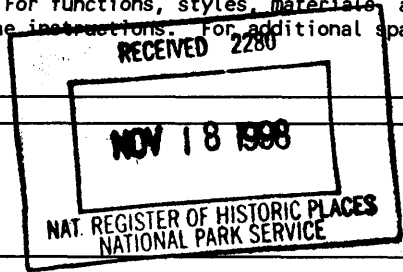


1521

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 Statham Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Elizabeth Street on the north, 8th Street on the east, CSX Railroad on the south, and 1st Street on the west.
city, town Statham (N/A) vicinity of
county Barrow code GA 013
state Georgia code GA zip code 30666

(N/A) not for publication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	98	34
sites	1	0
structures	2	1
objects	0	1
total	101	36

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.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

11/09/98
Date

Mark R. Edwards
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:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson R. Beall 12/12/98

Edson R. Beall Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/financial institution
AGRICULTURE/storage/cotton warehouse
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill
RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium
RELIGION/religious facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/financial institution
RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium
RELIGION/religious facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/Folk Victorian
OTHER/New South cottage
OTHER/Gable-ell cottage
OTHER/Georgian cottage
OTHER/Bungalow

Materials:

foundation brick, concrete block
walls wood, brick
roof asphalt, metal
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Statham Historic District consists of the intact commercial, residential, and community landmark buildings that form the historic core of Statham. The town is laid out in a grid pattern with the Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railway (now the CSX Railroad) as the main focus. The CSX Railroad was completed through the area in 1891, and the community began to develop soon after.

Prior to the completion of the railroad in 1891, the area of Statham consisted of the Statham Farm. M. John C. Statham and his wife settled in the area during the mid-1800s. The Stathams built a log home and established a store and post office. The area remained a

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small farming community until M. John C. Statham sold part of his land for the completion of the railroad. A Barrow County Historical Marker is located in the front yard of the Statham House, located on Broad Street (see photo 11). The marker was placed on the property in 1977 and marks the site of the town's founding father's home. M. John C. Statham built his home in Statham c.1850, however, the home no longer appears as it did in the mid-19th century. The home has been incorporated into a nonhistoric home and its historic form is no longer discernible. Statham built a post office and general store near his house. The post office and general store was moved from its original location just outside center of town during the early 1930s to a location near the center of town. The store was substantially remodeled to function as a dwelling.

The commercial block was the first area within the district to be developed. The commercial block is bounded on the north by Railroad Street, which runs parallel to the CSX Railroad, on the east by Jefferson Street, and on the west by 2nd Street. The commercial block consists of one- and two-story attached and freestanding brick and wood-framed buildings that were built during the early 1900s (see photos 14 and 15). The row of attached brick buildings along Jefferson Street was built from 1906 to 1910 (see photo 15). These buildings feature a corbel table along the cornice and three-bay front facades with large display windows and recessed main entrances. The building located on the corner of Jefferson Street and Railroad Street features a main entrance oriented towards the intersection (see photo 17). The most predominate building located within the commercial block is the two-story Folk Victorian-style Statham Garment Company building. Built c.1910, the building features common brickwork bonding, center parapet, and decorative brickwork in the cornice (see photo 18). A small alley separates the Statham Garment Company building from the Statham Bank building, constructed in 1904. The building features a corbel table along the cornice, recessed panel below the corbel table, arched hood over the front door, and large display window (see photo 18).

The Statham Depot is situated between the CSX Railroad and Railroad Street, just south of the commercial block. The depot, constructed in 1912, replaced the original depot constructed in 1900. The depot features a long rectangular form, wide overhanging eaves, large freight doors (freight section), ceiling-to-floor double-hung windows (passenger section), and a loading platform (see photo 16).

The residential area was first developed on Broad Street at the turn of the century. The men who worked on building the railroad through Statham settled with their families along Broad Street. The rest of the streets of the grid pattern developed with residential housing during the early 1900s. The residences are one- to two-story brick

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and wood-framed buildings representing various types and styles popular in Georgia from the late 1880s into the early 1900s. The historic residences along Broad Street feature more stylistic features than the historic residences on the remaining streets within the district.

