton House (615 Green Street), built 1904, is a two story frame structure with fanlighted entrance; the Charters-Smith House (625 Green Street) is a grand, unaltered 1906 house with a two story convex portico; the Dunlap-Burrough House (635 Green Street) is a two story frame neo-classical built in 1912 for Samuel C. Dunlap.

North of Ridgewood Avenue is a new Southern Bell multi-story colonial revival intrusion and two neo-classical structures, the Clapton-Wright House (729 Green Street) built in 1912 and the Law-Lever House, a two story frame Victorian house built in 1902.

Directly across the street and continuing to the Glenwood boundary are the Parker-Jackson House (718 Green Street) built in 1909 with a central two story ionic portico added in 1914; the Quillian-Brown Millican (736 Green Street) partially built in 1897 and completed as a two story, five bay house in 1911; the Longstreet-Newton House (746 Green Street), a two story frame

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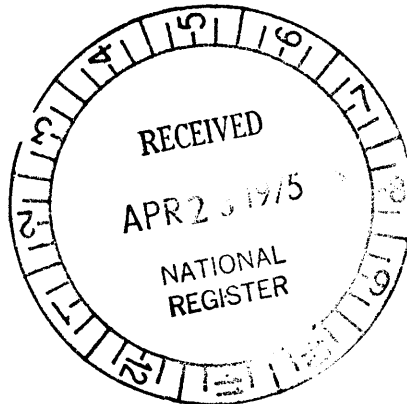
(Continuation Sheet)

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7. Description - page 3

house with gold leaf molding in five of the first floor rooms, originally owned by General Longstreet's second wife; and the Miller-Banks House (756 Green Street), built in 1912 by Levi Prater, is a two story monumental neo-classical structure with a four column two story ionic portico stretching over a full one story porch.



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(Number all entries)

8. Significance

soon a prosperous cotton market. There was much building between the square and the railroad station. At first, this was a mix, residential and commercial but before many years the shops and warehouses predominated and the more prosperous residents looked elsewhere for residential sites.

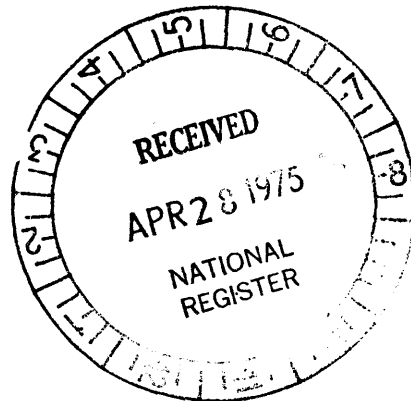
It was inevitable that Green Street then became the prime residential district. The street was elevated above the business area, was level for a considerable distance and much of it was well wooded. Since the founding of the town, it had been an important road, as a stage coach and freight route to the mining regions and, locally, a pleasant way to the Town Spring, by this time the resort of Gower's Spring. Beginning about 1880, many fine homes were built along this street. For over fifty years it was known to visitors as one of the outstanding residential neighborhoods in Northeast Georgia.

Architecturally, Green Street has one of the finest relatively untouched group examples of Neo-classical architecture in north Georgia. As are many older urban areas, Green Street is struggling against the rapid sprawl of commercial development and in need of the prestige and protection of the National Register.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

UTM:

- A. 17/240000/3800080
- B. 17/240000/3799250
- C. 17/239680/3799270
- D. 17/239700/3800100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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RECEIVED NOV 1 1976

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE

Green Street District Amendment
Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia

The following correction is needed on Line 8, Description:

House No. 16, originally called the Dorsey-Daniel-DeLong House
should be called only the Daniel-DeLong House as Mr. Dorsey apparently
never owned the property.

Research contributed by Mrs. R. L. Moore.

Elizabeth Z. Macgregor
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington St., SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

September 27, 1976



DAVID M. SHERMAN, CHIEF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

10-1-76
DATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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GREEN STREET DISTRICT

LEGEND TO SKETCH MAP

1. Boone-Garner-Norton House
2. Matthews-Norton House
3. Lathem-Barrett-Moore House
4. Turner-Estes House
5. Castleberry House
6. Baker-White-Sheridan House
- 6a. Wallace House
7. Hosch House
8. Adams House
9. Nalley-Martin House
10. Swann-Hawkins-Hunter House
11. Smith-Palmour-Estes House
12. Finger House
13. Burns-Moss-Palmour House
14. Dorsey-Plagenos-Ellard House
15. Barrett Whitehead, Jr. House
16. ~~Dorsey~~ Daniel-Delong House 11/1/76
17. Redwine House
18. Robertson-Thurmond House (Methodist Parsonage)
19. Art Center
20. Pruitt-Wheeler-McBrayer House
21. Modern Office Building (intrusion)
22. Riley-Newman-Quinlan-Jones House
23. Garber-Hulsey House
24. Braswell-Rudolph-Ward-Norton House
25. Vacant
26. Charters-Smith House
27. Adams-Smith-Edmondson-Ward House
28. Dunlap-Burroughs House
29. Dixon-Rudolph House
30. Southern Bell Building (modern intrusion)
31. Parker-Jackson House
32. Clopton-Wright House
33. Quillian-Brown-Millican House
34. Law-Lever House
35. Longstreet-Newton House
36. Frank Wright, Sr. House
37. Miller-Banks House