The Cooper-Willingham House is one of the earliest residences constructed along Broad Street. Built c.1887, the Free Classic Queen Anne-style house features decorative gable detailing, full-width porch with dentils, modillions, and center pediment (see photo 10). The Jane Arnold House, built c.1902, also features Free Classic Queen Anne-style features including Palladian-like windows located in the front gables, full-width front porch with a center pediment featuring a sunburst pattern (see photo 11). Other historic residences along Broad Street feature the Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian styles.

The historic residences located on the remaining streets within the district were built after 1900 and feature more modest stylistic ornamentation. The historic residence located on the corner of Elizabeth Street and 3rd Street features Queen Anne-style decorative patterns in the front gable (see photo 27). The historic residence located on the corner of Elizabeth Street and 2nd Street features Craftsman-style windows (see photo 26).

The community landmark buildings located within the district include the Statham Christian Church, built c.1905, Statham Auditorium, built in 1926, Statham Gymnasium, built in 1941, and Statham City Hall, built in 1947. One other church built during the historic period is located within the district. The Statham Baptist Church was built in 1910 and significantly altered through the addition of brick veneer since the historic period (see photo 19). The Statham Auditorium and Statham Gymnasium were built on the campus of the Statham High School, built in 1907 and demolished in 1956. The Statham Auditorium is a one-story brick building featuring a center main entrance marked by a shaped parapet with an oval panel. A five-bay wing with large ceiling-to-floor windows extends from the main entrance on either side. Entrances similar to the main entrance are located at the ends of the wings (see photo 7). The Statham Gymnasium is a brick-veneered building with little architectural ornamentation. The building features a large open space with a band of windows located just below the roof (see photo 8). The Statham City Hall is a two-story brick building with a front pedimented portico (see photo 14). A non-historic water tower is located directly behind the Statham City Hall.

Landscaping in the district encompasses tree-lined streets bordered by curbs and sidewalks with uniformly setback houses and spacious front yards informally landscaped (see photos 9, 13, and 26). As a result

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of the landscaping, a larger park-like landscape is conveyed. The remains of a pecan orchard is located behind some houses along Broad Street. The vacant lots within the district once featured historic homes. Even though some of the historic residences have been lost, the overall historic grid pattern of streets with residential lots has remained intact.

Little construction has taken place since the 1930s. The two major buildings constructed since the 1930s within the district are the Statham Gymnasium, built in 1941, and the Statham City Hall, built in 1947. Most new construction has taken place on the south side of the railroad tracks. Even though Statham is located near the growing city of Athens, it has maintained much of its original setting and feeling as a small railroad-oriented community.

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
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
TRANSPORTATION
COMMERCE

Period of Significance:

c.1887-1947

Significant Dates:

c.1887 Construction of the Cooper-Willingham House.
1890-1891 Building of the Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railway track through Statham.
1892 Survey and planning of the streets in Statham.
1907 Survey of Broad Street for residential development.
1890s-1940s Construction of most of the buildings within Statham.
1941 Construction of the Statham Gymnasium.
1947 Construction of the Statham City Hall.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

A.L. Malcom - builder of several c. 1900 commercial buildings
W.G. Elder - architect/builder

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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)

The Statham Historic District is a small community with intact residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings located in a concentrated area. The district conveys the historic development, both commercial and residential, of a town associated with the development of the railroad during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district is considered to be significant in architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and transportation.

The Statham Historic District is considered significant in the area of architecture for its excellent collection of intact historic commercial, residential, and community landmark buildings representing types and styles significant in Georgia, as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The commercial block located along Railroad Street between Jefferson and 2nd streets consists of excellent examples of one- and two-story brick and wood-framed attached and freestanding commercial buildings representing the Folk Victorian and Italiante styles. These styles were often found on commercial buildings located in both rural and urban settings from the late 1890s to 1915. The Folk Victorian character-defining features of the one-story brick attached row of buildings located along Jefferson Street include a corbel table along the cornice and three-bay front facades with large display windows and recessed main entrances (see photo 15). Other commercial examples, such as the row of one-story attached brick buildings on Railroad Street, feature both Folk Victorian- and Italiante-style elements. The character-defining features include a corbel table along the cornice and arched hood molding over the main entrance and large display windows, as seen on the Statham Bank building (see photo 18). The Statham Garment Building is an excellent example of a freestanding two-story brick building representing the Folk Victorian style. The character-defining features include the corbel table along the cornice and center parapet (see photo 18).

The historic residences are excellent examples of types and styles popular in Georgia from the late 19th to mid-20th century. The architectural types include Georgian cottage, bungalow, gabled ell cottage, New South cottage, Queen Anne cottage, Georgian house, and Queen Anne house. Two excellent examples of the Georgian cottage, one with a hipped roof and the other with a gable roof, are located next to each other on Broad Street. The character-defining features of each Georgian cottage include two interior chimneys, symmetrical front

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facade with a centrally located front door; the interior features a central hallway with two rooms located on either side (see photo 5 and 6). The Georgian cottage type was built in almost all periods of Georgia's history, well into the 20th century, but the greatest concentration is between 1850 and 1890. The Queen Anne type is strongly represented within the district with excellent examples, including the c.1887 Cooper-Willingham House. The character-defining features include a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side (see photo 10). The Queen Anne cottage appears in both urban and rural areas of Georgia as popular middle-class housing of the 1880s and 1890s. The bungalow is also strongly represented within the district with excellent examples, including the c.1915 Holcombe House. The character-defining features of this cross gable bungalow include a large integral front porch supported by wood columns on brick piers, low-pitched roof, and irregular floor plan (see photo 23). Bungalows were very popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1930. The bungalow type is divided into four subtypes based on roof forms and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hipped, and cross gable. The front and side gable versions greatly outnumber hipped bungalows, while cross gable bungalows are rare. A good example of a New South cottage is located along Broad Street between Jefferson Street and 2nd Street. The character-defining features of the house include its central square mass with a hipped roof, front projecting gables, and interior central hallway (see photo 20). The New South cottage is a less than common house type found in the state, and was built for middle- and upper-middle-income Georgians between the 1890s and 1920s.

There are a few two-story residences located within the district. The most popular type of two-story residence is the Queen Anne house. The residence located on the corner of Broad Street and Providence Road is a good example of a two-story Queen Anne-type house. The character-defining features of the house include its two-story height, overall square mass with projecting gables on the front and side, and interior rooms arranged asymmetrically (see photo 3). The Queen Anne house was popular during the 1880s and 1890s and is limited to residential neighborhoods of Georgia's towns and cities. In general, the good collection of two-story houses in Statham is significant since two-story houses are rare in Georgia, especially in small towns.

The architectural styles include those popular in Georgia from the 1880s into the 1940s. The Cooper-Willingham House, built c.1887, is an excellent example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style with its steeply pitched hipped roof with both front- and side-facing gables, decorative designs located in the gables, full-width front porch featuring modillions, dentils, and pediment marking the entrance to

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the porch (see photo 10). The Free Classic Queen Anne is a subtype of the Queen Anne style and was used less frequently in Georgia than the Queen Anne type. The subtype is primarily found in Georgia's cities and towns from the 1890s to about 1910. The house located on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Jefferson Street is a good example of the Queen Anne style. The character-defining features of the house include the steeply pitched hipped roof with front and side-facing gables and decorative patterned shingles in the front gable (see photo 27). The Queen Anne style was extremely popular across Georgia from the 1880s to about 1910.

The Craftsman style is strongly represented throughout the district. The Holcombe House is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. The character-defining features include widely overhanging eaves; brackets; and short, square, wooden porch supports on brick piers (see photo 23). Another good example is the Georgian cottage located on Broad Street near its intersection with 3rd Street. The stylistic features include the wide-overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, patterned windows in the front gable, and porch supported by single and paired short, square, wooden porch supports on brick piers (see photo 6). The Craftsman style was the most popular early 20th-century style in Georgia. Craftsman houses were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s.

The district is also significant for its community landmark buildings. The Statham Christian Church was built c.1905 and is an excellent example of a wood-framed center steeple-type church featuring exterior clapboard siding, a center tower with a diamond-shaped louver and double doors, wide band along the cornice line, and large six-over-six windows (see photo 25). The Statham Auditorium was built in 1926 and is a one-story brick building representing the Colonial Revival style. The character-defining features include the buildings five-part plan, a center block with a shaped parapet with oval panel, and a rounded arch with keystone marks the main recessed entrance. The Statham Gymnasium was constructed in 1941 and the character-defining features include its large open interior space with a band of windows located below the roof (see photo 8). The Statham City Hall is an excellent example of a rare two-story brick building located in Statham (see photo 14). Generally, two-story brick buildings are rare in small Georgia towns.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development as an excellent example of a railroad-strip type of town, as defined in *Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types* by Darlene R. Roth. The railroad-strip type features the main street(s) running parallel to the tracks. Commercial

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development occurs along the main street running parallel to the tracks and residential development on the other main streets. This type of development is clearly represented in Statham. Once the railroad was completed in 1891, the town was platted in a grid pattern with major streets running parallel to the railroad tracks. Railroad Street developed with commercial buildings oriented towards the railroad tracks and Broad Street, which runs parallel to Railroad Street, developed with residential properties on large lots. The historic grid pattern has remained intact, and the pattern of development with the commercial resources on Railroad Street and residential resources on Broad Street has maintained integrity.

The district is significant in transportation for the important role of the railroad in the town's existence and development. The Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railway came through the area in 1891 and the community began to develop soon after. Many of the stores relied on the railroad to transport their goods to other parts of Georgia. The remaining rail line, intact town plan, depot, and commercial buildings along Railroad Street represent the transportation history of Statham.

The district is significant in the area of commerce for its intact historic commercial block. The earliest commercial buildings within the commercial block were constructed during the 1900s, following the completion of the railroad. These early buildings included the row of attached buildings along Jefferson Street built from 1906 to 1910, the train depot, originally built 1900 and replaced with a second depot in 1912, and the Statham Bank, built 1904. The intact historic commercial block represents the economic growth brought to Statham by the railroad and documents the district's historic function as the commercial center for the community and surrounding agricultural land.

National Register Criteria

The Statham Historic District is determined eligible under National Register Criterion A for its significance in the commercial, residential and transportation history of Statham. The district is also determined eligible under National Register Criterion C for its good representative examples of a variety of architectural styles and types from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Statham Historic District begins c.1887 with the construction of the Statham House and ends in 1947 with the construction of the Statham City Hall, a significant community landmark building.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The 101 contributing resources encompass 98 historic residences, 1 site consisting of the remains of a pecan orchard, and 2 structures consisting of the railroad tracks and railroad-strip plan. The 36 nonhistoric resources encompass 34 residences that were either built after 1941 or have lost historic integrity due to additions or alterations, 1 structure consisting of a nonhistoric water tower, and 1 object consisting of a nonhistoric historical marker. The vacant lots within the district once featured historic residences. Even with the vacant lots, the overall historic fabric of the town (grid pattern, spatial organization, and lot size) has remained intact.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

****Note: The following history was prepared by Sara Dillard and Jayne Cassidy, "Statham Historic District," Historic Preservation Information Form, November 11, 1994. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Earliest historical accounts, from General G.J.N. Wilson's Early History of Jackson County, state that the area around and including Statham was known as the Tallassee Colony. It was located on the Ocoloco Trail and was inhabited by Creek and Cherokee Indians. The village of Calamit located within the Colony was purchased in 1784 from the Indian Chief Umausauga for fourteen pounds of beads. The area was then known as Beadland.

Mr. and Mrs. M.J.C. Statham were the earliest residents of what was to become the town of Statham. Mr. Statham was born on April 7, 1830 and died on July 28, 1892. Mrs. Statham was born on April 7, 1830 and died on June 3, 1892. Mr. Statham had emigrated to the United States with his family sometime before 1841. The first mention of the Statham family is in a deed dating from October 1841 (Jackson County Deed Book S, pg. 88) between Mr. James L. Griffith of Clarke County, the first party, and W.R.H. Statham, M. John C. Statham, Avernus J. Statham, Demeris Statham, Elizabeth Statham, and Mildred Statham of Jackson County, the second party. From this deed, it appears that Mr.

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Griffith and the Stathams conducted a land swap. When the youngest child of Mildred Statham turned twenty-one, the Stathams would be given 386 acres of Griffith land in Jackson County near Bear Creek. Mr. Griffith and his heirs would be given Statham family land in Clarke County. On August 2, 1876, this transaction took place (Jackson County Deed Book S, pg. 89.), presumably when Mildred Statham's youngest child turned twenty-one. The Stathams began a town, then known as Barber's Creek, with the land acquired from the deal with the Griffiths.

Mr. M.J.C. Statham and his wife ran a general store and post office, which was moved during the early 1930s and now located on the alley between Broad Street and Elizabeth Street. The building was significantly remodeled to function as a dwelling. During the early years in which the Stathams operated their store and post office, the settlement was known as Barber's Creek, then Delay. The Statham home was built c.1850 and was originally a log cabin. It has since been remodeled beyond recognition and is located on Broad Street. A Barrow County Historical Society marker is located at the residence. The area remained farm land until the Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railway Company started laying tracks for a new railroad that would run from Birmingham, Alabama to Norfolk, Virginia in 1891. A deed from Mr. Statham to the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company for the purchase of right-of-way was executed on July 31, 1891 and is recorded in Jackson County Deed Book X, page 420. Beadland to Barrow, a book on the history of Barrow County, contains the following passage about the impact of this transaction: "The building of the railroad through Statham in 1890-1891 marked the changeover from a place with few homes into a real town. As the new railroad...cut through the broad acres of Mr. Statham's farm lands, he conceived the idea of a town and accordingly set to work to make his dream a reality." (Beadland to Barrow, pp. 125-126.)

Mr. Statham cut his apple orchard into lots which he donated for town property. He stipulated that a special lot be reserved for the construction of a Methodist church. When the church was organized, the designated lot was used for a cemetery and the church was erected in 1898 on the corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets. This building was destroyed by a storm in 1904 and a new building was constructed on the site. The 1904 building was demolished in 1949 and the present building was completed in 1950, again on the original site. The town was renamed Statham and incorporated on December 20, 1892; the incorporated area of the town extended one mile in every direction from the depot which marked the center of town. The first depot was built c.1900 and was replaced in 1912 with the depot that is still standing today.

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The wide streets parallel with the railroad were surveyed in 1892 by Patman Lester. According to Beadland to Barrow, "The streets then, as now, constitute one of the town's chief assets. It has been said by many State Highway engineers that this is one of the best-planned and laid-out towns in the state." (Beadland to Barrow, p. 128.) Another survey of the town was completed in 1907 by D. Conger who laid out lots along Broad Street and called the area East Park Grove; however, no part of Statham has ever been referred to by this name.

In 1900, the first commercial buildings were constructed by Mr. A.L. Malcom. The commercial buildings were located near the railroad line on Railroad Avenue. The Statham Bank was built in 1904 and has been restored. It has all of the original fixtures, including the marble front and iron grill work around the teller's cage. The Statham Hotel Building was demolished in the mid-1980s.

Most of the men who had built the railroad through Statham were Union Army veterans of the Civil War. They liked this section of the country so much that they organized the Ohio Colony, a group of businessmen from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England who were interested in moving to Statham. Col. O.S. Hayes, director of the Ohio Colony, had a brochure published that described what could be found in Statham. The brochure proclaimed that Statham was a great location to settle: "After a thorough and careful search for a southern location where old veterans can come to the Sunny South to spend the remainder of their days, where the mocking bird sings and the flowers bloom the year round, the town of Statham Jackson County, Georgia has been selected. It lies in a beautiful section of the country whose fertile lands, natural wealth, altitude, and general healthfulness combine to make it one of the most desirable places for residence, farming, manufacture, or trade that is offered anywhere in the great south." ("The Sand Publication," F.F. Woodward, Scranton, Pennsylvania, no date, as quoted in Beadland to Barrow, p. 131.) Several families did move to Statham as a result of the Ohio Colony's campaign, but due to death and homesickness, all of the families moved back north except for the Charles Grimwood Family whose descendants are still living in Statham today.

The residential area developed as railroad families built homes along Broad Street soon after the turn of the century. The first town doctor, Dr. Lanier, lived at 106 Broad Street and the Arnold home at 145 Broad Street was owned by a casket maker. The post master, Will Crowe, lived at 282 Broad Street which is owned by his son Lonnie Crowe. The first telephone exchange was located on 111 Broad Street in one of the few two-story homes on the street.

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During the first three decades of Statham's development, small industries like a brick-making plant and a casket factory developed. Agriculture was the main industry with cotton representing the largest cash crop. A fire insurance map dating from c.1909 includes several cotton warehouses along Railroad Alley. However, none of cotton warehouses survive to the present. The development of transportation of goods by automobile, construction of better roads, and the depression of the 1930s caused many of the industrial establishments to close down. Since the 1930s, development has been slow, but improvements to the town have been made. In 1941, the Statham Gymnasium was constructed, and a new City Hall was constructed in 1947.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Tax records of Jackson County

Local plats and maps

Wilson, G. J. N. The Early History of Jackson County, Georgia, published by W. E. White, 1914.

Barrow County Historical Society Pictorial Review of Barrow County, Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1981.

Barrow County Historical Society, Beadland to Barrow: A History of Barrow County, Georgia from the Earliest Times to the Present, Atlanta, Georgia: Cherokee Publishing Company, 1978.

Statham tax records for list of property owners and tax maps

Interviews were conducted with C. Fred Ingram, President of Barrow County Historical Society and Beth Whitehead, City Clerk.

Cassady, Jane and Sara Dillard. "Statham Historic District." Historic District Information Form, 14 November 1994. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Roth, Darlene R. Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types. Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. 1989.

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):

Bw-S-1 through Bw-S-71

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 180 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 260920 Northing 3760940
- B) Zone 17 Easting 260760 Northing 3760400
- C) Zone 17 Easting 259240 Northing 3761580
- D) Zone 17 Easting 259940 Northing 3761580

Verbal Boundary Description

The Statham Historic District is drawn to scale on the attached USGS Topographical map with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the existing contiguous historic development identified within the town of Statham. The boundary reflects the collection of commercial, residential, and community landmark buildings associated with the historic development of Statham. Beyond the boundary is nonhistoric development or historic development associated with other communities.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Dillard and Jayne Cassady
organization Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center
street & number 305 Research Drive
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30610
telephone (706) 369-5650 **date** November, 1994

Form Edited and Reviewed By

name/title Amy Pallante/National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street, N.W.
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 1998

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

Name of Property: Statham Historic District
City or Vicinity: Statham
County: Barrow
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September, 1995

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 27 View of the corner of Broad Street and 6th Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 27 View of residential landscaping; photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 27 View of Queen Anne house on the corner of Broad Street and Providence Road.
- 4 of 27 View of Broad Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 27 View of Georgian cottages along Broad Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 27 Detail view of Georgian cottage on Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 27 Detail view of the Statham Auditorium; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 27 View of the Statham Gymnasium; photographer facing north.
- 9 of 27 Detail view of houses along Broad Street; photographer facing west.
- 10 of 27 View of the Cooper-Willingham House on Broad Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 27 View of nonhistoric Barrow County marker and streetscape of Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 27 Detail view of Queen Anne-type house; photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

- 13 of 27 View of the corner of Broad Street and Jefferson Street
photographer facing southwest.
- 14 of 27 View of commercial block and nonhistoric water tower
along Jefferson Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 27 Detail view of brick attached buildings along Jefferson
Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 16 of 27 View of Statham Depot; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 27 View of commercial block along Railroad Street;
photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 27 View of commercial block along Railroad Street;
photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 27 View of Statham Baptist Church; photographer facing
northwest.
- 20 of 27 View of Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 27 Detail View of a Craftsman-style house; photographer
facing northwest.
- 22 of 27 View of Broad Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 23 of 27 Detail view of Craftsman bungalow; photographer
facing northwest.
- 24 of 27 View of the corner of Broad Street and 1st Street;
photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 27 View of the Statham Christian Church; photographer
facing northwest.
- 26 of 27 View of bungalow-type house; photographer facing
southwest.
- 27 of 27 View of Queen Anne-style cottage; photographer facing
south.